ADMINISTRATION REPORT,
N.W.P. & OUDH,
1885-86.

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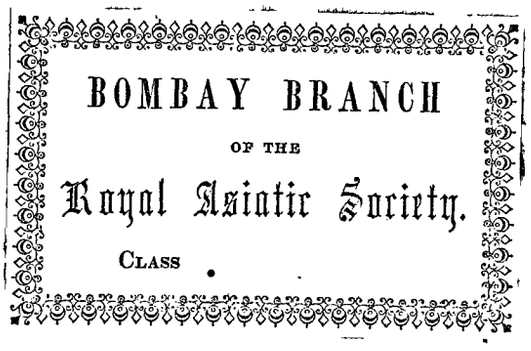

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

For the year ending 31st March, 1886.

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1887.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH,

FOR

1885-86.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THIS was the fourth year of the administration of SIR A. C. LYALL, K.C.B., as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

THE YEAR.

The fasli year 1292 (1st October, 1884, to 30th September, 1885), with which this report deals for revenue and agricultural purposes, followed a year of agricultural depression, and was of rather more than usual prosperity. The rains of 1884 were copious, steady, and prolonged. The total rainfall exceeded the average by 33 per cent., and was double that of the previous year. It was abnormally heavy in September and October, when destructive floods occurred, which did local damage to the kharíf cultivation, injured villages, and carried away the Nadrai aqueduct on the Ganges Canal. But there was nowhere any general failure of the autumn harvest, and the unusually moist condition of the soil enabled cultivators to bring an area nearly 10 per cent. in excess of the average under cultivation for the spring crop. The winter rains, though late, were sufficient, and the rabi yield was excellent. Hailstorms did some small mischief in four districts; but the damage from either flood or hail was nowhere greater than what could be met by the ordinary rules for remitting or suspending the rent and revenue due on account of the injured fields. There was no unusual mortality in any part of the provinces; though the floods in the western districts were followed by an outbreak of fever, and there was a slight epidemic of cholera, which was most severe in the tracts bordered by the Tarái, towards the end of the year. On the other hand, the condition of horned stock greatly improved. Pasturage and the supply of fodder was abundant. There was a fall in the prices of food-grains; though, in consequence probably of the improvement in communications and the ease with which surplus grain is exported, the difference was not so great as might have been expected from the experience of previous years. Wages advanced in consequence of the demand for labour which was created by the railway works in progress in various parts of the provinces, and the condition of the mass of the population was, on the whole, decidedly satisfactory.

There was a great development of trade, the natural consequence of low prices, a low rate of exchange, and low freights both by land and sea, which combined to place a ton of wheat in the English market at a

price less by 11 shillings than what it had cost in the previous year. The export of wheat increased from 38 to nearly 82, and that of other grains from 20 to 44, while the total exports rose from 186 to 260 lakhs of maunds. The rise in imports, during the same period, from 1,89,52,022 to 2,02,82,401 maunds, is mainly accounted for by an increase in the amount of coal and railway material taken by these provinces; but there was besides a slight increase amounting to about 16½ per cent. in the import of cotton goods. More than two-thirds of the exports consisted of raw agricultural products, while the first place among the imports, if coal and railway material are excluded, is taken by salt. The quantities consigned to Calcutta and Bombay for direct export to other countries amounted to rather more than 54 per cent. of the whole extra provincial exports, and the share taken by Calcutta in this branch of the trade stood to the share taken by Bombay in the proportion of 7 to 2.

LEGISLATION.

The only important measures, with special application to these provinces, that received the sanction of the Imperial Legislature during the year were Acts III and V of 1886. The former introduced amendments in the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, with the objects of providing increased security for the lessees of public ferries, and to permit the lease of the tolls, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, otherwise than by public auction and for any term. The latter declared and amended the law relating to stone maháls at Mirzapur, a Government property, for administration of which the provisions of Regulation II of 1800 were found to be insufficient.

The attention of the Government was drawn to the great press of judicial work under the rent law, which in some divisions had grown to such an extent as to interfere seriously with the proper discharge by the Commissioners of their executive duties, and measures for amending the existing rent and revenue laws, which have since become law as Acts XIV and XV of 1886, were under discussion. The effect of the new law is to relieve the Commissioners of much of the appellate and revisional work which formerly came up to them for disposal, and to legalize the appointment of additional Commissioners in cases where the measure is found to be necessary. An exchange of territory between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of His Highness the Mahárája Scindia, in virtue of which the fort at Jhánsi and a number of villages in the same neighbourhood were added to the provinces under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor, involved the preparation of a Bill, which has since received the sanction of the Legislature as Act XVII of 1886, for defining and legalizing the arrangements which were required for the administration of the newly-acquired territory. A Bill authorizing the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of certain functions of the Governor-General in Council, in respect to the estates of disqualified persons, has become law as Act XVIII of 1886. A Bill for removing doubts which had been raised by contradictory decisions on the question as to whether wasíkas were subject to the provisions of the Pensions Act was introduced, and has since been passed as Act XXI

of 1886. The establishment of a separate Legislative Council for these provinces was under consideration, and in the current year a Provincial Council has been formally constituted with the sanction of Her Majesty. The Lieutenant-Governor is President, and there are nine members, of whom five are non-official. The main features of the important measure for amending the Oudh Rent Act have been explained elsewhere.

POLITICAL.

The relations between this Government and the Native States of Rámpur and Tehri remained unchanged. In the latter State the import duties on grain were abolished. The benefits of this measure to the grain trade and the population of Tehri, who not unfrequently are compelled to draw their food-supplies from the adjacent North-Western Provinces districts, are unquestionably far greater than the comparatively small income foregone by the State.

The boundary between the Rámpur State and the adjoining districts of Moradabad and the Tarái was permanently demarcated to obviate the disputes which have frequently arisen from the alteration of the former shifting boundaries by river action.

In the Jhánsi Division efforts were made during the year to effect an amicable settlement of the conflicting claims of Rája Atma Ram and the other claimants to the Gursarái estates. Rája Atma Ram at one time agreed to pay yearly pensions, amounting to Rs. 8,793-12-0, to these claimants, and they in return agreed not to press their demands so long as the allowances were paid. As, however, Atma Ram repudiated this arrangement, and failed to pay the arrears of allowances to the members of his family and to make suitable arrangements for their accommodation, this Government was compelled to withdraw the Rája's privileges and powers in revenue and criminal matters, and to take steps to obtain sanction to the resumption, if necessary, of the title of Rája.

The most important political event in the year under report was the cession of the town and fort of Jhánsi to the British Government by the Gwalior Darbár in exchange for the famous Gwalior Fort and cantonment of Morar. The Commissioner of Jhánsi received possession of the newly-acquired territory on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on 10th March, 1886. Provisional arrangements for its watch and ward and conservancy were at once made.

A special committee assembled under the orders of the Government of India at Jhánsi in March, 1886, to consider—

(1) the alignment of the railway lines and the site of the railway station soon to be constructed at Jhánsi;

(2) the extension of the cantonment of Jhánsi, and the military dispositions consequent on the occupation of the fort and the protection of the military and railway works and of the civil station.

The orders passed on these recommendations did not issue till after the close of the year; but it may be here mentioned that all these ques-

tions, which were closely interconnected, have since been satisfactorily settled.

During the year offers of personal and material assistance in case of war on the frontier were spontaneously made by individuals and associations within the provinces to the Government, and were suitably acknowledged.

FINANCIAL.

Opening with balances aggregating 65½ lakhs, the year 1885-86 showed at the close about 46 lakhs at credit: almost the whole difference having been expended on the continued prosecution of provincial railway enterprise. The figures, which are given in detail in the Financial section, are approximately as under:—

Provincial and Local.	Opening balances ...	...	65½ lakhs.
	Receipts (including adjustments)	...	371 „
	Assets	...	436½ „
	Expenditure	...	396½ „
	Closing balances	...	46 „

The closing balances were greater by 14½ lakhs than had been anticipated; 9 of which represent deferred expenditure, while 5½ may be taken credit for as a more favourable result of the year's operation than the forecast had pointed to. A comparison of the figures of 1885-86 with those of 1884-85 shows a decrease in the receipts of the latter year of 14 lakhs.* This was due to the very serious fall in the canal revenue (partly counterbalanced by increases in other departments) caused by the destruction of the Nadrai aqueduct, which was swept away by an extraordinary flood; the result being the lowest revenue from irrigation on record since the current contract began. The provincial expenditure of the two years was almost identical—Rs. 3,26,55,000 in 1884-85 against Rs. 3,26,70,000 in 1885-86. In each of the years a sum of about 18 lakhs was spent from provincial railway capital on the Cawnpore-Achneyra, Bareilly-Pilibhít, and Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri lines; the figures being as under:—

* 1884-85.	1885-86.
Rs. 3,39,000	Rs. 3,24,87,000

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cawnpore-Achneyra and Bareilly-Pilibhít ...	13,92,000	7,78,000
Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri	3,85,000	10,07,000
	17,77,000	17,85,000

Final steps were taken for the completion of the scheme for consolidating debentures connected with the several provincial railways in which capital, in the form of debentures, had been raised by public subscription. It had been found extremely inconvenient (as explained in previous reports) to have varying forms—and different terms—for the Gházipur-Dildárnagar, the Cawnpore-Farukhabad, and the Háthras-Muttra Railways, especially as the two latter lines had recently been amalgamated under the designation of the Cawnpore-Achneyra line. The measure of consolidating the scrip was, therefore, carried out

successfully after a considerable amount of correspondence, by the issue of the revised debenture form and the formal introduction of the new scrip.

The "improvement funds" of the Government estates in the Kumaun-Bhábar and the Tarái were for the first time brought on the budget list. Previously, it had been customary for the officers in charge to spend the surplus revenue that yearly accrues after payment of management charges without the preparation of any formal budget. The decision that a budget for expenditure on improvement should annually be prepared, submitted, and passed, involved changes of several kinds, the full effect of which will be described in the report for 1886-87.

The want of uniformity in the manner in which the accounts of *názirs* in district offices were kept, and the difficulty thereby experienced in examining them, had attracted attention in connection with the system (recently introduced) of treasury inspection by a specially-deputed officer. A set of rules and registers was drawn up providing for the proper maintenance and scrutiny of such accounts; and these were eventually sanctioned and put in force towards the end of 1885.

The rules for the payment, continuation, division, resumption, commutation, and transfer of certain pensions in the North-Western Provinces (other than those regulated by the Civil Pension Code)—scattered over various orders and circulars of the Board of Revenue—were re-issued in a revised and consolidated form.

The audit of charges connected with *patwáris* (village accountants) in the North-Western Provinces had been made over to the Director of Agriculture and Commerce (who is in charge of all matters connected with *patwáris*) when the *patwári* cess was abolished in 1881. This arrangement was a temporary one, made provisionally to meet the special circumstances of the time. Experience had shown, however, that this audit was not, and could not be, carried out in the same minute and careful manner as the audit of the pay of other establishments is conducted in the Accounts office; and as there was no good reason for continued exceptional treatment of these charges, which are now on a clear and practically fixed basis, it was eventually decided with the concurrence of the Director to leave the work of audit to be dealt with by the Accountant-General.

Of matters that were discussed during the year, but the decision of which was only arrived at subsequently to its close, may be mentioned the following:—

(*a*) The question of the procedure to be observed in bringing to account and auditing payments of compensation on account of land taken up for public purposes under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, was under consideration during the year. The matter originated independently, but almost coincidently in point of time, with the Board of Revenue on the one hand and the Government of India on the other: experience having shown that the existing orders, besides not being always strictly observed, needed consolidation and in some respects modification.

(*b*) The question of procedure and powers of the Wasíka Officer, Lucknow, who is in charge of the numerous political pensions known as *wasíkas*, engaged the attention of the Government during the year. It arose in connection with certain inquiries made by the Comptroller of India Treasuries, and raised issues of some importance in connection with the authority of the Wasíka Officer, especially in relation to minor *wasíkadárs*. The use of service-labels by local fund officers when corresponding on provincial or imperial matters gave rise to considerable correspondence, which had not come to an end when the year closed.

(*c*) *Savings Banks.*—The following figures show the extent to which district and post-office savings banks were resorted to in these provinces during the year :—

Amount held in deposit at the close of—

	Rs.
1884-85	37,69,708
1885-86	42,33,106

The interest paid on deposits during the two years, respectively, was as under :—

	Rs.
1884-85	1,18,951
1885-86	1,36,762

The table given below shows the several classes of depositors :—

	Number of depositors.
CLASS I.—Professional—	
(*a*) Having fixed incomes	10,330
(*b*) Variable	1,330
CLASS II.—Domestic	6,111
„ III.—Commercial	2,245
„ IV.—Agricultural	548
„ V.—Industrial	347
„ VI.—Indefinite or non-productive	8,668
Total ...	29,579

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) *Buildings and Roads.*

The ordinary construction and maintenance of buildings and roads is a branch of the Public Works Department that brings in no direct revenue return, and is not so generally interesting as the larger and more concentrated operations of the Railway and Irrigation branches, in which many engineering projects of considerable magnitude and financial importance have been undertaken of late years in these provinces. Nevertheless, the steady work which has been carried on throughout the province, *pari passu* with the extension of railways, has a special value of its own, not only because it has added much to the convenience and welfare of the country, but also on account of the close connexion between this branch of public works and the local boards.

The public works of a district are practically the chief, if not the only, department in which the boards have had the actual control and expenditure of large sums of money, and the manner in which the boards have discharged their duties and recognized their responsibilities in this respect may be regarded as a fair standard of the quality of their general administration. The expenditure controlled by the local boards is but little inferior to that incurred under the provincial public works proper, and the policy adhered to, so far, has been to place each year more extensive powers in the hands of the boards, both in regard to the initiation and sanction of works and the allotment and control of the funds at their disposal.

The experience of the past year's working has shown that the boards are fully prepared to carry out the duties entrusted to them in regard to the administration of the local public works. Local needs have been carefully considered and attended to, so far as the funds available permitted. The importance of considering the financial resources at their disposal, when taking up new schemes, has also been more generally recognised by the boards during the past year; and it seems probable that the normal grant has now been practically accepted as the basis on which the public works administration of the district must be carried on, irrespective of any exceptional addition that the Provincial Government may be able to make, from time to time, in the shape of special grants. Further experience has shown, however, that the plan of dual establishments for provincial and local public works is sometimes costly and involves a waste of power. The subject has received the careful attention of Government, and a tentative scheme modifying the present arrangements in regard to execution of local works has been prepared and is being experimentally tested in two divisions of the province.

Summarising the expenditure of the last four years, it is seen that Rs. 91,32,000 have been spent by the provincial branch against Rs. 72,34,000 by local agency—giving a total of Rs. 1,63,65,000 spent by both branches. The total expenditure incurred during the year 1885-86 now under review amounted to Rs. 56,24,745, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial	2,73,543
Provincial	29,68,224
Local	23,48,604
Contributions	34,374
Total ...	56,24,745

This amount was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Original works	18,16,759
Repairs	23,42,796
Establishment	11,29,405
Thomason Civil Engineering College	1,66,533
Tools and plant	69,183
Suspense	1,00,069
Total ...	56,24,745

During the past four years a total sum of Rs. 13,37,000 has been spent on original works of communication by provincial, and Rs. 27,00,000 by local agency, or a total of Rs. 40,37,000. The greater part of this sum was devoted to the construction of—(i) first and second class new roads; (ii) 50 large bridges; and (iii) the metalling, raising, and improving of several hundred miles of existing roads. Of the new first class roads constructed, the greater portion have been short lengths of feeder roads connecting the provincial roads with the railway lines.

Special attention has been given to improving the road communication of the Bundelkhand districts, in which upwards of Rs. 5,00,000 have been expended in metalling the main lines through Jhánsi, Saugar, Kálpi, and Lalitpur; whilst Rs. 75,000 have been spent on the road from Bánda to the East Indian Railway station of Manikpur, and Rs. 1,30,000 on the Chandrawal and Lakheri bridges. In addition, Rs. 1,00,000 have been given to raising and bridging existing third class lines of communications in the Jhánsi Division. In the Bijnor district a metalled road has, for the first time, been undertaken, connecting the head-quarter station with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway extension, at a cost of Rs. 50,000.

The necessity which had long been felt of connecting the important military hill stations of Ránikhet and Almora with the main communications of the province became still more marked when the construction of a railway line from Bareilly to Ránibagh at the foot of the Naini Tal range was taken in hand in 1883. A complete project was at once prepared for a cart-road between Ránibagh and Ránikhet at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,72,600, of which the Government of India consented to meet one-half. The work of construction was commenced in 1883, and has been pushed on very vigorously during the last three years. By the end of March, 1887, Rs. 3,85,000 will have been expended, and it is expected that the road will be completed and ready for traffic by the end of 1887-88. The completion of this road will be of great service to the province, not only by placing the troops at Ránikhet and Almora in connection with the railway system of the empire, but by opening out a trade route for the products of the tea and fruit gardens of Kumaun and for the other industries of the adjoining hill districts.

Amongst the important bridges which have been constructed during the last four years may be mentioned (i) the combined road and railway bridge over the Kitcha river on the Bareilly and Naini Tal road, costing Rs. 1,79,000; (ii) the combined road and railway bridge at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000 over the Deoha river on the Bareilly-Pilibhít road.

Expenditure on original works, civil buildings, has been chiefly under provincial charge, in which the figures are Rs. 52,50,000 against Rs. 4,26,000 carried out by local agency. The most important building which has been under construction in these provinces during the last four years has been the Muir Central College at Allahabad, and this was completed during the year under review, 1885-86. The opening ceremony, which was presided over by His Excellency the Viceroy, took

place on the 8th April, 1886, in presence of a large assemblage. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Northbrook in December, 1873, so that the entire work has occupied twelve years and four months in its execution. The building, constructed from the design of Mr. R. Emerson, C.E., had cost up to the date of its opening Rs. 6,80,000. Its execution has been throughout in the hands of Mr. Heinig, Provincial Executive Engineer of Allahabad, who carried on the work in addition to his regular duties, and full effect has been given to the architectural features of Mr. Emerson's striking and effective design.

Of other buildings more closely connected with the administration of the province which have been carried out during the last four years may be mentioned the following:—Civil court-houses at Allahabad, Rs. 85,600; new central jails at Bareilly, Allahabad, and Benares, at a total cost of Rs. 14,00,000; central jails at Fatehgarh, Unao, and Rae Bareli at a total cost of Rs. 5,00,000; and additions and enlargements to jails at Moradabad, Muttra, Gorakhpur, Lakhimpur, Fatehgarh, Bareilly, and Hardoi, at a total expenditure of Rs. 3,24,000. The annual normal grant of Rs. 2,00,000 for the jail department was thus fully utilized each year, with an additional Rs. 50,000 in 1885-86. In addition to the above, new distilleries have been constructed at Hardoi, Benares, Cawnpore, Gorakhpur, and Allahabad, costing Rs. 85,000, and 13 new tahsílis at a total cost of Rs 1,75,000.

In regard to repairs, provincial agency accounts for Rs. 38,50,000 on communications and Rs. 11,00,000 on civil buildings, whilst the boards have spent Rs. 37,40,000 on their roads and only Rs. 3,00,000 on buildings.

The following table gives the above figures in a convenient form for reference :—

Statement showing the actual expenditure on provincial and local works and repairs during the years 1882-83 *to* 1885-86.

Class.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
Original works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil buildings	25,50,000	4,26,000	29,76,000
Conservation of monuments	1,94,000	...	1,94,000
Communications	13,37,000	27,00,000	40,37,000
Miscellaneous public improvements	3,000	19,000	22,000
Jhánsi tanks	70,000	...	70,000
Total ...	41,54,000	31,45,000	72,99,000
Repairs.			
Civil buildings	10,96,000	3,00,000	13,96,000
Communications	38,57,000	37,40,000	75,97,000
Miscellaneous public improvements	24,000	49,000	73,000
Total ...	49,77,000	40,89,000	90,66,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	91,31,000	72,34,000	1,63,65,000

As the above figures indicate, the works carried out by the boards have been chiefly connected with the communications of their districts; and although in the present advanced stage of railway enterprise no ordinary road construction can now have the same influence or interest

which even a small railway possesses, yet it is beyond doubt that a complete system of properly laid out road lines is essential before a railway can render its full service to the country traversed by it. This has been the object aimed at in all new works of communication carried out in these provinces during the last four years in which the railway system has been extending. In 1884, the district boards were asked to submit proposals with a view to the preparation of one complete and comprehensive scheme of intra-district communications in connection with the railways of the province. The information thus obtained forms a valuable record on which to base all future road operations.

At the present time it may be said that all those districts through which the earlier formed railways pass are in full touch with the lines of rail either by means of 1st class metalled roads or by good 2nd class roads, *i.e.*, unmetalled roads raised and bridged. In regard to the lines of later advent, such as the Bengal and North-West Railway, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway extension, the Lucknow and Sitapur line, much still remains to be done to bring their connected system of feeder roads to a proper standard. The urgency of the matter is, however, fully recognized, and the complete scheme of district communications referred to above provides fully for placing these new lines in connection both with the adjacent and with the outlying and more remote sources of traffic.

Considerable attention has been directed to the conservation and restoration of the Bundelkhand tanks, on which Rs. 80,000 have been expended. The value of these tanks in times of drought is due almost as much to the effect they produce on the adjacent tracts by keeping moisture in the sub-soil and thus raising the level of the wells as to the actual irrigating duty they are capable of performing.

The scheme of archæological conservation inaugurated in 1875, by Sir John Strachey, then Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces, was carried on to completion during the years 1882-83-84, and by the end of March, 1885, a sum of Rs. 9,04,000 had been expended in giving effect to the important and valuable measures of preservation which were laid down at the commencement of the undertaking. The principle of conservation rather than of so-called restoration has been adhered to as far as possible in the operations at the Táj, Fatehpur-Sikri, the Agra fort, and other places of archæological interest. The work done at the Táj, however, is a fine example of these two principles combined, and shows better perhaps than any other instance the true spirit of artistic fitness and sympathy which has been kept in view throughout the execution of a work which, from its connection and association with the history and traditions of the country, possesses the highest interest and is of national importance. The more remarkable and prominent buildings having been restored and repaired, it was not thought necessary to retain the special Archæological Division, which was therefore abolished in 1885. Nevertheless, the attention formerly given to the preservation of ancient buildings has not been discontinued, and whenever buildings or remains of real historical or anti-

quarian value may be found, the Government will be prepared to contribute funds according to the urgency of the case.

An interesting incident in the history of the past four years' engineering operations of the province has been the experimental boring for an artesian well at Agra. This was commenced in June, 1884, and by the middle of May, 1885, the boring had been carried down to a depth of 513 feet. Here a stratum of hard sandstone rock was struck, from which it appeared that all chance of reaching a water-bearing stratum had ceased, and the work was ordered to be abandoned. At the express desire of the municipality, however, permission was given to continue the sinking at their own expense, and by May, 1886, a depth of 637 feet had been sunk, or 124 feet beyond the point at which the sandstone rock was first struck. Beyond this point Government would not sanction any further sinking, and the operation of drawing the pipes was put in hand. It was then noticed that a faintly-marked artesian rising had commenced. With a view to ascertain the actual state of the case, the pipes have been replaced and the effect of pumping will be tried. The cost of the experiment, so far, has been about Rs. 50,000; but should the experiment prove a failure, there seems no reason why a further trial in a more favourable locality and with improved apparatus should not be made. The question of a proper water-supply for Lucknow must ere long be seriously considered, and in view of the enormous advantages that would accrue to the whole of the province should an artesian well-boring turn out to be feasible, there seems every reason for not allowing the experiment to fall to the ground.

The necessity for any longer retaining the Roorkee Foundry as a Government institution has long been under consideration. The opening of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway extension through Roorkee, by connecting that station with the main railway systems of India, was thought to be a favourable opportunity for disposing of the foundry to some private company, if such could be found willing to take over the concern at a fair valuation. Under instructions from this Government, and with the sanction of the Supreme Government, inquiries with this view were made at Bombay, and finally negotiations which are still pending were commenced for the sale of the whole property.

(2) *Railways.*

During the last four years great progress has been made in railway construction in the North-West Provinces. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company have opened an extension of their line 135 miles long from Moradabad to Saháranpur, with a branch to Hardwár, and have made such progress with the great bridge over the Ganges at Benares, that it is anticipated that a few months hence trains will be running across it, and direct communication by an alternative route opened from Calcutta to the Panjáb.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway Company have constructed 270 miles of line in the North-West Provinces, by which the whole of the very fertile tracts of country lying north-east of the

Gogra have been placed in communication with the great markets and ports of India. The Indian Midland Railway Company are constructing within these provinces 310 miles of railway, of which the section from Cawnpore to Jhánsi, 140 miles in length, including the great bridge over the Jumna at Kálpi, was commenced by this Government, and 45 miles are now open to traffic. By means of this line, when completed, the districts of Bundelkhand, which are peculiarly liable to suffer from famine, will be opened out and protected.

The Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company have opened a line 55 miles long, connecting Bareilly with the hills below Naini Tal, and thus giving easy access to that hill station and the military cantonments beyond.

Whilst the great railway companies have been thus vigorously developing their railway system, there has been a material extension of the lines constructed from provincial revenues. In addition to the work executed between Cawnpore and Jhánsi abovementioned, the Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway has been completed by the construction of 100 miles of new line and a bridge over the Jumna at Muttra, on which 60 lakhs of rupees have been spent; a railway has been constructed connecting Pilibhít with Bareilly and the railway systems of India at a cost of 17 lakhs; and 36 lakhs have been spent or are in course of expenditure on a line from Lucknow northwards, 120 miles long, opening out the rich districts and productive forests of the Sitapur Division: complete surveys and estimates have also been prepared for connecting the two last mentioned lines.

The total length of railways under construction during the past four years in the North-West Provinces has been 1,030 miles, of which 720 miles have been opened for traffic and the remaining 310 miles will be completed within the next few months. Before the end of the year 1887, 2,510 miles of railway will be open for traffic in the North-West Provinces,—a mileage considerably greater than that of any other province in India, and no village, except in the Himalayas and hill tracts south of the Mirzapur district, will be more than 40 miles from a railway station. As was remarked by the Lieutenant-Governor when opening the railway from Lucknow to Sitapur in November, 1886, all but eight of the 49 districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are traversed by, or in close touch with, railways, and four of these eight will soon be traversed by the Indian Midland line; of the four others still left, one is Garhwál in the hills; two others, Rae Bareli and Partabgarh, will be crossed by the new branch line which it is proposed to make; and the fourth, Ballia, is in the angle of two great rivers with excellent water carriage. The advantages gained by thus opening out the country by railways are too obvious to be dwelt on here: they find their proof in the trade returns of India.

From the following figures it will be seen that 174 lakhs have been spent on provincial railways alone in these provinces, and that of this expenditure 109 lakhs have been expended in the last four years.

The expenditure on provincial railways up to date has been—

	Rs.
Cawnpore-Achneyra	1,17,00,000
Bareilly-Pilibhít	15,00,000
Deoha bridge	2,25,000
Rohilkhand-Kumaun	2,45,000
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	28,75,000
Gházipur-Dildárnagar	7,08,000
Total ...	1,72,53,000
Sundry surveys ...	1,47,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,74,00,000

Of which the following sums have been spent during the last four years :—

	Rs.
Cawnpore-Achneyra	60,00,000
Bareilly-Pilibhít	15,00,000
Deoha bridge	2,25,000
Rohilkhand-Kumaun	2,45,000
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	28,75,000
Sundry surveys	55,000
Total ...	1,09,00,000

(3) *Canals.*

With the exception of one large work the operations of the Irrigation Department during the past four years have been chiefly directed towards the execution of such works as were required to complete existing systems and towards maintaining the present works in a higher state of efficiency. That exception is the *Betwa* Canal, which, though not classified as a productive work, claims the first notice in this report from its magnitude and importance. The river Betwa rises in the Vindhya range near Bhopal, and, after traversing the Native States of the Central India Agency as well as the districts of Lalitpur, Jhánsi, Jalaun, and Hamírpur, falls into the Jumna near Hamírpur. A masonry weir 3,114 feet in length, with a maximum height of 51 feet, was built across the bed of the river. The site selected was near the village of Paricha, advantage being taken of an unbroken section of hard gneiss rock which extends across the bed of the river. On the left flank of the weir are the sluices and canal head. The channel itself is constructed to carry a maximum volume of 1,000 cubic feet per second, capable of irrigating 100,000 acres during kharíf when the September rain fails. The main canal with a bottom width of 20 feet and a maximum depth of 10 feet enters the high bank in 39 feet of digging, diminishing to 10 feet in the 14th mile. In the 20th mile it divides into two channels, named the Kataund and Hamírpur branches. The aggregate length of main line and branches is 180 miles, to which must be added 377 miles of distributaries, of which 131 miles were completed at the end of 1885-86. The first stone of the weir was laid in the spring of 1882. By the 1st April, 1883, it was carried up to an average reduced level of 615. In May of the following year it was completed to its full height of 631·50 above M. S. level and the subsidiary weirs were brought to the same stage of completion. The weir sluices and canal head were built in 1885. Simultaneously with the foregoing the excavation of the main

line was carried out and completed in 1886, together with 49 miles of the Hamírpur branch. The Kataund branch excavation was half finished by 1st April, 1886. All the masonry works on the main line were built, and about 75 per cent. of those on the Hamírpur branch. In the earlier stage of the works, the engineering establishment suffered severely from the unhealthiness of the locality, and it is recorded in a former report that, considering the heat that had to be endured in the dry rocky bed of a great river in the heart of Bundelkhand, it is greatly to their credit that such good progress was made. The quality of the work throughout is reported to have been kept up to a high standard notwithstanding the difficulties of supervision. The estimate for the entire scheme was first sanctioned for Rs. 39,82,221; the revised estimate was subsequently passed for Rs. 44,83,776, against which Rs. 38,75,580 were expended up to the end of the year under review.

On the *Ganges Canal* the new Maiapur regulator was commenced in 1883; but early in October, 1885, owing to the accident to the Nadrai aqueduct, it was found necessary to stop all further expenditure. The estimate for the regulator was sanctioned for Rs. 3,78,369; of the above amount Rs. 1,36,369, the sum which would suffice to restore the present work on its old plan, was made chargeable to revenue, and the balance, which represents the cost of improvement, debitable to capital. In 1885, an escape was constructed discharging into the Kali nadi in connection with the Machua weir. The work was completed in 1886 at a cost of Rs. 1,31,000 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,28,883. With this escape now available, and connected as it is with the main canal telegraph lines, the danger to be apprehended from a serious flood passing down the canal to the junction works at Gopalpur and Jera has been reduced to a minimum.

The *Lower Ganges Canal*, taking out from the Ganges at Narora in the Bulandshahr district, was designed to supplement the volume of the Ganges Canal and to insure the districts in the eastern portion of the Doab against insufficiency of water. A new aqueduct on the east Kali nadi at Nadrai has been designed to replace the work which was destroyed by the two disastrous floods of the 2nd October, 1884, and 17th July, 1885. This event is noticed at greater length in the body of the report. The new aqueduct, of which the estimate amounting to over 45 lakhs of rupees has received the provisional sanction of the Government of India, will have 15 spans of 60 feet, and a clear waterway for the river of 23,000 square feet, capable of discharging a flood volume of 150,000 cubic feet per second without apprehension of serious scour. On the Fatehgarh branch the Manikpur escape and Bagar escape, both discharging into the Ganges, were nearly completed by April, 1886. Outlay on these works up to 1st April, 1886, amounted to Rs. 83,000. On the Bewar branch the remaining bridges were built, and the Chachena mills estimated to cost Rs. 11,250 nearly completed. On the Bhognipur branch the Punhar escape, mile 96, was built. On the Cawnpore branch the remodelling of the main line was completed. The work of the first magnitude in connection with this, was the construction

of a series of seven locks and weirs at a cost of Rs. 3,43,686 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,69,036. In 1885-86 the 6th and last weir was put in hand and the channel diverted. Six bridges were raised below Gopalpur, including the East Indian Railway bridge at Dabauli, which was completed in 1886. In the Etáwah branch the Sherpur escape was constructed. This completes the list of principal works carried out on the Lower Ganges Canal system during the four years under notice.

In 1882 it was found necessary to revise the distribution of water in the *Agra Canal*, in order that the "dry" tracts in the Gurgaon district of the Panjáb and parts of Muttra might be brought under the influence of the canals, instead of wasting the margin of available supply on the 50 to 60 per cent. "well" irrigated lands of the Agra district. Such good progress was made that about 140 miles of new distributary channels were constructed and opened in time to be of great service during the very severe drought of 1883-84. The good work performed has been acknowledged by the Government of the Panjáb.

The outlay on maintenance and repairs during the four years is—

		Rs.
During	1882-83	7,21,145
„	1883-84	7,76,544
„	1884-85	8,53,461
„	1885-86	8,37,493
	Total ...	31,88,643

The principal item under head of maintenance is the yearly outlay on river training works, and on the measures taken for protecting river weirs and canal head-works from the effects of scour.

The outlay under head-works of the Ganges Canal is spent chiefly on bunds and groynes for leading the autumnal supplies of the river into the canal, and does not vary much from year to year; while on the Lower Ganges and Agra Canals the expenditure is incurred on training the river from dangerous points and protecting the weir and head-works from scour.

The total outlay on capital account during the years 1882-83 to 1885-86 is shown in the following statement:—

	Canal.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure on irrigation works classed as productive.	Upper Ganges ...	2,77,588	2,68,345	1,39,405	26,834	7,12,172
	Lower Ganges ...	9,88,318	8,92,450	7,46,903	9,13,674	35,41,345
	Agra	55,737	1,61,352	1,82,559	25,437	4,25,085
	Eastern Jumna ...	65,134	68,896	87,512	39,354	2,60,896
Irrigation and navigation works not classed as productive.	Dún	246	84	—490	431	271
	Rohilkhand and Bijnor.	27,523	37,555	16,198	3,574	84,850
	Bundelkhand irrigation works.	...	...	...	—252	—252
	Bundelkhand irrigation survey.	251	242	263	228	984
	Sardah Canal survey.	1,344	447	2,416	1,377	5,584
	Cawnpore branch extension survey.	11,605	29,656	15,945	—460	56,746
Famine relief and insurance.	Betwa Canal ...	8,95,673	11,65,761	8,67,789	5,68,240	34,97,463
	Total ...	23,23,419	26,24,788	20,58,500	15,78,437	85,85,144

The heaviest expenditure occurred in 1883-84 when the construction of new works was carried on over a larger area, and each canal contributed to the general result. In the following year there was less construction going on in the Lower Ganges and Betwa Canals, due in a great measure to the works having reached a more advanced stage of completion. On the Ganges Canal the falling off was due to the suspension of work at the Maiapur regulator. In the fourth year, expenditure was generally curtailed, in order that the new aqueduct works at Nadrai might be supplied with funds.

The progress made in extending the canal systems of these provinces during the past four years can best be seen from the following tabular statement:—

Mileage of channels, 1881-82 *and* 1885-86.

Canals.	1881-82.				1885-86.				Increase during the four years.
	Main canal, branches, and navigation channels.	Distributaries.	Escapes to drainage cuts.	Total.	Main canal, branches, and navigation channels.	Distributaries.	Escapes to drainage cuts.	Total.	
Upper Ganges ...	460	2,543	900	3,903	460	2,573	956	3,989	86
Lower „ ...	531	1,623	252	2,406	564	1,967	294	2,825	419
Agra ...	165	348	20	533	165	491	53	709	176
Eastern Jumna...	130	618	292	1,040	130	640	339	1,109	69
Betwa ...	...	...	...	...	150	131	17	298	298
Minor canals ...	20	397	...	417	20	441	6	467	50
Total ...	1,306	5,529	1,464	8,299	1,489	6,243	1,665	9,397	1,098
Increase during the four years ...					183	714	201	1,098	

The total length of channel of all kinds in actual use on the 1st of April, 1886, was 9,397 miles, exhibiting an increase as compared with the length in use on the same date of 1882 of 1,098 miles, or 13 per cent. Main canal and branches show an increase of 183 miles, of which 150 miles is due to the opening of the Betwa Canal, and 33 miles to the completion of the new branches of the Lower Ganges Canal. Distributaries show an increase of no less than 714 miles, of which the Lower Ganges Canal contributes 344 miles, the Agra Canal 153 miles, and the Betwa Canal 131 miles. The effect of this extension of the distributing channels has already been most marked, and in seasons of drought will admit of the water available being economically distributed over a much larger area than was formerly possible, thus benefiting both the cultivators and the Government. Under escapes and drainage cuts an increase of 201 miles is shown, of which about 100 miles represent extensions of the drainage systems of the four larger canals. The drainage works were severely tried by the extraordinary floods of 1884 and 1885, and acted well and efficiently. They have exercised a most beneficial influence in reducing swamped areas, and in bringing damaged land under cultivation.

The following statement compares the capital outlay with the revenue receipts and furnishes other statistics of general interest:—

Year.	Capital outlay under all heads, including Betwa Canal (protective).		Number of villages irrigating.	Area irrigated by canals.	Value of crops raised with canal water.	Revenue receipts.			Revenue charges working expenses.	Net revenue.	Percentage on capital, including that expended on Betwa.
	During year.	To end of year.				Water-rates and miscellaneous receipts.	Share of enhancement of land-revenue.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1882-83...	14,27,746	6,76,33,960	8,769	1,974,175	6,42,61,520	55,09,552	9,49,631	64,59,183	21,58,131	43,01,052	6·36
1883-84...	14,59,027	6,90,92,987	9,084	2,297,674	6,41,44,211	63,01,105	9,49,631	72,50,736	22,27,581	50,23,155	7·33
1884-85...	11,90,711	7,02,83,698	8,227	1,617,304	4,49,52,406	47,07,246	9,49,631	56,56,877	25,28,108	31,28,769	4·45
1885-86...	10,10,197 38,75,580	7,51,49,595	8,274	1,709,676	4,97,91,920	50,83,385	9,49,631	60,33,016	24,88,393	35,44,628	4·72

Under capital is entered expenditure on a work not classed under productive— the Betwa Canal—the yearly expenditure on which is shown in the margin. As a test for determining the profits accruing to Government from canals, these figures give a less favourable view than is warranted by actual circumstances. Due allowance must also be made for the fact that many of the works are comparatively young and their irrigation not fully developed. The year 1883-84 was one of severe drought, when the gross revenue amounted to Rs. 72,50,736, or nearly £600,000 sterling, and yielded an interest of 7·33 per cent. on capital. To this succeeded two years of unusually heavy rainfall, which caused a corresponding falling off in the revenue; but even under these adverse conditions, the interest does not fall below the rate at which the State is able to raise loans for productive works. Fluctuations in these returns, depending on the nature of the season, must be expected in the future, as they have occurred in the past; but observation has shown in the case of the Eastern Jumna Canal that, in proportion as these undertakings become a more fixed and permanent institution in the country, the fluctuations become less and less marked. It may be confidently predicted that, as long as the sources of water-supply remain unaffected by climatic or other causes, the time will never arrive when the canals of these provinces will cease to be a blessing to the people and a source of profit to the State.

Up to end of 1881-82 ...	...	Rs. 3,78,217
1882-83 ...	...	„ 8,95,673
1883-84 ...	...	„ 11,65,761
1884-85 ...	...	„ 8,67,789
1885-86 ...	...	„ 5,68,240
Total	...	„ 38,75,580

REVENUE.

The generally favourable character of the seasons had its natural effect in prompt payment of the land-revenue. The total demand for the North-Western Provinces was Rs. 4,28,18,119, and of this all but Rs. 1,50,937, inclusive of a nominal balance of Rs. 75,201, was collected. The arrears demand amounted to Rs. 6,79,710, of which Rs. 3,29,295 were collected during the year.

In Oudh, the demand was Rs. 1,41,28,285; collection, Rs. 1,41,19,587; and balance, Rs. 8,697.

The arrear demand was Rs. 42,824, of which Rs. 41,092 were realized.

The total balance carried on in both provinces for collection or remission during the succeeding year was Rs. 3,52,167. Nearly the whole of the balance is due to a succession of disastrous seasons in Agra, Muttra, and Aligarh.

The protracted discussion of a new method of assessing the revenue upon land has finally terminated in the course of the year under report. It was originated by the Government of India with the object of discovering some system of assessment, which, while it avoided the inquisitorial proceedings adopted at the last revision of the revenue demand, with the consequent expense to Government and annoyance to the agricultural community, should still secure to the State its due share of the unearned increment in the value of land, and, if possible, give greater security to the interests of the landowners and to profits on agricultural investments. The original project of assessing largely upon prices of produce, was found to be impracticable. An enhancement calculated on this basis necessarily involved the imposition of a general rateable increase of the revenue over whole tracts or districts, and would therefore operate with great inequality in cases where the initial settlement had at first been unfairly distributed, or had since become unequal in consequence of the unequal rates of progress made by neighbouring villages. An investigation into the actual incidence of the existing demand showed that in a very large number of estates it was already as high as they could afford to pay; and, as a uniform rate of enhancement must be calculated on a consideration of what the worst and lowest units of assessment could bear, the proposed measure would virtually amount to an abandonment of the rights of the State to a share in the increase of the rental, which in many estates was very great, and which there was no reason to forego. The selection of the staples of produce, and of the periods on which the calculation of a rise in prices should be based, presented considerable difficulties, and the whole system was much too indefinite and loose to sustain the hope that the declaration of any principle of the kind suggested would re-assure the minds of the landowners, or give greater security to agricultural enterprise by making known with some degree of exactness the conditions and limitations of future assessments. It was found that rents were very generally determined by custom, and that their variations bore no recognizable relation to the variations of prices, so that in order to permit the introduction of any scheme of assessment by prices it would be necessary to invest Government with extensive powers for the regulation and assessment of rents. A careful inquiry into the relations existing between landlords and tenants showed that no such action was required for the protection of the latter; while the magnitude of the proposed undertaking, and the manifest objections to a general interference with long-established rights which had not been abused by their owners, made any such measure altogether undesirable. The proposal was therefore abandoned, but the inquiries of which it was the occasion resulted in the establishment of the following principles. Tracts or districts which

were in a backward condition when the existing assessments were framed, or where the subsequent process of development has produced inequalities so great and so numerous as to make the application of a general uniform rate of enhancement inadvisable or unfair, must be left for regular assessment. In other localities a general rate of enhancement is to be determined on the basis of a summary inquiry into the condition and resources of the area under settlement.

The preliminary inquiry, which is necessary for the proper application of these principles, is entrusted to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, which supervises the preparation and compilation of the various statistics of produce and rent on which alone a sound judgment can be arrived at. It has been found possible to introduce very material modifications into the system hitherto used for the assessment of the land-revenue even in those districts where the uneven incidence of the existing demand puts a revision by rateable increase out of the question. If it is shown by a summary investigation of the village maps and papers that the areas represented on the maps and recorded in the map indices (khasras) are sufficiently accurate to secure Government from serious loss, and to allow that the tenements of all the various classes of cultivators may be recorded with as great an approach to accuracy as is required for practical purposes, and if the admitted rents permit Government to assess as great an enhancement on the revenue as is consistent with a sound policy, the proceedings are reduced to a verification of the record-of-rights, and to a simple process of reference to a rough standard, supplemented where necessary by a local inquiry, for detection of those villages where the rents have either been fraudulently understated by the proprietor, or allowed by his wilful negligence to fall much below the average paid in neighbouring villages of the same class. In all other villages, and there is good reason for thinking that these will form a very large majority in the districts where the settlement is now under revision, the assessment will be arrived at by halving the admitted rental, and applying a rate, which has been fixed at 25 per cent. less than what is paid by ordinary tenants, to the lands cultivated by proprietors.

In other districts, such as Basti and Gorakhpur, where the rent-rolls fulfil the necessary conditions with regard to the revenue-demand, but the maps are so inaccurate that no reliance can be placed on the recorded areas, and serious inconvenience is likely to ensue to the cultivators from mistakes in the entry of their holdings, the same procedure has been prescribed for assessment; and the services of the Survey of India have been engaged for the preparation of new maps and of a new record-of-rights, based on the corrected areas, and subsequently verified by the Settlement Department.

Complete sets of instructions applicable to each of these cases have been prepared by the Board of Revenue, and received the sanction of this Government.

The discussions incident to the extension to these provinces of the Act relating to loans for the improvement of land, drew the attention

of Government to the inadequacy of the rule in force for the guidance of settlement officers in the assessment of profits derived from masonry wells or other improvements of a permanent character effected by landholders at their own expense. It was found that this rule, which provided that the additional demand to be made on account of improvements should be postponed until the landholder had recovered from the profits his outlay thereon, including capital and reasonable interest, imposed on the officers effecting a revision of the land-revenue the duty of making calculations for which it was unlikely that they could have the necessary *data*, and that its result was either that the settlement operations were unduly prolonged, or that insufficient regard was paid to the just claims of improving landlords. The protection and encouragement of agricultural investments of private capital seemed to demand that the rules relating to their assessment to the land-revenue should be assimilated as nearly as possible to the rules which were to be framed under Act XIX of 1883, and it was finally decided that, in the case of districts where it is found impossible to revise the assessment by the imposition of a uniform rateable enhancement on all estates, the profits derived from wells or other irrigation works constructed either by private capital or by loans under the Land Improvement Act during the currency of the expiring settlement should not be assessed for land-revenue; and that profits from reclamations effected by either kind of capital should be exempted from assessment for 15 years after the date of the commencement of the reclamation operations. The whole of the Land Improvement Act was extended to the provinces, a complete set of subsidiary rules for its practical application were framed in consultation with the Board of Revenue and have received the sanction of the Supreme Government, and the provisions of section 11 were made applicable to all cases not governed by the settlement rules.

An exhaustive inquiry into the changes in areas held by tenants having occupancy right, which extended over nearly two years, was concluded. It was ascertained from a review of complete statistics for all the temporarily-settled districts in the province that there had been a net increase of 7 per cent. on the area held by such tenants at the last settlements, and that more than half the land cultivated by tenants of all classes was protected by rights of occupancy. These results and special inquiries made by the district officers showed that the landholders were not as a body actively adverse to the accrual of occupancy rights, and that their relations with their tenants were not usually unfavourable to tenancies of a lengthened and permanent character. It was found that no excessive use was made by the landlords of the ejectment clauses of the Rent Act, and no amendment of the existing law was thought to be either necessary or expedient. These conclusions, which were accepted by the Government of India, finally terminated a long but desultory discussion regarding the status and condition of the tenantry, and the degree to which the stability of their rights is affected by the provisions of the present rent law, or by the operation of general economic causes.

Rules for the remission of rent and revenue on the occurrence of agricultural calamities were drawn up by the Board of Revenue in

accordance with the views of the Government of India and formally promulgated during the year. The experiment of permitting the payment of land-revenue by money-orders was continued in the Benares Division, and was found to be much appreciated by the landholders. Some slight administrative difficulties, however, occurred in working the system, and its extension to the remaining divisions of the provinces was postponed pending a further report.

The rules framed under Regulation VII of 1828 as amended by Act XIV of 1881, to regulate the administration of the Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares, which were last year under the Mahárája's consideration, were accepted by him and finally issued.

The inaccuracy of the village records in the Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares, which had never been corrected since they were first drawn up, and had become altogether useless and obsolete, rendered it necessary to undertake a fresh survey and the preparation of a new record-of-rights. These operations have been completed for the parganas of Bhadohi and Gangapur by a Government survey party and a native settlement officer acting under the orders of the Board of Revenue, and an establishment of patwáris and kanúngos has been appointed for the future maintenance of the corrected papers. During the currency of the settlement proceedings questions of considerable difficulty and intricacy relating to the manner in which cultivating rights should be recorded—a matter which is very imperfectly provided for in the special law for the Domains—were considered, and are now in a fair way of being satisfactorily disposed of. The principal object of Government has been to protect the rights of the tenantry, which claim the same attention on the part of the State as those of cultivators in other parts of the province.

Operations were continued under the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Act, and at the close of the year the amount advanced on loan by Government amounted to Rs. 3,00,941-3-6. The work of the Special Judge was finished on the 19th February, 1886, and a final report on the working of the Act will be submitted by the Board of Revenue on the conclusion of the proceedings in the Commissioner's court. A complete account of the results of the special legislation on behalf of the Jhánsi landowners will probably form a part of next year's administration report.

There was a further decrease in the property under the management of the Court of Wards in the North-Western Provinces. Twelve estates, with an income of nearly two lakhs of rupees, were released during the year, and ten, with an income of only Rs. 20,000, brought under management. Nine of the released estates were handed over to the proprietors entirely free from encumbrances, with enhanced rent-rolls and after considerable sums had been laid out in permanent improvements; and the debts on the remaining three had been reduced. The total number of estates under the control of the Court of Wards was 128, with a current rental of Rs. 2,08,00,000, and no less than 94 per cent. of this amount and 47 per cent. of more than two lakhs of arrears

was collected. The cost of management was 7 per cent. on the realizations. More than 10 per cent. of the net income was spent on improvements, and much good work was done in building wells on a method which had been tested by the Agricultural Department. The original incumbrances on all the estates, amounting to nearly sixty lakhs of rupees, had been reduced at the end of the year to a little over fifteen lakhs, and at the present rate of payment the majority of the estates must soon be free from debt.

An institution for the education of wards was opened at Agra, and several native gentlemen were associated with the officials in its management.

A general rule was laid down, with the concurrence of the Board, to the effect that in the absence of some very special reason it is not expedient to impose upon the officers of Government, whose hands are already too full, the burden and responsibility of undertaking the management of private estates that become encumbered through extravagance, imprudence or negligence, and orders were issued for the release of all estates in that category in which either there is no hope of clearing the incumbrances, or where the balance of debt still due is so light that it can be speedily discharged by the exercise of ordinary care and attention.

The total number of estates under management in Oudh remained unchanged at 58, of which 18 were managed under the provisions of the Oudh Talúkdárs' Relief Act and 40 by the Court of Wards. Five estates with a rental of Rs. 79,771 were released during the year, and five others with a rental of Rs. 60,763 were taken under management. In the case of the released estates all the old incumbrances had been cleared off, and considerable improvements effected during management; and substantial cash balances and investments in Government paper were also made over to the proprietors. The current rental of all the estates amounted to Rs. 15,84,161, of which 96¼ per cent. was collected. A sum of Rs. 58,802 was also realized on account of arrears of previous years. In Oudh, as in the North-Western Provinces, a succession of good seasons made the rental collections unusually good. Proposals for litigation were closely scrutinized, and the institution of doubtful suits discouraged. Experiments were carried on with tube wells and also with boring apparatus. The use of the Beheea sugar-mill was extended, and efforts were made to introduce American sugar evaporators and improved ploughs. Of the total income from all sources, 5·3 per cent. was expended on management, nearly 4 per cent. on improvements, and 19½ per cent. in the payment of debts. The total incumbrances of these estates when brought under management aggregated Rs. 36,03,918; at the end of the present year this sum had been reduced to Rs. 15,05,909. Substantial progress was thus made in reducing the liabilities on the estates; and while the interests of the proprietors were thus studied, the rents were collected without pressure from the tenants.

Officers were deputed by the Governments of Bengal and of these provinces to settle disputes which had arisen in connexion with the

settlement operations in progress in the Benares Division respecting the inter-provincial boundary, and the points at issue were disposed of to the satisfaction of both Governments. A Bill to provide for cases in which mines or minerals are situated under land which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act was forwarded by the Government of India for opinion. Careful inquiry showed that the ownerships of minerals underlying the soil does not, by the custom of these provinces, vest in the person with whom settlement of land-revenue is effected, and it was suggested to the Government of India that a provision securing reservations of all existing Government rights over mineral deposits should be inserted in the Bill. A succession of bad seasons, aggravated in portions of the tract by disastrous floods, had followed the declaration of the revised assessments in large tracts in the Muttra district and in the pargana of Fatehpur-Sikri in Agra. The numbers of the agricultural population had been seriously reduced by sickness, flight or emigration, and about a fourth of the plough-cattle had either died or been sold. The cultivated area was contracted, and irrigation had fallen off in an even greater degree. It was found impossible to realize the land-revenue which had been assessed in a season of abnormal prosperity, and on a perhaps over-sanguine estimate of the capacities of the tracts affected. After a very complete and careful inquiry by the local officers, the Government, on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, remitted the greater part of the arrears of revenue, and deputed a special officer to examine the incidence of the revised demand. He has since submitted and obtained sanction to proposals for considerable modification of the assessments.

The Government of India approved of the proposals made by this Government for deferring the re-settlement of the land-revenue of the Jhánsi district, and orders issued extending the present settlement until the 30th June, 1891.

An inquiry made by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce into the circumstances of the Lalitpur district, where the current settlement will shortly expire, showed that a revision, if undertaken at once, would be more expensive than any probable estimate of the resulting enhancement of revenue would justify, whereas there were reasons for thinking that, if the operations were postponed, their cost might be reduced by careful attention to the patwári staff in the meanwhile, and that the ultimate rise in the revenue might be considerably higher. The present demand did not appear to be so uneven as to require revision for administrative reasons, and it was decided, with the sanction of the Government of India, to extend the existing settlement till June 30th, 1898.

A similar inquiry made by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce in 1882-83 had shown that the maps and records in the Bulandshahr district are sufficiently accurate to render a fresh survey unnecessary; and that the recorded rents admitted an enhancement of the land-revenue demand as great as would in any case be desirable, and would amply repay the costs of a revision of the settlement. During the past two cold weathers, a Deputy Collector on special duty

has been engaged in supervising the ordinary annual correction of the village papers by the patwári staff and, where it was necessary, the correction of the maps. It was determined that a short and simple method of revising the settlement on the basis of the existing village papers should be adopted, and the sanction of the Government of India was accorded to the appointment of a settlement officer from the commencement of 1886-87.

In the districts of Mirzapur, Gházipur, Ballia, Benares, and Dehra Dún, settlement operations were formally closed. Satisfactory progress was made in the settlements of Basti and Gorakhpur, under the charge of special settlement officers, and in Jalaun by Mr. White, who was relieved from his district duties and deputed to settlement work.

In the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, great attention was paid to the improvement of patwáris' and kanúngos' records, the kanúngo staff was materially strengthened, and examinations were held both of patwáris and kanúngos. By the end of the year only two districts were without training schools for patwáris, and the district inspections by the officers of the department showed that the village records are kept with increasing correctness.

Agricultural fairs were popular and well attended. Two native gentlemen held agricultural shows on their own estates; and a further proof of the interest the landholders of the province are beginning to take in agricultural improvements was afforded by the fact that more than four hundred zamíndárs supplied the Director with regular and reliable forecasts of the prospects of the principal export crops. Large quantities of selected seed of wheat, oats, sorghum, and cotton were distributed to cultivators all over the provinces, ploughing fairs were held in selected districts, and trained ploughmen sent on tour to enable the cultivators to see the new duplex plough at work on their own lands. Nor, while the co-operation of the agricultural classes was thus enlisted, were systematic experiments neglected at the different farms and gardens controlled by the department. Cotton, oilseeds, root-crops, and cereals were subjected to novel methods of cultivation, new manures were employed, and agricultural implements introduced. Ensilage received continued attention, and the compressed fodder was much appreciated by cartmen on the Grand Trunk Road at Cawnpore, to whom it was distributed free of charge. In addition to the land which had been taken up for this purpose in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore, two blocks of infertile waste land in the Aligarh district were enclosed as fodder reserves and treated in various ways to encourage the growth of grass and destroy *reh*; but the experiments have not been carried on long enough to give definite results. No new experiments were undertaken during the year: sets of the boring apparatus which had been improved by the department were distributed to different districts for use in well-building.

An exhibition of the arts and manufactures of Oudh and the arts of the North-Western Provinces, the cost of which was borne entirely

by the talúkdárs and the municipal board, was opened at Lucknow by the Lieutenant-Governor in December, and was honoured by a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy. It gave a stimulus to local industries, and its utility was amply shown by the numerous novel examples of artware exhibited and the large sales and larger demand. Prizes were awarded for the best samples of artware and arrangements made for the sale of the work of native artificers to visitors. The museum at Lucknow shows a gradual expansion in all its departments under the direction of a very competent and active committee of management.

Among trades that have received fostering care during the year may be mentioned glass-making, wood-painting and carving, chintz-stamping, carpet-weaving, and pottery.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce undertook the entire arrangements for collecting, cataloguing, and forwarding to London specimens of provincial workmanship for the Indo-Colonial Exhibition. Upwards of 2,500 exhibits were thus dealt with, and arrived at their destination in good order. Considerable additions were made to the provincial museum at Lucknow during the year. Traffic statistics were registered for imports and exports by road, rail, canal, and river, through the same agency and with the same arrangements as had been employed in former years.

The impending change in the Oudh law of landlord and tenant, with the object of improving the legal position of the latter, was felt in more than one branch of the revenue administration of the year. The great increase in the number of ejectment notices is noticed in the body of this report, where full particulars of the character of the ejectments in the different districts are given. During the year the legislative proposals of the Local Government, having received the approval of the superior authorities, were again thoroughly considered and revised in communication with district officers and the leading talúkdárs of Oudh. In pursuance of the original design to carry the landlords with the measure as far as possible, and to avoid unnecessary departures from the traditional policy of the Government in Oudh in respect of the subject-matter of legislation, the Bill was framed on the basis of excluding all reference to earlier questions regarding the prescriptive status of the tenantry, and of treating the matter in hand as concerned entirely with the regulation of agricultural contracts, and the revision of the existing Act upon points of detail where amendment had in practice been found desirable. The Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st October, 1886, though its operation was deferred till the 1st January, 1887. Its intimate connection with the administration of Sir Alfred Lyall justifies a very brief notice in this place of its leading features. The Act confers on every tenant now in occupation of land, subject to certain reasonable exceptions, the right to retain possession of his holding for a period of seven years from the date of the last change in his rent or of the last alteration in the area of his holding. During this term the statutory tenant cannot be ejected except for arrears of rent or for certain breaches of the general conditions of

agricultural occupation. At the close of the term he is liable to an enhancement of rent up to the limit of one anna for every rupee of the existing rent, and on his accepting the enhanced rent he enters upon a fresh term of seven years, in which he is again secure, subject to the general exceptions, from either ejectment or enhancement. The landlord, however, at the close of each statutory term, may avail himself of an alternative procedure and possess himself of the land by issue of a notice of ejectment on the tenant. But as this procedure entails the payment of a court-fee equivalent to half the annual rent of the holding, which under no circumstances is recoverable from the tenant, and as the rent leviable from a new tenant is brought under the general restrictions in respect of enhancement, it is probable that landlords will not ordinarily avail themselves of this right of absolute ejectment. On the death of a statutory tenant, his heir, as defined in the Act, has a right to retain the holding till the expiry of the statutory term. It then lapses to the landlord, who may let it for any rent he can obtain, though the in-coming tenant acquires on entry statutory rights. No contract, it may be added, can shorten the statutory term, or defeat the limit of enhancement prescribed by the Act, and no future contract can deprive a tenant of his right to make or to claim compensation for improvements. The tenant's right to make improvements and to be properly compensated for them has been clearly expressed, and many other useful and beneficial provisions of minor importance have been engrafted on the old tenancy law of the province. It would be useless to enter upon any anticipations of the probable effect of an Act which only comes into operation in 1887. But there is a reasonable prospect that it will improve the condition and tend to protect the industry of the cultivating population of Oudh; that it will diminish litigation, and change for the better the relations between landlord and tenants, by materially reducing the number of ejectment notices; and, finally, that the landlords will in these and other ways find a material recompense for the excellent spirit in which, as a body, they have received and acquiesced in this important measure.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(*a*) *License-tax.*—In 1883-84, the continuous decline which had been observable for some years in the receipts from this tax was arrested; and since then there has been distinct improvement, although, as was to be expected, the net increase has not been great. The collections in 1885-86 were Rs. 11,55,000 against Rs. 11,54,000 in 1884-85 and Rs. 11,38,000 in 1883-84. Deducting the cost of establishment debited to this head, the net proceeds were Rs. 11,51,000 against Rs. 11,49,000 in 1884-85, divided equally between imperial and provincial revenues. The license-tax has now been superseded by the income-tax, under Act II of 1886.

(*b*) *Excise.*—The total excise revenue during the year was Rs. 50,94,000 against Rs. 53,53,000 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 2,59,000 was not unexpected: on the contrary, it was anticipated by Government. It was due partly to the inauspicious character of the year for Hindu marriages; but more especially to the material

reduction of the area under out-stills, agreeably to the avowed policy of Government, and to the abolition of many retail shops in order to lessen the temptation to drink. A further reason for the diminished receipts was the general high price of the materials from which country liquor is made. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,05,000 against Rs. 1,10,000 in the previous year. The figures given above are those of the excise year, which ends on the 30th September. The steady extension of opium cultivation through the districts of these provinces coincides with a fall in the receipts on account of opium excise; and it is to be feared that this indicates an increase of contraband consumption that is likely to be deleterious not only to the revenue but to the people.

An arrangement was come to, after some correspondence with the Government of Bengal, under which all duty on gánja exported to these provinces in excess of Rs. 71,300 should be paid to this Government during the currency of the present financial contract.

The experimental reduction of the duty on spirits of wine used in the manufacture of soap, medicinal preparations, and certain other articles, sanctioned conditionally last year, was found unworkable; and the measure was accordingly discontinued.

(*c*) *Stamps.*—The gross receipts during the year under report were Rs. 60,61,010 against Rs. 59,36,000 in 1884-85. There was an increase in the sale of general stamps in both provinces: but in the case of court-fee stamps the rise occurred in the North-Western Provinces only. The income of the year was the highest yet obtained. The charges were Rs. 1,71,000 against Rs. 1,56,000 in 1884-85.

There were no cases of embezzlement during the year, and only one theft (of inconsiderable amount) from a sub-post office.

The discount that had heretofore been allowed to private purchasers of húndi, share transfer, foreign bill, and revenue adhesive stamps (varying from 2 to 6¼ per cent,) was discontinued. It was believed that such private purchasers were generally traders, and that they interfered seriously with the business of the licensed vendors from whom the public have the best opportunity of easy and rapid purchase.

The system of collecting copying fees by means of impressed stamps, which had been successfully worked in the civil courts of the North-Western Provinces, was extended during the year to the revenue and criminal courts of the united provinces.

Rules for the custody, supply, and sale of all kinds of stamps and stamped papers now in use were under consideration during the year, but had not been finally decided on at its close.

FORESTS.

The area of reserved Government forests under the management of the Forest Department was increased during the year by 171 square miles, owing to the inclusion of certain State lands formerly worked for charcoal and fuel by the defunct Kumaun Iron Works Company. The total area now aggregates 3,600 square miles. In addition

to these forest "reserves" there are some 70 miles of "protected forests" in the provinces over which the State has acquired sufficient rights to enforce more or less adequate measures of conservancy. Whether the forest area at the disposal of the Government is as extensive as might be desired on economic grounds is a difficult question, though the present Lieutenant-Governor believes it to be sufficient. But it is certain that the time has past in these provinces for making any large additions to it, while there is very much to be done in the way of improving the condition of the forests which the State already possesses, and, particularly, of making some of the more valuable tracts accessible by rail or road. In these directions there is a demand for large investment of money; and fair progress is being made. The Himalayan and sub-Himalayan reserves are at present capable of supplying the existing demand for high class timber, and at the same time are being administered with full regard to the future needs of the provinces. The waste and mismanagement which are impoverishing the hill forests belonging to private owners unquestionably give occasion for serious regret. In the plains, however, the area under groves and woods is nowhere seriously diminishing, and in places it is increasing. In exceptional localities, like Jhánsi and Bánda, it has been found possible at a moderate outlay to bring considerable tracts of tree and grass jungle under effective protection, but in the populous and closely-cultivated plains of the Ganges the adoption of similar measures, except on a most restricted scale, is out of the question.

The gross receipts of the year were 14·61 lakhs, the expenditure 9·74 lakhs, and the resultant surplus 4·86 lakhs. The improvement in the earnings of the department during the last five years is noticeable. Up to 1881 the receipts little more than balanced the expenditure. The considerable surplus achieved during each of the last few years is chiefly due to the large demand for railway sleepers for the lines in course of construction in or around the province. The department has exerted itself to the utmost to meet this demand, and has thereby promoted both its own interests and those of the province.

Net surplus.	Rs.
1881-82 ...	1,49,381
1882-83 ...	1,74,399
1883-84 ...	5,69,499
1884-85 ...	5,52,217
1885-86 ...	4,86,976

The receipts of the department imperfectly represent the full value of all the produce annually yielded by the forests. Three-quarters of a million cattle graze in them, one-third free and the remainder on payment of a very small fee. A great deal of grass, wood, and other forest products is given away free or at much less than market prices to villages bordering on the reserves. The policy of Government has always been to deal liberally with claims of this nature.

During the year close attention was paid to the better protection of the forests from fires. Over 200,000 acres were added to the area in which protective measures are taken, which may now be estimated at nearly one-half of the total area of the reserved Government forests. These protective measures comprise the cutting of "fire-lines" or wide open tracks through or round the forest blocks with a view to check the progress of a fire, and the exclusion of the public from the forests during those months of the year in which fires are most likely to

occur. The importance of extending protection to every acre of valuable forest cannot be overrated; but progress must depend on the funds and the establishments at the disposal of the department.

Allied to fire-conservancy is the question of forest closure to aid the growth of grass and seedlings. Many of the submontane forests have been so overworked in the past that absolute exclusion of men and cattle for years to come would not exceed the strict requirements of scientific conservancy. This, however, would often inflict serious injury on villages dependent on the forest for fuel and grazing. It is found necessary to restrict complete closure for long periods to the more valuable blocks, and to close others for some months only of the year. During the year this plan was followed with success, and the steady improvement in the condition of the closed areas is encouraging.

The subject of providing permanent working plans for each of the most important forests has been repeatedly before the Government, and during the year some progress was made to this end. The surveys and valuations on which these estimates of the probable yield of a forest throughout a series of years are framed, occupy the time of two or three specially-qualified officers attached to the Dehra Dún office. Orders have lately been issued which should facilitate the preparation of these plans, and prevent them from being needlessly minute and elaborate.

Among the details of the year's administration may be mentioned the reorganization of the subordinate establishment of the Central Circle. With the better pay and prospects now enjoyed by foresters and rangers in the province, and the careful training afforded by the Dehra Forest School, the intelligence and general character of the service should improve.

Both financially and administratively the year, therefore, affords substantial ground for satisfaction. Good progress has been made in protecting the forests from fire and misusage, and in otherwise improving the conditions requisite for systematic natural reproduction. If the measures taken for such ends still fall behind the full requirements of scientific forestry, it has to be borne in mind that the conception of husbanding the resources of our forests is still novel to the country; and that wherever the population that is settled upon the margin of cultivation and the classes that live by the open woodlands have been from time immemorial habituated to a free use of the forest produce, any restrictions imposed abruptly on customary profits and privileges will be sharply felt and may be widely unpopular. The precise point at which this consideration should give way to the higher necessity of providing for the future and for the wants of the people at large is always disputable; nor is it surprising if on particular occasions the prepossessions of the Forest Department do not always coincide with the views and responsibilities which must weigh with the Government. The Government, however, has gladly acknowledged the disinterested zeal with which the Conservators in these provinces endeavour to advance the true interests, as they understand them, of the rural population in the forests, the great knowledge they have acquired of

the agricultural conditions of the country, and the success with which the restrictions imposed on the population adjoining the forests are enforced with so little friction and such rare resort to legal penalties.

GRASS AND FODDER RESERVES.

The question of the supply of grass for troops has been for some time under consideration, and various proposals for improving the present system, which leads to occasional collisions between the cultivators and the regimental grasscutters, have been discussed. A suggestion made by the Commissary-General, that forage should be supplied from the Government forests, was found to be impracticable, owing to the distances between cantonments and the forest reserves. It has been pronounced, after consultation with the Public Works Department, that the special reservation of the grass grown on the sides of the public roads would be insufficient for the purpose, and that the admission of the regimental grasscutters would not improbably be destructive to the grass. It is probable that the best solution of the difficulty will be found either by the plan which has been adopted at Bareilly, of paying a fixed monthly fee for the right of cutting grass on certain specified lands, or in the establishment of special grass reserves under Government management.

No definite results have as yet been reported from the four plots of barren land which were lately acquired for experimental purposes by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in the districts of Aligarh and Cawnpore, in consequence of the inquiry, which was set on foot in 1882, into the possibility of utilizing as fuel and fodder reserves the large tracts of úsar and ravine which are found in the Doab. A wider investigation into the extent to which pasture-lands had been brought under the plough throughout the provinces, and the measures, if any, which should be adopted by Government for providing against mortality among cattle in times of drought, was brought to a conclusion during the year. It was found that the grazing area had not been materially reduced within the last twenty years; that it would not be possible to establish new grass reserves except at a prohibitive expense; that, if established, they would only be of use in years when the rains failed; and that then they would not bear grass unless irrigated by water which would be more urgently required for the crops on which the people depended for their existence. In a large number of districts stall-feeding had been very generally substituted for open grazing, and the fodder derived from crops was more valuable than the grass on uncultivated lands. In such cases the spread of cultivation rather increases than diminishes the fodder supply, and to interfere artificially, by the reservation of any considerable areas, with the ordinary operations of agriculture, would tend to defeat the end in view. Any apparently excessive mortality among cattle in ordinary years was shown to be due not to want of fodder, but to recklessness in breeding. It was shown that the people of the country allowed more cattle to breed than they are able to feed even in ordinary times, and that the practice is encouraged by the existing system of throwing open to the villagers

large tracts of pasturage belonging to the State on very low terms. It seemed obvious that no area could be permanently sufficient for the support of cattle that are not themselves restrained within any limit; and that if much larger reserves were taken up for annual grazing, the result would be that in a very few years the pressure on the means of subsistence would be the same as it is now, while the mortality in bad seasons would be much greater. The excessive production is aggravated by the preservation from religious motives of large numbers of useless animals until they are removed by the natural process of disease or starvation. In other countries restrictions upon common land grazing had been found an essential condition of the improvement of breed, and all the available evidence went to support the conclusion that the chief effect of increasing the area of pasturage, which was already amply sufficient to support all the strong and healthy cattle which are used for draught or agriculture, would be the multiplication of weak or worn-out animals, and the gradual deterioration of the breed. The forests already supply grazing-grounds for the tracts in their neighbourhood and reserves for districts within a reasonable distance, and measures are in contemplation for enhancing their utility and extending its range by opening up communications between them and the more remote districts, and throwing open areas in which grazing is now prohibited.

EDUCATION.

The number of schools under the control of, and inspected by, the State department and of the pupils attending them was almost exactly the same as in the year preceding. A very slight decrease in the number of pupils returned as attending the primary schools was nominal, and due mainly to the elimination of fictitious entries. A larger proportion of the primary pupils had learned to read and write, and increased attention was paid to the work of inspection. It is reported that the local boards, to whom the immediate control of this class of school is entrusted, are beginning to exhibit more interest than they have heretofore in this branch of their duties. There was a very marked development in the matter of secondary education. The accommodation was utilized to the fullest extent, and the boarding-houses were crowded, chiefly by self-supporting students. Not only was there a considerable increase in the numbers, but the standard of education, as shown by the proportion of pupils who have reached the upper classes or passed successful examinations, had everywhere risen. In the middle vernacular examinations there was a large augmentation of the number of candidates, owing to the stricter and more methodical application of the rule requiring a certain fixed standard of educational qualification from every person appointed to the literate classes of the public service. There was an increased demand for university education. The total number of undergraduates rose from 383 to 448, and of students who passed the B. A. and other university examinations from 324 to 430. The success of students in the science course was very marked, and the Sanskrit College at Benares was attended by increased numbers of pupils, of whom a large proportion were self-supporting.

The very substantial development of high education during the last decade, and the large and increasing demand for it, of which there were many convincing indications, again brought into prominence the scheme for the establishment of a provincial university, which had first been considered as far back as 1869, but was then set aside as being premature. The opportunity was taken of consulting all persons who were in any way qualified to advise on educational questions, and the result was an authoritative consensus of opinion in favour of the establishment in these provinces of an independent centre of higher education. A project for the constitution of a university, which should superintend and guide the methods and aims of instruction in the local colleges already in existence, was formulated, and submitted for the approval of the Supreme Government. The Muir College building at Allahabad was opened during the year by His Excellency the Viceroy, and will afford provisional accommodation for the proposed university.

A special inspector for European and Eurasian schools throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was appointed, and the new code of regulations for European schools, which proportions the grant-in-aid of each school to the number and proficiency of the scholars, was introduced provisionally, a further report on its operation being promised at the conclusion of the current educational season.

The expenditure rose from Rs. 27,92,605 to Rs. 29,17,186, but owing to an increase of Rs. 1,24,581 in the contributions from other sources, the total cost to the State was reduced by Rs. 56,670. There was a satisfactory increase of nearly 10 per cent. in the income derived from fees.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

The first half of the year 1885 was unusually healthy, and though the early cessation of the rains increased the mortality from fever in the last two quarters, the total number of deaths in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year fell from 1,555,342 to 1,410,639, and the death-rate declined from 35·26 to 31·98 per 1,000. The mortality from cholera was more than double that of the previous year, and was especially severe in the eastern districts during the drying up of the rains; on the other hand, the deaths from small-pox fell from 4·59 to 0·33 per mille. Fever was most prevalent in the western districts, where the rainfall was 10 inches above the average. A special inquiry into the relations between rainfall, canal irrigation, and fever gave some ground for the belief that the height of the subsoil water has ordinarily very little connexion with either the production of the disease or its character. The first seems to be more probably due to excessive surface moisture, which in years of unusually heavy rainfall may perhaps be aggravated, in canal-irrigated tracts, by obstructed drainage and to the resulting climatic changes; while the extent to which it is fatal to life depends chiefly on the range of temperature, which varies as the rainfall occurs early or late in the season. What seems to be required are improved surface drainage and the protection of the supply of drinking water from contamination by flooding. In the mortality caused by wild animals and snakes there was little

divergence from the figures which were reported in previous years, and a greater number of wild animals were destroyed. Nearly half the human deaths were due to wolves. An increased expenditure was incurred in rewards for the destruction of snakes, and deaths from that cause were fewer than they had been in former years. The birth-rate was 41·24 per 1,000; which is less than the unusually high rate (43·77) recorded in the previous year, but slightly in excess of the average of the four preceding years (40·5). There is now no reason to distrust the general accuracy of the returns. In a few cases, where unexplained differences were noticed in the rates for adjoining circles, an explanation was found in the failure to correct the population totals on which the calculations were based, when the area of a circle had been altered, and steps were taken to prevent the recurrence of the error.

There was a marked increase in the number of successful vaccinations. The experiment of recruiting vaccinators from the neighbourhood in which their work lies was carried out with success, and great attention was paid to the quality of the lymph employed. The results of the appointment of a specially-selected deputy superintendent to have charge of the work in Oudh, where vaccination has hitherto been much less popular than in the neighbouring province, were on the whole encouraging, and there are signs that the prevailing prejudices that had stood in the way of its general acceptance are disappearing.

Numerous projects for securing a pure supply of water, carrying out drainage works, providing latrines and slaughter-houses, and effecting other sanitary improvements, were undertaken by the municipalities during the year.

Twelve dispensaries were opened, of which nine were supported by local funds and three were private institutions. Four dispensaries were closed. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries open at the end of the year was 244. Special measures were taken for the establishment of temporary dispensaries at the principal fairs and for the distribution of fever and cholera medicines. A large increase in the attendance of both out and in-door patients may in part be attributed to the prevalence of malarious fever. There were 47,127 house-patients at the hospitals controlled by the Medical Department as compared with 44,201 in the previous year, and 1,889,225 out-cases against 1,693,581. In private dispensaries the attendance rose from 98,724 to 140,498, and in both public and private institutions the available accommodation was fully utilized.

The confidence in the efficacy of European surgery, which has been gradually gaining ground in the last few years, is shown by the increased number of cases recorded in the registers. Minor operations were performed in 82,457 cases as compared with 79,529 in 1884; while the number of major operations rose from 14,938 to 15,186; the average during the past 11 years having been only 7,205. The results of the major operations were unusually satisfactory: 11,742 patients were cured, 1,857 were relieved; and notwithstanding the increase in

operations, the number of deaths diminished from 281 to 232. There was a regretable falling off in voluntary subscriptions to dispensaries, especially in wealthy cities such as Lucknow, Agra, and Muttra. On the other hand, the number of districts in which members of local boards show an active interest in dispensary affairs is on the increase, and the relations of civil medical officers with the boards continue to be satisfactory. Revised rules regulating the proportion of the contribution made by Government to the amount subscribed privately for the support of dispensaries are in course of issue, and public money will not ordinarily be allotted for medical charity without a full local guarantee.

The year was one of general prosperity, and the attendance at poor-houses and asylums for lepers and the blind was not large. The total cost of dispensaries, hospitals, and leper asylums was under five lakhs of rupees,—a very moderate sum in the view of the results accomplished. The most satisfactory feature in the record of the Agra Medical School was the large increase in the number of female students, who now form a very promising class. Cordial support has been accorded by municipalities and private persons and by the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India, and there is every reason to expect that a sufficient supply of candidates will be maintained. The defective general education of the majority of native girls in the classes from which the candidates are drawn, which is now the main obstacle to the complete success of the enterprise, is in a fair way of being remedied by the growing demand for instruction, and the appointment of a lady teacher will add greatly to the popularity of the lectures.

The number of patients in lunatic asylums at the beginning of the year was 976 and at its close 978, and the highest number confined at all the four asylums in one night was 1,048. The accommodation was sufficient in all except at Benares, where special measures were taken to reduce the number of inmates. The ordinary asylums were further relieved by the institution of a special ward at the Lucknow Central Prison for criminal lunatics over whom, in spite of their apparent recovery, it was thought desirable to continue some kind of special supervision.

The lock-hospitals at four important military stations were closed as a tentative measure; but a careful record of disease was maintained, and in each case showed a very great increase. Elsewhere, however, where the hospitals were maintained, there was a great increase in the number of admissions. The movements of troops which were more frequent and multiplied the opportunities of intercourse with unregistered women, may partly account for this; but it may also be due to a relaxation of the care with which the system was worked, owing to an impression that it had already been condemned. The results of the experiment seems to indicate the necessity for retaining the cantonment lock-hospitals; and further experience has led to this as the final conclusion.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN TOWNS.

The summary of last year's administration report gave a *resumé* of the progress of the new measures for local self-government in towns down to the formal constitution of the new boards under Act XV, 1883. The general subject, therefore, calls for no further notice; and it only remains to summarize the more important facts and results of the year.

There were 108 municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1885-86; 17 of which had a population of over 50,000, and 59 of over 10,000. Of the 108, 102 were constituted under Act XV, 1883, while six* remained under the provisions of the old Act (XV) of 1873. Of the towns to which the new Act has been extended, five† had been declared to be unsuited to the rules regarding election; and in these municipalities, therefore, the boards were appointed as before by Government under section 78 of the Act. In six of the larger towns‡ the chairman continued to be nominated by Government.

* Naini Tal, Jhánsi, Orai, Kálpi, Kunch, Lalitpur.

† Fatehpur-Sikri, Bilsi, Partabgarh, Newalganj, Dhaurahra.

‡ Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, Moradabad.

Much important public business was efficiently transacted by the various municipal boards during the year; and the Government acknowledged on several occasions the intelligence and public spirit displayed by the non-official members, who now constitute a valuable agency for the management of municipal affairs.

The municipal elections held during the year, to fill vacancies consequent on retirements by rotation, were held as explained in last year's report, and excited considerable interest. Of the 50,000 electors, about one-fourth took part in the voting, although the vacancies were not numerous and there was not the excitement attending a general election. In all the larger municipalities, and in many of the smaller ones, a poll was taken; and the results point to continued intelligent interest taken by the constituencies in the selection of their representatives in the several municipal boards.

The total municipal income was Rs. 26,95,000, against Rs. 27,04,000 in 1884-85. Taxation (chiefly octroi) realized Rs. 20,39,000, intra-municipal lands and gardens produced Rs. 3,53,000, Rs. 1,06,000 were given as grants-in-aid; the balance was made up of miscellaneous items. Of other imposts, compounds and sites were taxed in 28 towns, professions and trades in 17, circumstances and property in 13, houses and lands in 11.

The circumstances under which the note on octroi taxation was drawn up by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce in 1884 were explained in last year's report. The general object was the improvement of octroi administration: so as to allow full play to fair local taxation, while adequately protecting the interests of commerce. Mr. Smeaton's note placed clearly on record the most serious defects of the present system, and suggested reforms both in the working of that

system and in the system itself. The details of the scheme are described shortly in the municipal section of this report: it is sufficient here to allude to the main points. Briefly the plan advocated, in regard to wheat, cotton, oil-seeds and (with some modifications) sugar and tobacco, was to utilize the middlemen (*arthiyas*) into whose stores almost all imports of these articles are believed to pass in the first instance; taxing only such goods as are intended for consumption in the town, and leaving the remainder (destined presumably for export) untaxed. A trial was given to these proposals in Agra, Saháranpur, and Sháhjahánpur, but without any great measure of success, except at the last-named municipality, where it appears to be working satisfactorily. Even if no direct results, however, be secured, it is believed that the inquiry instituted will indirectly tend—has indeed already so tended—to the improvement of octroi administration generally by directing attention to prominent defects, pointing out their causes, and suggesting remedial measures. And it is in contemplation to give the scheme a trial in towns, such as Chandausi and Háthras, where octroi is being re-introduced, and where the experiment will have a fair chance of successful working.

Several important municipal projects were set on foot during the year of report. In Benares, arrangements were made for the construction of a tramway, the first of its kind in these provinces, to be utilized both for the conveyance of passengers and the removal of refuse. The work was undertaken by a firm of contractors, under an agreement which secured to them certain concessions, while safeguarding the interests of the town. In Saháranpur a scheme for the effectual drainage of the city was drawn up; and a loan of Rs. 25,000 was arranged, in communication with the Court of Wards, to enable the municipality to undertake the work. The Government advanced a sum of Rs. 30,000 at 5 per cent. to the Cawnpore municipality for the extension and improvement of the drainage system, on which a large sum had been spent in previous years, and which is important both on military and on municipal considerations.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN DISTRICTS.

It was stated, in the section dealing with this subject in last year's report, that the 1st of April, 1885, had been notified as the day on which district boards were to come into existence and to assume their powers and functions, and the necessary preliminary action was explained. The first elections under Act XIV, 1883, were held in the early months of 1885; and as the various reports were received, the boards were duly notified in the official Gazette. It may be useful to summarize shortly the objects and scope of the new law, and to give in some detail the results of the first elections.

The principal object of the Act of 1883 was to extend and define the functions of the district committees appointed under the Acts of 1878, and to constitute them upon a more independent basis. Under these earlier Acts the district was the unit of local administration, and the

entire committee was appointed by the Government; the only condition being that one-half should consist of non-official persons owning or occupying land or residing in the district. The Act of 1883 established boards in every tahsíl sub-division, making the district board ordinarily an aggregate of the local boards; and, instead of appointing the members, the Government now appoints an electoral body varying in number according to the circumstances of each sub-division, which elects from its own list at least three-fourths of the members of the board. The law expressly prescribes that not more than one-fourth of the members shall be directly appointed by the Government; but the first official nominations have been much below that proportion. The Acts of 1878 made no special provision for designating the executive head, or chairman, of the district committee; the law of 1883 leaves sub-divisional boards to elect their own chairmen, and permits the district board to choose between electing, at a special meeting, its chairman for the approval of Government, or leaving the appointment to be made by the Government.

In regard to the powers and jurisdiction of the boards: under the former law these were nowhere precisely expressed, while the control of the Government was complete and unlimited. The present law distinctly vests in the boards the exercise of certain powers and functions, and defines the official control by prescribing certain limits and a formal procedure to be observed in exercising it. The boards have thus at least ceased to be local agencies for the Government; and as a matter of fact they are now so constituted that they can, if they choose, establish and develop a position of influence and practical importance in their districts.

The question of the financial independence and responsibility of the district boards was carefully discussed when the system of local self-government was reviewed in 1882. Assuming, as it was then laid down by the Government of India, that to require the boards to levy fresh rates or taxes for the purposes of their local administration was inadvisable, it followed necessarily that the boards could be provided with an income only by making over to them certain local funds and heads of miscellaneous receipt as permitted by the Act, to be supplemented by assignments from the provincial revenues. This has accordingly been done; and although upon this system the main element of financial independence—the power to raise special income for special purposes—is wanting, yet, since the only alternative was found to be to allow the boards to impose upon the country new taxes, or at least new forms of taxation, it seemed preferable that their financial powers and responsibility should for the present remain incomplete. It may be admitted that the system of assigning money from the provincial treasury to local authorities is, upon general principles, open to objection; and that in other countries the local bodies raise their own money chiefly by assessing rates upon real property within their jurisdiction. But in these provinces the chief source of income made over to the boards is derived from a fixed rate or percentage on the land-revenue; and

nothing would be gained, and some useless cost incurred, by placing the collection of this percentage in the hands of the board. Therefore, since it is obviously undesirable to allow this rate to be varied at the board's discretion, while the time has not yet come for permitting local rates to be levied apart from, and without reference to, the land-revenue, it becomes most difficult to invest the boards with any power to raise their own income that might not prove troublesome to the people and a very invidious accompaniment of local self-government.

The constitution of the boards, then, briefly described, is this. Each tahsíl or sub-district is represented by an electoral body, of which the number may not be less than twenty-five or more than one hundred, and which elects out of its number a board for the sub-district. The electoral body is chosen upon the plan adopted, after much discussion, by the resolution of this Government of 5th May, 1882, as explained in the following extract :—

"The only comprehensive plan that can be laid down at the first introduction of the system is to determine, with reference to the area, revenue and tenures, population, wealth, and to other conditions and special features of each sub-division, how many persons, not being salaried officers of the Government, would fairly represent its inhabitants and interests. The district officer must then be empowered to prepare in each district the measure that may be most convenient and appropriate to its circumstances and peculiarities, for ascertaining how many suitable persons are available in its sub-divisions, and how they can best be chosen. The proceedings taken will be reported to the Government, and the lists of electors that are drawn up will be duly placed on record. As soon as the lists are complete, the electors will be asked to return from among their own body, by such method as may seem appropriate or necessary, the members of the sub-divisional board, who will hold office for a term of three years. All Honorary Magistrates will *ex-officio* be members of the electoral body for the sub-division in which they exercise jurisdiction; and for the head-quarters sub-division of the district the nomination will usually include a larger number of residents of property and influence than for the outlying sub-divisions. As a general rule, the electors should be residents of the sub-divisions for which they have a vote; but exceptions will be allowed, since residence is not necessarily a condition of interest in and knowledge of a locality, and the possession of a certain amount of landed property or of a place of business in a sub-division should qualify a person otherwise suitable. Accordingly, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner directs that each Commissioner, in consultation with the chief officers of the district and the existing local committees, shall propose the number of electors to be fixed for each sub-division, and shall decide by what method the lists of the persons who are qualified and prepared to serve can best be filled up. It is not essential that the standard number of electors, which may vary in different districts and sub-divisions, shall in all parts of the country be at once nominated, though the full number of names should be sent up whenever this is not impossible."

The number of members upon each board must be 6, 9, or 12, according to the size and importance of the sub-district; and they hold office for three years, going out by rotation. The aggregate of local board members makes up the district board, except in a few instances where the local boards depute selected members to represent them on the board of the whole district. To the elected members are conjoined members appointed by the Government, who, as has been already

mentioned, may be one-fourth of the whole board; but it has been decided that ordinarily only one member shall be so appointed to each board, except where for special reasons another has been added. In the sub-district the member appointed has usually been the tahsíldár.

The Act came into force on the 1st November, 1883. The Kumaun, Garhwál, Tarái, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur districts were, after inquiry and report, wholly exempted from its operation; while portions of Mirzapur (the scheduled tracts) and of the Dún (Jaunsár Báwar) were excepted from the provisions of the Act regarding election of members. The preparation of the numerous rules required by the Act for the proper constitution of the boards, for the definition of their powers, and for the transaction of business took up much time, so that the Act did not come into full operation until the 1st April, 1885. The elections were held at the head-quarters of each sub-district, on convenient dates in February and March, 1885; and the following observations touch upon the general results elicited by examination and comparison of the returns.

Taking the provinces as a whole, and looking at the figures from the standpoint of electors, voters, and members, it appears in the first place that the registered electors numbered 13,080. The maximum number of electors, if one hundred had been appointed for each sub-district, would have been 20,600: the minimum—if twenty-five only had been appointed—5,140. The actual number was thus over 63 per cent. of the possible maximum, while it was two and-a-half times greater than the minimum; and since it was not necessary at the beginning to nominate everywhere the total number permissible, while it was expedient that the first election should be carefully made, there seems to be no reason for dissatisfaction with the proportionate number of representatives that these returns bring out.

Of the 13,080 electors, the returns show that 9,418 appeared and recorded votes at the first election: that is, 72 per cent. of the elective body exercised the privilege of franchise. The figures for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, respectively, are as under:—

North-Western Provinces ... 10,320 electors: 7,415 voters, *i.e.*, 71·9 per cent.
Oudh ... ... 2,760 ditto: 2,003 do., *i.e.*, 72·6 ditto.

The North-Western Provinces electors stood to the Oudh electors as 3·74 to 1; the voting body as 3·71 to 1. The elected members (*infra*) in the North-Western Provinces number 1,050, to 285 in Oudh: here the proportion is 3·69 to 1. The three ratios, it will be observed, are almost identical. The two provinces are thus practically on a level.

The elected members are 1,335 in number. The appointed members according to the statement are 228 in number; that is, they stand to the elected members in the proportion of 17 to 100, and constitute 14·7 per cent. of the total. Where the district officer is the chairman of the district board, he becomes practically an additional appointed

member, though not so technically under section 6. This brings the total of the appointed members up to 273; or about 20 per cent. of the elected members, and 17 per cent. of the whole. The Act permits nomination up to 25 per cent. of the whole board.

Coming next to divisions, the available details are as under:—

District.							
Meerut	shows	858	voters out of	1,260	registered electors,	or 68	per cent.
Agra	do.	1,320	ditto	1,870	ditto,	or 70	ditto.
Rohilkhand	do.	1,452	ditto	2,040	ditto,	or 71	ditto.
Allahabad	do.	2,032	ditto	2,640	ditto,	or 77	ditto.
Benares	do.	1,452	ditto	2,130	ditto,	or 68	ditto.
Lucknow	do.	449	ditto	690	ditto,	or 65	ditto.
Sitapur	do.	350	ditto	540	ditto,	or 64·8	ditto.
Fyzabad	do.	470	ditto	660	ditto,	or 71	ditto.
Rae Bareli	do.	734	ditto	870	ditto,	or 84	ditto.

The order of percentage (of those who voted to those who were as electors qualified to vote) must be regarded to some extent as representing the interest taken by those immediately concerned in the proceedings. This applies more particularly to districts, the chief details of which are given below.

As regards districts then, and looking first at the number of registered electors: Cawnpore heads the list with 760; Allahabad follows close with 750; while the following show a total of over 400:—

District.	*Number of registered electors.*
Agra	... 490
Moradabad	... 470
Bijnor	... }
Basti	... } 420 each.
Gorakhpur	... }

The smallest number is in Bahraich (90), and the following have 200 or less on their lists:—

Mainpuri	... 200
Unao	... 200
Mirzapur	... 180
Kheri	... 190
Benares	... 170
Sitapur	... 140

These differences are no doubt the result partly of the internal division of the district into sub-districts, and partly of the circumstances of the classes from whom the selection would naturally be made.

The largest percentage of voters was returned at Pilibhít, where out of a total of 220 registered electors, no less than 212 (over 96

per cent.) met at the election; the smallest percentage was in Bijnor, where of 420 registered electors only 183 voted (43·5 per cent.). The following list shows the districts *(a)* with a percentage of 80 or over, and *(b)* with a percentage of 60 or under :—

	District.	*Percentage of voters to electors.*
(a)	Pilibhít	96
	Hamírpur	91
	Rae Bareli	89
	Basti	87
	Sultanpur	83
	Bánda	82·6
	Saháranpur	81
	Farukhabad	80
	Azamgarh	80
	Partabgarh	80
(b)	Mirzapur	60
	Bara Banki	60
	Gorakhpur	45
	Bijnor	43·5

In the matter of elected members (the average per district throughout the provinces is 30) the following districts have over 40 on their boards :—

District.	*Number of elected members.*
Allahabad	57
Cawnpore	57
Bánda	48
Aligarh	42
Agra	42
Bareilly	42

Of districts with under 20 there are only five :—

Benares	18
Ballia	18
Lucknow	18
Kheri	18
Dehra Dún	15

It was generally understood that if the appointment of chairman were left, under the Act, by the district boards in the hands of the Government, the Magistrate of the district would be appointed; and since all the boards have taken this course, the result has been that in all districts the Magistrate is chairman. There can be no doubt that for some time to come it will be for the public convenience that the executive head of the district shall preside at the central board, since in various matters the proceedings of the subordinate boards, which manage sections of the district, will require combination and uniform direction on behalf of the whole district; while in maintaining a continuous and connected supervision over the different engineering works and the medical and educational institutions, the board will be greatly assisted by the Magistrate. The object and intention of the Act of 1883 are supposed to have been to provide a system under which self-government in the districts might be expanded and strengthened, with safeguards

against confusion or miscarriage in the beginning. The Government has for many years been promoting earnestly and successfully, through its district officers, the policy of localizing the management of local funds, and of endeavouring to induce the leading inhabitants of the country to give some personal attention and help towards the improvement of schools, the extension of good communications, and the establishment of medical relief, in their immediate neighbourhood. If, under the system now introduced, more aid and greater attention to these things can be enlisted, such further steps towards local self-government will be exceedingly welcome, and will be encouraged by the Government upon all occasions. Although the Act was not meant to require the immediate and indiscriminate removal of district funds and works from all official control, its aim and chief object were undoubtedly to lay down and develop a plan upon which they could be gradually transferred to the charge of the persons who, by their position, influence, and public spirit, may be found best qualified to undertake the administration of local interests and institutions.

During the year of report the boards have been in full working order, and have disposed satisfactorily of much important business. The introduction of the new system resulted naturally in numerous references on different points; but most of these were settled without difficulty, and the various reports show that the boards have in most cases taken a reasonable and sensible view of their position, powers, and duties, and have done their best to justify their creation.

It remains to allude briefly to action taken during the year in other matters connected with the general subject of local self-government in districts.

The passing of Acts XIV and XV of 1883 and the elaboration of the numerous rules under them, rendered obsolete the greater part of the previous rules and orders that had been passed regarding the position and powers of district committees. It was necessary therefore to cancel the earlier series, while it was important to retain such portions of the orders as were still in force; and this was the specific object of Resolution No. 2136, dated 26th October, 1885, which is now the standard authority regarding the matters with which it deals.

Rules were drafted, notified for criticism, and finally approved regarding the preparation of budgets by district boards. These budgets were divided into two classes, departmental and administrative; the former being submitted to the heads of departments concerned, and the latter being forwarded to Government after orders on the departmental budgets had been issued. The object of the administrative budget was to give boards an opportunity of representing for the consideration of Government any matters in regard to which they considered that sufficient provision had not been made in the departmental budgets. The rules are short, simple, and comprehensive; and they are believed to be suitable to the circumstances.

The question of appointments to offices requiring professional skill was under the consideration of Government during the year. Section

35 of the Act authorizes the Government to make rules prescribing the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed to such offices; and the preparation of these involved a considerable amount of discussion. Eventually, three sets of rules were, after full criticism, agreed on: for Medical, Educational, and Public Works requirements respectively. The offices held to require professional skill were specified in each case, and the qualifications necessary for appointment were clearly laid down. The rules regarding Medical and Public Works offices were based almost entirely on existing practice. With regard to scholastic officers, inspectors of circles were required to prepare and submit to boards lists of competent candidates for middle and primary vernacular teacherships; an arrangement intended, without unnecessary interference with the boards' authority, to obviate the difficulty of securing suitable men for these posts.

The relative position of the Department of Public Instruction and the district boards in regard to zila schools gave rise to some discussion. The zila school, though technically a local institution, is generally of more than merely local interest and importance; and it was finally decided that the functions of boards in respect to these schools should be confined to visiting, inspecting, and reporting—direct management and control resting with the department, and budget arrangements remaining unaltered.

Of other subjects under consideration during the year, but not decided within its limits, may be mentioned the audit and accounts of district boards in all departments, and the procedure of boards in civil suits. It will be for the report of 1886-87 to deal briefly with these and the few remaining points connected with the complete introduction of local self-government in districts under Act XIV of 1883.

POLICE.

There was little difference in the total of reported crime for 1884 and 1885; but serious offences against the person increased, while serious offences against property decreased. The diminution of theft and robbery in a year of excellent harvests, cheap prices, and good wages is natural.

The police have now received material relief in their work of investigating crime, being no longer required to enquire into cases of hurt. But they did less in the way of investigation in 1885 than in 1884, while they obtained the same percentage of convictions; and the point will be borne in mind in considering questions as to whether the work of the police can be made lighter, and whether there are causes in increasing operation which enhance the difficulties of the police.

Crimes of violence against the person have been increasing; but the percentage of convictions to cases decided has scarcely varied during the last four years, and under murder has stood steadily at 62 per cent. Murders are crimes of which the fact is not easily concealed; and if diminished success in bringing the guilty to justice can be traced to any deficiencies in police work, the administration will endeavour to supply a remedy.

Professional crime continues to show a steady and highly satisfactory decrease. Sustained and systematic exertions have been made to investigate robberies by poison and by gangs of habitual associates, and were attended by very creditable success.

The strength of the police force was reduced in 1885 by 386 men, but the cost was increased by 2¼ lakhs of rupees: one and a-half lakhs of this large addition to the charges being due to the transfer of municipal police charges from municipal to provincial revenues. The Rs. 5 grade of constables was abolished during the year, and a superior grade on Rs. 8 created at a cost of Rs. 40,000. This amelioration of the condition and prospects of the men should have considerable, though gradual, influence in securing for the service a better-educated and more intelligent class. But an important question in respect of the arms and drill of the force still awaits settlement. It has been strongly represented to the Government that the weapons of the military portion of the force are of an antiquated pattern, and that insufficient time and attention is devoted to their drill. These defects become specially visible on occasions of serious riots, and the Government is considering how they may be remedied at moderate cost and without changing the civil character of the force.

The provinces were singularly free from dakáiti, and none of the cases which did occur were of a really serious nature.

The police dealt very effectually with offences committed by professional poisoners, only four of these difficult cases having remained undetected. This grave form of crime has now much abated. During the year the necessity of systematizing the special proceedings for the repression of cattle-theft, which had hitherto been carried out in a desultory and unconnected manner, was carefully considered. It was decided in the first place to fix definitely and precisely upon those parts of the province where cattle-lifting was practised in an organized fashion and as a professional crime. This done, the next step was to arrange and carry out concerted operations controlled by a central authority and adapted to the circumstances of the different localities. Substantial progress has been made in carrying out these measures. A practical and searching inquiry has been made from district to district, and the tracts of country over which organizations for cattle-theft exist have been broadly defined, and the agency employed for lifting cattle, and for concealing, removing, and disposing of them has been to some extent ascertained. The information has still to be completed, and a central system of prevention and detection organized.

It is to be noted that the systematized agencies for stealing cattle and harbouring them when stolen, exist almost exclusively in the settled and highly-cultivated districts, and are comparatively rare in the wilder tracts which form the chief grazing-grounds of the provinces. This circumstance should undoubtedly make it easier to detect and suppress such organizations, because the facilities for observation are greater and the services of an efficient police force more readily available.

The number of reported thefts again showed a slight decrease; but the accuracy of the reporting is vitiated by a further increase in the

proportion of thefts which were not reported till after recovery of the cattle, or not reported to the police at all. The total number of recoveries rose from 4,699 to 4,897; but the proportion of those that were recovered by the owners without the intervention of the police, was larger than before. Arrests were less numerous than in 1884, and convictions were obtained in a smaller percentage of the cases dealt with, but apparently more judgment was exercised in making arrests, because fewer of the persons arrested escaped punishment.

INFANTICIDE.

Operations under the Infanticide Act continued in twenty-eight districts. Pilibhít, however, was removed from the roll in the course of the year, and a large number of exemptions were made. There is reason to believe that in the families under surveillance infanticide is now successfully prevented, and that throughout the eastern districts of the province, where the Rájputs are less grouped in clan-villages, and are more subject to the public opinion of their neighbour, the practice is now dying out.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The Criminal Tribes Act was in force in the districts of Lalitpur, Etah, and Gonda, and the tribes under its operation comprised the Sanauriahs in the first, the Aheriahs and Haburahs in the second, and the Barwárs in the last. The proclamation of the latter tribe has added largely to the numbers under surveillance. In Lalitpur the success attained during the previous year was fully sustained, and there is good ground for hoping that the Sanauriahs are settling down to honest pursuits, and will in time be induced to abandon criminal habits. The number of families in this tribe holding land rose from 91 to 99, and of families without land, presumably subsisting by crime, fell to 10. The number of absentees, however, did not diminish, nor did the measures for arresting and sending them back prove very successful. In future it is proposed to send a few policemen acquainted with the tribesmen to watch for them at the fairs and gatherings they are known to frequent. This expedient has been already tried in the case of the Gonda Barwárs.

In Etah the reports showed that no real effort had been made to enforce the special law and rules against the proclaimed Aheriahs. The attention of the local authorities has now been thoroughly roused to the necessity of taking active measures to restrain and coerce the refractory members of this criminal tribe. In 1885 notice was taken of the lax and inefficient manner in which surveillance over the tribe had been maintained, and of the ignorance concerning the movements of the proclaimed families which seemed to exist on the part of the special force employed to watch them: and the local authorities have now received explicit instructions to strictly and systematically enforce the law.

The Barwárs of Gonda in Oudh were proclaimed in October, 1884, and it is much too soon to expect as yet any proof of a radical or permanent change in the habits of the tribe. But so far the progress has been encouraging: a sufficient quantity of land has been provided for

the support of all the members of the tribe, and the means of earning an honest livelihood have been placed within their reach. There is no longer any excuse for vagrancy, and it now remains to deter and repress unlicensed absence by the systematic and vigorous pursuit of absconders and their rigorous punishment on arrest or return. A free grant of passes has been decided upon, and no unreasonable restriction is placed on Barwárs who are working honestly for their living.

Besides the proclaimed tribes mentioned above, there exist certain castes and classes of vagrants who infest the districts of the Meerut Division, appearing under different names and subsisting entirely by theft, often of a very daring and violent description. The expediency of bringing these people within the operations of the Criminal Tribes Act is at present under careful consideration. Such a measure would have to be preceded by a scheme for settling them in a fixed locality and providing them with some means of livelihood there. The experiments now in progress for civilizing and reforming the Doms and Bhatus in Gorakhpur and Moradabad may, if successful, demonstrate the possibility of dealing in a similar manner with these wandering thieves in the western districts. Meanwhile steps have been taken to repress and punish their depredations by systematic surveillance, organized and maintained under central authority.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The number of criminal cases brought to trial as compared with that of the year preceding was the same in the North-Western Provinces, while in Oudh there was a slight decrease. The general percentage of crime in both provinces was low, and the number of persons convicted was less than 26 in every 10,000 of the population. That there was very little heinous crime is shown by the fact that in 15 out of every 16 cases of conviction the punishment was for a short term of imprisonment, or whipping, or fine, and in one-sixteenth only was it found necessary to inflict imprisonment for terms exceeding six months. There were 102 capital sentences, or little more than two to every million of the population.

Twenty-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five cases in the North-Western Provinces, and 7,155 in Oudh, or nearly a fourth of the whole number brought before the courts, were disposed of by the unpaid magistracy, sitting either as benches in the towns or singly in the rural districts. In the North-Western Provinces especially the work done by benches has increased in a very marked manner, the number of cases disposed of by them having risen from 2,270 to 10,320 within the last three years. The benches at Lucknow and Cawnpore decided 2,450 and 2,055 cases respectively, and in nearly every large town throughout the provinces an important share of the criminal work was disposed of by the same agency. The quality of the work is generally good, and the assistance rendered to the administration has been very considerable.

The replies which were received in answer to a reference on the questions of increasing the magisterial powers of the benches, and of

investing them with authority to entertain, without reference to the District Magistrate, complaints and charges on matters within their jurisdiction, showed that the value and character of their work were very generally appreciated and commended by the officers best qualified to form a judgment. The results of their recommendations were published in a resolution of the Judicial Department which provided that—

(*a*) in the more important towns, where benches have for some time been working with success, they might now be invested in their corporate capacity with the powers of a Magistrate, 2nd class;

(*b*) that they might further be invested with the powers of summary trial specified in section 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(*c*) that they might be invested with authority to take direct cognizance upon complaint or police report of the offences specified in section 261, clause (*b*);

(*d*) that selected Honorary Magistrates might be invested with the powers of a Magistrate, 1st class, for the disposal, when sitting as benches, of cases under chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code (public nuisance) and chapter XXXVI (maintenance of wives and children).

Steps were taken for the improvement of the accommodation of the honorary benches in some of the larger towns, and proposals were invited for a moderate strengthening of the ministerial establishments whenever an increase in the quantity or importance of the work might require it. Effect was given to the principles enounced in the resolution by the investiture of the benches at Mussoorie, Saháranpur, Agra, Moradabad, Bareilly, Chandausi, Pilibhít, Sháhjahánpur, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Benares, Naini Tal, Lucknow, Sitapur, and Fyzabad, with increased magisterial powers.

Measures were at the same time taken for defining on a more convenient principle the limits of the jurisdiction exercised by the Honorary Magistrates of rural districts, and it was decided that it should usually be made coterminous with the limits of the local units of police administration, instead of being determined, as had hitherto often been the case, by the boundaries of a pargana or an estate.

The introduction as a tentative measure of the system of trial by jury for certain classes of cases in the Sessions Courts of Allahabad, Benares, and Lucknow, was alluded to in the administration report for these provinces for 1884-85. During the year now under report 88 cases were tried with the assistance of juries, and in 83 of the cases so tried the verdict of the jury was accepted by the Judge. The experience of its working up to the present time justifies a continuance of the measure; but it would be premature at present to consider any proposals for its further extension.

The Sessions Judges tried 1,508 cases with the assistance of assessors, and in three-fourths of the cases so tried agreed with their opinion.

The increasing share which is taken by independent persons, whether as unpaid Magistrates or jurymen, or assessors, in the annual administration of justice in both provinces, is a fact that well merits observation, as indicating a quiet but not unimportant advance in the political education of the country.

JAILS.

The steady and substantial decrease in the numbers of the jail population affords satisfactory evidence of the general diffusion of prosperity and contentment throughout the provinces. Since 1878, when, in a season of great distress, the total had risen to 143,129, every year has shown diminishing numbers, and in 1885 there were only 73,788 prisoners, a lower number than had been reached in any year since the mutiny. It was found possible to abolish ten of the lock-ups for under-trial prisoners during the year, and provide special accommodation for their inmates in the ordinary jails; and as this measure is entirely advantageous on the grounds of economy, discipline, sanitation, and security, its further extension is under consideration. The central prison at Meerut which had been condemned on account of its great unhealthiness, was abandoned, and its inmates were transferred to Bareilly and Fatehgarh, where the accommodation has been enlarged.

The new rules for awarding good conduct marks to prisoners who are sentenced for terms exceeding two years were in operation for six months, and permitted the release of 2,063 prisoners, a larger number than had gained remissions in the five previous years. The remission of sentence carries with it a gratuity representing a portion of the profit which has been realized by the prisoner's labour during his detention, and this frequently amounts to a sum sufficiently large to afford him substantial assistance in commencing an honest course of life after he has left jail. The combined incentives of freedom and a pecuniary reward have their natural influence on the conduct of the prisoners when in confinement, and the reformed system has met with unanimous approval.

The rules regarding the enlistment of warders, the concentration of boy-prisoners in central prisons, and the escort of female prisoners after their release to their homes have been improved, and measures were under consideration for the instruction of prisoners in trades which should be of practical use to them when they returned to their homes, and the establishment of a central reformatory for juvenile offenders. Large bodies of prisoners from nearly every jail in the provinces were concentrated on the extensive buildings which were in progress at the central prisons of Fatehgarh, Bareilly, and Benares, and the works were carried on with a vigor and economy which it would have been difficult to secure under any other system. No skilled labourers were withdrawn from intramural manufactures, and the total cash earnings increased within the year, on a diminished number of labourers, from Rs. 1,37,324 to Rs. 1,91,397. Economies were effected in rations, establishments, and other charges, which amounted in all to nearly a tenth of the expenditure in the previous year, and the net charge to the State on account of the whole department was

reduced to Rs. 5,36,128, or Rs. 28 for each convict. Care was taken not to employ the prisoners on any trade in which there was a risk of their competing injuriously with private enterprise, and the manufacture of carpets was stopped at Gházipur and Mirzapur, which are local centres for that form of industry.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The civil litigation throughout the provinces showed a slight increase when compared with that of the preceding year; the number of institutions having risen from 138,078 to 145,625. The increase was confined altogether to the North-Western Provinces, where it was very evenly distributed, and is accounted for in some districts by the general prosperity of the people, and in others by the undecided disputes left by recent revisions of the records-of-rights. In Oudh the number of cases brought was almost exactly the same as it had been in the year before. Relatively to the population, the number of suits is still much larger in the latter province, while the average value of each suit was Rs. 170 in Oudh as compared with Rs. 271 in the North-Western Provinces; and the whole value brought into court averaged only seven annas per head in the first province as compared with 12 annas per head in the second. Notwithstanding the increase in its amount, the work was punctually disposed of, and the cases left pending at the close of the year were little in excess of the number which is decided by the courts in a single month. The heavy arrears which had accumulated in the chief court of Oudh were cleared off by the appointment for six months only of an additional Judicial Commissioner. In spite of the expense incurred in this measure, and a considerable falling off in the gross receipts in Oudh, which reduced the surplus in that province, the net accrual to Government from the civil courts in both provinces rose from Rs. 8,36,654 to Rs. 9,31,326.

The administration of the department of the Legal Remembrancer during the second year of its existence was satisfactory, and the Government derived much advantage from being able to command the services of an official adviser on legal questions. In addition to the work which had passed through his hands in the year before he was entrusted with the general supervision of the litigation in the Court of Wards in Oudh, and the whole number of cases in his department rose from 147 to 326, of which 209 were contributed by the Court of Wards.

The general results of the litigation were eminently satisfactory. Fifty-one cases in which the State was a party either as plaintiff or defendant were decided, and in only four the final decision was adverse to Government. Of the 122 original cases which were instituted by the Court of Wards only 10 were lost. The large sums which were realized in execution of decree were evidence of the care and discrimination with which cases had been selected for institution, and in this branch of his work justified the expectations which had been entertained from the appointment of a special officer.

REGISTRATION.

There was an increase in every class of document registered in both provinces, which was most marked in the case of optional regis-

trations affecting both moveable and immoveable property in the North-Western Provinces, and in the number of transfers of immoveable property of a value above Rs. 100 in Oudh. The rise in the number of optional registrations effected in the former province is satisfactory, as it follows a continued decline which had lasted for many years, and may be accepted as an indication that the registration offices are gaining in public esteem. The arrangements for substituting special sub-registrars, under the control of the department, for the tahsíldárs, to whom the work has hitherto been entrusted, were completed, and in some cases carried into effect within the year; but the change can only be accomplished gradually as promotions in the ranks of tahsíldárs allow the emoluments attached to registration to be transferred to special officers, without reducing the incomes of the present incumbents. The example of Oudh, where the new system has been in work for many years, and where optional registrations have always been considerably more numerous in proportion to the population, justifies the expectation that its introduction in the North-Western Provinces will tend to make registration more popular, and that the small additional expense which must be incurred at first will eventually be more than compensated for by the increase in the receipts.

Notwithstanding the great increase in the number of transfers of immoveable property compulsorily registered in Oudh, which has amounted to more than 60 per cent. during the last decade, the total number of sales of land is still only 28 for every 100,000 of its inhabitants, as compared with 60 for the same population in the North-Western Provinces. As there is no compensating disparity in the average value of each transaction, it follows that the amount of land which changes hands is much less in Oudh than in the other province. On the other hand, the number of compulsorily registered mortgages is almost exactly equal in both provinces, while optionally registered mortgages are slightly more numerous in Oudh. A special inquiry was instituted into the causes of the difference in the comparative numbers of sales and mortgages, with the object of ascertaining whether the latter ordinarily resulted in Oudh in a final transfer of the property hypothecated. Returns extending over a period of ten years and comprising nearly 70,000 transactions, show that the number of mortgages in Oudh which result in sale is only a very small and unimportant fraction of the total number effected by any class in the community. A large majority were petty transactions for terms of less than ten years, and the proprietors of land, the tenants, and the non-agricultural classes contributed to the total in nearly equal numbers. There was an increase in the receipts, and a small reduction in the total expenditure of the department, and the net result was an additional gain to Government, as compared with the year preceding, of Rs. 11,262.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPOT.

The Government Press and Book Depôt received much attention during the year, and their working in all departments was thoroughly examined in both their internal and external relations.

The actual cost of the Press during the year was Rs. 2,83,663, and including the value of stationery obtained without charge from the Superintendent of Stationery (Rs. 1,54,411) and of stationery similarly obtained from the Conservator of Forests, Oudh, the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Public Works Department Secretariat, Rs. 4,38,256. Deducting from this the receipts realized by the Press, Rs. 80,790, the net cost to Government was Rs. 3,57,466, which shows a reduction of Rs. 30,876 in the cost of working as compared with 1884-85.

Outstanding accounts fell at the close of the year to Rs. 1,780.

The return of work executed for departments showed an increase of Rs. 30,071 over 1884-85, and the attention of the departments concerned was drawn to the matter.

The recent instructions issued by the Government to regulate the working of the Press are being brought into practice.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Brief Sketch of the Meteorology of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Eastern Rájputána for the year 1885.

THE most important meteorological features of the year 1885 in this part of India were an unusually low temperature, an atmospheric pressure slightly over the average, and a very considerable excess of rainfall, especially in the districts near the foot of the Himalayas. The variations of temperature and rainfall from their normal values were probably to some extent cyclical in character, for the temperature has been below the average almost continuously since 1881, while during the previous four years it was on the whole considerably higher than usual, and there is some evidence that among many irregularities the rainfall tends to attain a maximum about once in ten or eleven years. The heavy rain and comparatively low temperature combined to render the air more humid than usual, and the barometric pressure was everywhere slightly above the average.

TEMPERATURE.

The temperature of every station except the most easterly one, Gházipur, was considerably below the average, the defect being greatest at the north-western stations, as at Chakráta, Dehra, and Meerut, where it amounted to about 2 degrees. Taking all the stations together, the mean defect was 0·9 degrees.

In none of the months was there any general excess of temperature above the average, but in three of them there was a very general variation in the opposite direction. In February there was a universal defect averaging 3·6 degrees and exceeding 5 degrees in several places; in May the temperature was below the average at every station but Gorakhpur, the difference averaging 4·2 degrees and amounting to nearly 8 degrees in some places; and in August the temperature was below the mean at every station without exception, the difference amounting to 1·9 degrees on the average. At the hill stations, January, April, and December were also cooler than usual, and over a great part of the country July and September, as well as August, had temperatures below the mean.

The low temperature of February, which was due chiefly to the coldness of the first half of the month, was doubtless in great part the consequence of a general and rather heavy fall of rain which took place at the end of January. The comparative coolness of May was the effect of frequent showers during the second and third weeks of the month, which fell in every part of the province except in the three eastern divisions. That of August and the other monsoon months was doubtless the effect of the unusually heavy rain.

The highest temperatures in the shade observed during the year were 114·5 degrees recorded on the 12th June at Agra, and 114·0 degrees observed at Lucknow on several days in June. The lowest shade temperatures at stations on the plains were 36·2 degrees at Ajmere on the 11th January and 37·7 degrees at Meerut on the 22nd. The grass thermometer fell to 22·7 degrees at Ajmere on the morning of the 29th January and to 25·4 degrees at Lucknow on the 19th February.

PRESSURE.

The pressure of the air was somewhat greater than usual during more than half of the year, the average excess for all the months amounting to about 0·20 inches.

When the temperature increases the lower strata of the air are expanded, so that the quantity of air lying above the level of a hill station becomes greater than before and the barometer there rises. At the same time an outflow of air from the heated region takes place in the upper strata, and the total quantity of air resting on the plains being thereby lessened, the barometer on the plains must sink. The opposite movement takes place when the temperature falls. Consequently we find as a rule that the variations of temperature and pressure are inverse near sea-level and in the same direction at high mountain stations. The Himalayan stations at 6,000 or 7,000 feet elevation are not high enough to exhibit this relation always clearly, but in the table we find several indications of it. Thus in February the barometer stood considerably below the average at Chakráta and Ránikhet, while over the plains it was as a rule somewhat higher than usual. In May there was everywhere an excess of pressure, but whereas this excess amounted only to ·036 inches at Chakráta, it averaged nearly a tenth of an inch over the plains. In August, on the other hand, temperature and pressure seemed to vary in the same direction both at the hill stations and on the plains. From this it must be concluded that whilst many of the variations of pressure which produce modifications of the wind direction, and consequently of the rainfall, are local in their origin, there are others, at present inexplicable, which probably have their origin at great elevations or in distant regions.

Winds.

The first noteworthy point in the monthly observations of "resultant" wind directions is the persistent easterly direction of the wind at Chakráta during the cold-weather months, pointing to a low pressure area in the north Panjáb, in which the disturbances bringing the winter rains probably commenced. Another is the variation for the monsoon months of the resultant directions at stations on the Gangetic plain. North of the Jumna and as far as Agra in August, the winds were more easterly than usual, while to the south of the river they were more southerly and westerly. The plain of the Ganges possessed, therefore, more than in ordinary years the character of a focus of ascending currents, towards which the winds were drawn in from both sides: and this was doubtless the proximate cause of the unusually heavy rain over this area. A third is that the west winds which set in on the cessation of the monsoon rains were established much sooner than usual, as shown by the westerly resultants for September at all the stations on the Gangetic plain, the mean direction for the month at nearly every station being from some easterly quarter. Under the heading of rainfall it will be seen below that the change of weather from that characteristic of the rainy season to that of the early cold season took place over a great part of the country about a month before the usual time.

Humidity.

In the variations of atmospheric humidity there was but little departure from the mean when all the months are taken together, the greatest difference at any station being *plus* 3 per cent. of saturation, whilst the average difference for all the stations was only one-half per cent. The observations are, however, made only in the daytime, and it is probable that the small excess found would be considerably enlarged if night and early morning observations were also included, for the relative humidity increases as the temperature falls, and some extraordinarily low temperatures were attained in the early mornings of January and February.

In August the humidity was above the average of every station for reasons already mentioned, *viz.*, heavy rain and unusually low temperature. For the same reasons the months of January and December were more humid than usual at every station except Jhánsi, the temperature of these months having been below or but little above the average, while an unusually large quantity of rain fell. In May also there was a general excess of moisture in the air on account of the unusually cool and showery character of the weather, but to this rule the stations in the eastern

districts are exceptions. At Gorakhpur the relative humidity was only 34 per cent. against an average of 48 per cent., or nearly one-third less than usual. The reason of this was doubtless that the May showers, which are usually confined to the districts bordering on Behar, were almost wanting in that region in 1885, whilst they fell in considerable abundance in other parts of the country.

The degree of moisture in the upper atmosphere, as indicated by visible cloud, varied on the whole in very much the same way as that of the air near the ground.

Rainfall.

The rainfall of the year was the heaviest observed since 1879, being more than 20 per cent. over the average for the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The averages for the United Provinces in each of the last six years were the following:—

1880	28·33″
1881	35·84″
1882	33·01″
1883	27·57″
1884	42·74″
1885	45·89″

Observations were recorded in four Divisions, *viz.*, Himalayan districts (23 stations), Meerut Division (34 stations), Rohilkhand Division (32 stations), Sitapur Division (11 stations), and the above averages are computed by giving all the Divisions equal weights—a process which makes the results on the average about 1·6 per cent. too low, on account of the greater size of certain Divisions than of others. This error does not, however, affect the value of the figures for purposes of comparison. The mean for a long term of years (22 in the North-Western Provinces and 18 in Oudh), computed in the same way, is 37·94 inches: so that for four out of the six years compared the rainfall of the province, considered as a whole, was below the average, while for the last two years it was in excess.

The greatest excess of rainfall was in the adjoining Divisions of Rohilkhand and Sitapur, and in all districts the greater part of the excess for the twelve months fell during August.

The usual winter rains set in between the 5th and 9th of January over the hills and the northern divisions of the plains, and on the 10th there was general rain in Oudh, with hailstorms in certain districts, notably Lucknow, where a good deal of damage was done by the hail. More generally distributed rain, accompanying a cold-weather storm of some intensity, occurred towards the end of the month, and was very heavy in the vicinity of Delhi. The rainfall of January was above the average nearly everywhere except in the Lucknow and Jhánsi Divisions. In February, March, and April little or no more fell, with the exception of occasional showers in the hills, but in May there were frequent showers between the 7th and 12th in most parts of the country except the north-eastern districts. The cooling of the air and rise of barometric pressure consequent on this probably retarded the coming in of the monsoon for a few days.

The regular rainy season commenced in the Himalayas on the 20th of June, and by the 24th rain had fallen all over the country as far as Jeypore and Ajmere in Rájputána. Showers, which passed into the monsoon rains without any evident break, commenced in Bundelkhand as early as the 8th, but the usual east wind of the rainy season on the plains of the Ganges was not established till the 20th. During the continuance of the rainy season there were no breaks or interruptions of any length until the 5th September, when the rains ceased and westerly winds were established over a great part of the country. During the next fortnight there were occasional showers in the hills and the north-eastern districts, but no rain of any importance until the 23rd, when a small cyclonic storm, which had travelled inland from the Bengal coast, reached Gorakhpur and the Nipál hills. This disturbance brought heavy rain to Gorakhpur and Azamgarh districts and lighter falls to the districts further west

along the base of the Himalayas and in Bundelkhand. After the 26th September there was no rain worth mentioning until December on the Gangetic plain, but there was a heavy shower in Lalitpur district in October. The rainfall of December was very much heavier than usual, though not absolutely large in quantity, and it continued more or less interruptedly for more than a week, being heaviest on the 12th and 19th. This fall of rain was much more widely spread than usual in the direction of Rájputána and Central India.

In the storm at the end of September very heavy rain fell in the eastern districts, 14 inches having been measured in one day at Mahárájganj in Gorakhpur district. This was surpassed, however, by the fall on the 15th and 16th of August in the Upper Doáb and Western Rohilkhand, where upwards of 20 inches fell in some places within 24 hours. One effect of this enormous downpour over a large area was to raise a high flood in the Kali Nadi, which breached the Cawnpore-Achneyra State Railway, and did much damage otherwise.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—Chief Staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3.—Historical Summary.

4.—Form of Administration.

5.—Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Settlements.

6.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

For the above standard sections, see pages 13—52 of report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

See General Summary.

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Note.—There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—Survey and Settlement.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

Of the five districts mentioned in the report for the year 1883-84, the work was completed in all but Jaunpur, and notifications declaring settlement operations closed have been issued for the four districts finished :—

Mirzapur.	Ballia.
Gházipur.	Benares.

The final reports for Gházipur and Ballia are in Press: those for the other two districts are under preparation. The following is a resumé of the year's operations in each district :—

Jaunpur.—Mr. Wheeler, Assistant Settlement Officer, was in charge throughout the year, and was assisted by four Deputy Collectors. In the past year 8,145 copies of village papers were prepared and 3,870 copies remained over. The latter represents the papers of nearly the whole of Kutahan and Kerakat tahsíls and of a small portion of the Jaunpur tahsíl. The following statement shows the work done in the year and remaining unfinished at its close:—

	Done during year.		*Remaining to be done.*	
	First fair copy.	Second fair copy.	First fair copy.	Second fair copy.
Khasra	890	769	79	464
Jamabandí	1,228	934	205	904
Khewat	1,228	934	205	904
Wájib-ul-arz	1,228	934	205	904
Total ...	4,574	3,571	694	3,176

In addition to the above work, 19,026 cases out of a total for disposal of 20,172 were disposed of. The progress in disposing of appeals was somewhat slow, only 1,027 out of 1,537 for hearing having been decided, leaving 510 appeals pending, as compared with 454 at the end of the previous year. The cost of settlement work was Rs. 76,456-13-10 in the year of report, and Rs. 4,14,914-1-8 since the commencement of operations. There was thus a credit balance of Rs. 46,229-14-4 when the year ended.

Nánakmata, Tarái district.—Mr. Macdonald, the Superintendent, did not expect to complete the assessment of this pargana before October, 1885. His rent-rate report was not received by the Board till the 5th November. The proposals were generally approved, and Mr. Macdonald is now engaged on a distribution of the revenue demand over the different maháls. The total revised jama will reach about Rs. 12,000, an increase of 27·57 per cent.

Dehra Dún.—The work remaining to be done in Dehra Dún was completed during the year under report, but the final settlement report is still awaited.

Gorakhpur.—During the year under report the remaining portion of the Bansgaon tahsíl and about one-half of the Hata tahsíl were measured, and there remained to be surveyed the rest of the Hata tahsíl and the whole of the Padrauna, Gorakhpur, and Mahárájganj tahsíls. Up to 30th September the Survey Department finished rather less than 800 square miles; but the Settlement Officer reports that the heavy part of the work is over now that Bansgaon and Deoria are finished. In the northern tahsíls the tenures are much less complicated, the villages and fields are much larger, and there are large stretches of waste and forest. The Deoria tahsíl was inspected during the year, and the Settlement Officer's proposals for its assessment are before the Board.

The fairing of records in this tahsíl is practically finished, and considerable progress has been made in the preparation of additional copies. In the Bansgaon tahsíl more than two-thirds of the records have been attested and nearly one-third have been faired. Owing to the ill-health of two of the Settlement Deputy Collectors, the progress in attestation work was slow during the last quarter of the year under report. In the Hata and Padrauna tahsíls the Settlement Officer's work had scarcely commenced. The preparation of the khewat in rough has been pushed on, and less than one-fourth of the villages in the latter tahsíl remain to be finished. Very little, however, was done in attesting those prepared.

As to case-work, notwithstanding the interruption caused by the illness of two Deputy Collectors, the progress was satisfactory. Out of a total of 21,187 cases for disposal during the year 19,411 were disposed of, leaving 1,776 pending at the close of the year. This corresponds closely with the number (1,757) shown as pending at the close of the preceding year. Eight hundred and fifty out of 1,067 appeals were heard and 217 were left pending.

The total cost, including that of the year under report, *viz.*, Rs. 1,52,198-9-10, has amounted to Rs. 2,26,430-9-3. The Commissioner writes:—"The expenditure is somewhat large for the work reported as finished, but the same difficulties as were experienced in the Deoria and Bansgaon tahsíls will not occur in some of the northern tahsíls. The system, moreover, will not be new, the rules of procedure have become pretty well stereotyped, and are better understood by the settlement officials. The annual outturn of work will probably, therefore, be larger and the cost rather less." A fourth Deputy Collector was added to the settlement staff during the year under report, and Mr. J. Vaughan was posted to the district as Assistant Settlement Officer.

Basti.—During the year under report the boundaries of 2,721 villages were demarcated and the khewats of 2,443 villages prepared. Both demarcation and khewat work are well ahead of the survey. The detailed survey and khánapuri of the whole of tahsíl Harraiya and about half of tahsíl Basti, comprising altogether 2,480 villages, with an area of 486,702 acres, were also finished. Only 287 villages, comprising an area of 59,886 acres, in pargana Amorha were inspected and assessed by the Settlement Officer during the year.

Altogether 4,917 khewats and 2,474 jamabandis have been prepared in rough, of which 1,208 have been attested and 251 faired. Attestation work was confined to Amorha, Nagar West, and Basti West. The fairing of the jamabandis is backward in Amorha and had not been commenced in the other two parganas in which the jamabandis of a considerable number of villages have been attested. The Commissioner has called the attention of the Settlement Officer to this, and asked him to expedite the fairing, so as to keep pace with the rest of the work. The cases instituted during the year numbered 31,225. Including those (2,207) brought forward from last year, there were 33,432 cases for disposal. Of these 30,886 were disposed of, and 2,546 remained pending at the close of the year. Including the 10 pending at the close of last year, there were 173 appeals for disposal, of which all but five were heard.

The cost of settlement up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,71,207-6-2. This is, perhaps, a little higher than that incurred in Gorakhpur for the same amount of work, but the difficulties that attended the starting of work in Basti and the revision of a portion of the first year's khánapuri tended to swell the cost. During the year under report two more Deputy Collectors were added to the settlement staff of the district.

A draft code of rules prepared by the Board for both the Gorakhpur and Basti settlements is under consideration of Government.

Jalaun.—The settlement of that portion of the district known as the Jalaun tract expired on the 30th June, 1883, and the tract which consists of 687 villages, with an area of 721,801 acres, was brought under settlement from 1st December,

1884. Mr. P. J. White, Deputy Commissioner, was placed in charge of the settlement, but he was subsequently relieved of district work. No cadastral survey is to be undertaken, nor is a completely new record-of-rights to be framed. The Settlement Officer's work is confined to the verification of the village maps, khasras, khewats, and jamabandis, and the re-assessment of the land-revenue demand.

A draft code of rules for the Jalaun settlement is now before Government. The work done during the year consisted of complete verification of the jamabandis and khewats of pargana Jalaun, comprising 212 villages, with an aggregate area of 178,701 acres. In addition, the maps and khasras of 207 villages were corrected. Five villages were found to require re-measurement, which will be done. The khewats of mahâls in pargana Madhogarh have also been attested.

The subjoined table exhibits in detail the work done in Jalaun under each head and against each pargana under settlement:—

Description of work.	Parganas by mahals.									
	Jalaun.		*Orai.*		*Kúnch.*		*Madhogarh.*		*Kálpi.*	
	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.—List of changes since settlement, with abstracts thereof.	302	...	172	5	69	21	191	...	...	186
2.—Sír statement	302	...	115	62	43	47	191	...	...	186
3.—Analysis of rent-roll ...	302	...	115	62	43	47	191	...	...	186
4.—Urdu copy of verified jamabandi.	...	302	...	177	...	90	...	191	...	186
5.—Abstracts of jamabandis ...	302	...	115	62	43	47	191	...	...	186
6.—Urdu copy of verified khewat,	...	302	...	177	...	90	...	191	...	186
7.—Distribution of extracts of jamabandis and khewats.	...	302	...	177	...	90	...	191	...	186
8.—Reproduction of field maps (coloured soil maps).	212	...	77	58	26	54	...	150	...	112

Reproduction of field maps in the form of coloured soil maps has since been stopped. Those exhibited above as done were finished before receipt of Board's orders.

The Settlement Officer also inspected 59,419 acres of pargana Jalaun for assessment purposes. He states that "the quantity appears small, but the season had advanced before work was opened, and I was much hampered with Deputy Commissioner's work. The work was in its earliest stage, and orders to commence it came late. Of the 2,788 cases instituted, 2,461 were disposed of and 327 left pending at the close of the year. Only 2 appeals were instituted and disposed of during the year. The total charges incurred up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 23,184-2-9."

Mapping: village field maps.—The maps of the cadastral survey under reproduction in the Survey Office at Calcutta delineate part of the districts of Ghâzipur and Ballia, Benares, Dehra Dún, Gorakhpur, and Mirzapur:—

4,444 sheets of Ghâzipur and Ballia.
1,809 do. of Benares.
568 do. of Dehra Dún.
701 do. of Gorakhpur.
3,638 do. of Mirzapur.

11,160 sheets have been printed to end of 30th June, 1886.

Those printed during the year 1885-86 or from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886, are—

Gházipur and Ballia—	10	sheets	photozincographed.	
Benares—	793	ditto	and 196 sheets	zincographed and lithographed.
Dehra Dún—	354	ditto	and 214	ditto.
Gorakhpur—	514	ditto	and 187	ditto.
Mirzapur—	26	ditto	and 1	ditto.
	1,697	+	598 =	2,295

The settlement survey maps drawn in the Board's office on the yellow transfer paper and lithographed at the Government Press are those of the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Bijnor, and Mainpuri:—

256	maps (not sheets)	of Muzaffarnagar.
105	ditto	of Meerut.
120	ditto	of Bulandshahr.
292	ditto	of Fatehpur.
340	ditto	of Allahabad.
853	ditto	of Bijnor.
5	ditto	of Mainpuri.
1,971	ditto	have been reproduced (lithographed) during the year 1885-86.

(b)—Oudh.

There is nothing to record under this head: the survey and settlement of the Province was completed some years ago.

2.—State Properties.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

At the commencement of the year there were 135 State properties, with a revenue demand of Rs. 45,410. Sixty-eight were acquired during the year, while 20 were released, leaving 183 in the possession of Government on the 30th September, 1885. The properties acquired and disposed of during the year comprised small fractional shares and were not of much value. The property in Agra was, under G. O. No. $\frac{9}{IV-58-29}$, dated the 8th January, 1885, granted to Resaldar-Major Gopal Singh, 2nd Central India Horse, for services rendered to the State.

The six plots in Aligarh, though shown as alienated during the year, were actually disposed of in 1883-84.

Including the figures of the Dúdhi, Tarái, and Bhábar estates, the rental demand, inclusive of arrears (Rs. 3,176) of previous years, was Rs. 5,46,871. Of this sum, 99·6 per cent. was collected, leaving Rs. 2,309 outstanding.

After meeting the fixed Government demand for land-revenue (Rs. 1,09,634) and cesses (Rs. 4,653), there was a surplus of Rs. 4,30,276. The charges of the year were—

	Rs.
Establishment	59,248
Contingencies	70,152
Improvements	2,02,643
Total ...	3,32,043

The management charges absorbed about 14 per cent. of the surplus. The contingencies are swelled by the charges of the Khargapur, Bhábar, and Tarái estates. The amount shown for improvements does not represent the actual outlay of the year, as it includes the sums transferred to the Tarái and Bhábar Improvement Funds. A sum of Rs. 56,854 was advanced as takávi and Rs. 62,936 were in arrears from previous years. Of this Rs. 61,131 were collected, leaving Rs. 58,659 in train of realization.

(b)—Oudh.

During the year the register of the Deputy Commissioners showed 46 estates the property of Government, with an area of 18,990 acres, and bearing an aggregate revenue of Rs. 13,181. Some of these are very small, consisting of plots of

land surrendered from time to time by the Railway Companies, and endeavours will be made to sell them on suitable terms to the neighbouring land-owners. Two villages, having an area of 653 acres and Rs. 549 land-revenue, were disposed of during the year. There were no fresh acquisitions, and at the close of the year there remained 44 properties, with an area of 18,337 acres, bearing a land-revenue of Rs. 12,632.

The rental due on these estates was Rs. 30,505, of which a sum of Rs. 30,058 was collected, leaving a balance of only Rs. 447.

The most valuable of these properties are lands within the limits of the city of Lucknow. In Sitapur, Kheri, and Bahraich there are considerable areas, for the most part grass wastes with little cultivation. In Gonda the lands consist of four resumed waste land grants, and it is under consideration whether they should not be added to the area in charge of the Forest Department in that district.

3.—Waste Lands.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

There were no sales of waste lands. The confiscated and escheated estates were sold for Rs. 8,268. The total demand, inclusive of the price of the properties sold in the past year, was Rs. 14,257, and the collections amounted to Rs. 8,920, leaving Rs. 5,337 outstanding ; of this, Rs. 1,142 have since been realized. The balance is recoverable in instalments. The whole of the demand (Rs. 767) for interest was recovered.

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

No waste lands were sold during the year. Nor are there any outstandings on the sales effected in previous years. A sum of nine lakhs has been in all realized by these sales. The area of waste lands held in fee simple amounts to 143,765 acres, of which one-half is in the Kheri district ; the area under the lease rules is 40,949 acres. Only one grant was ever made in the Lucknow Division, and in the Rae Bareli Division they were few.

The operations on the Katna river were brought to a close during the year. The proposals originally made by the Commissioner, Colonel MacAndrew, in 1876 contemplated the drainage of the entire length of the Katna within the Kheri district, and the reclamation of 80,000 acres of land bordering the river ; of this area 12,000 acres consisted of resumed grants in charge of the Forest Department, which it was proposed to divide into holdings and to confer on settlers, who would, it was thought, be attracted by the offer of proprietary rights. The cost, however, of draining the entire course of the river proved, on the preparation of the formal estimate, to be much greater than was anticipated. The Commissioner's proposals, to recoup the Government for the projected outlay of 2¼ lakhs by levying a rate under Act VIII of 1873, were found to be impracticable, and the original scheme was abandoned ; but for five years an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 was made in clearing the channel of snags and obstructions and straightening it at loops. Throughout a length of 37 miles, formerly a treacherous swamp, there is now a running stream with dry and firm banks, and a small sum will be spent annually in keeping this channel open. There is evidence that the health of the people in the neighbourhood has already improved, and cultivation has increased in the villages adjoining the river. The endeavour, however, to settle colonists on the State lands has failed. Four forest grants, with an area of 1,700 acres, were made over to the district authorities for experiment ; a couple of wells were built on land comparatively free from jungle, and the most liberal terms were offered, constituting the settlers owners of their holdings. Even these terms, however, in the course of four years attracted so few settlers, that it has been decided to give up further attempts to reclaim these State lands, and to utilize them as grazing-grounds. They are now so managed by the Deputy Commissioner.

The railway now under construction from Lucknow *viâ* Sitapur and Kheri to Seramau will bring all this tract into direct communication with the populous and stirring districts of the south, to the advantage of both, and with a certainty of rapid development for Kheri.

4.—Court of Wards.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

There has been again a substantial decrease in the property under management; and it is satisfactory to see that the practice of imposing, without special reasons, upon public officers the private business of clearing off the liabilities of embarrassed estates, is now being substantially discontinued. Twelve estates, with a normal income of Rs. 1,93,131, were released during the year; and 10 new estates, with a normal income of Rs. 19,666 only, taken over. The history of the released estates is creditable to the management. Nine of the twelve were more or less heavily embarrassed, and in several instances State loans were advanced to save the property; six of these were entirely disencumbered; and of the remaining three, one—Skinner's estate, No. II—was hopelessly involved before assumption; another, the Mithwal estate, might have been saved but for the perversity and quarrels of the joint proprietors; the third, Bharangwa estate, was made over by the civil courts and released after nineteen months' management, when the minor attained his majority; during this short time some progress was made towards liquidating the debts due on the property. The three estates which came under management without encumbrances improved much while under the Court of Wards. The principal of them is the Agori Barhar estate, which was last taken over in 1871; since that date the rent-roll has risen from Rs. 85,230 to Rs. 1,10,091. A sum of Rs. 83,245 was laid out in permanent improvements, and a reserve of Rs. 80,000 handed over to the proprietor.

Out of the 10 estates brought under management during the year, eight were made over by order of the civil courts, and two only were taken over at the instance of the local authorities. Of the whole number of estates under the control of the Board as many as 42 were included by the orders of the civil courts, and this list does not include estates for which the District Officer acted as receiver pending litigation or for the purposes of realizing decrees and averting sale. It is questionable whether the importance of the interests involved is in all cases sufficient to warrant the demand which is made on the time of the public revenue officers for the management of these private estates.

The total number of estates under management was 128, with a current rental demand of Rs. 20,80,895. There was, besides, a demand on account of arrears of Rs. 2,27,405. The total rent collections amounted to Rs. 20,55,776, or 99 per cent. on the current demand. Distributed between current and arrear demands, the realizations reached 94 per cent. and 47 per cent. respectively—a result which was considerably in advance of what was attained in the previous year, and cannot be regarded as otherwise than satisfactory. In Benares there was a large nominal balance owing to the release of the Agori Barhar estate, while collections were still in progress; but a considerable sum remained due on the Majhauli property in Gorakhpur. In Rohilkhand collections were better than before; but the arrears were still considerable, particularly on the Pawayan and Sherkot properties. The very large sum of Rs. 68,166, of which Rs. 40,392 is classed as recoverable, remained due on the Dubé estate in Jaunpur and Azamgarh. The release of the Awa estate has removed the chief difficulty which was felt in collecting arrears in the Agra Division, and the percentage of collections to current demand rose from 89 to 96. The interest on investments in Government paper and other securities has been largely diminished by the release of some wealthy estates; what fell due was, in nearly every case, realized with punctuality. Including loans, debts recovered, and takávi collected, the total income of the Court of Wards amounted to Rs. 24,91,365.

The costs of management were Rs. 1,65,220, or 7 per cent. on the total realizations. As might have been expected, it was highest where the estates were small. The proportion borne by revenue to rental was 48 per cent., and varied from 53 per cent. in Allahabad to only 36 per cent. in the Meerut Division. The differences in the case of individual estates were often very striking. The net income left, after paying Rs. 14,91,597 on account of land-revenue, cesses, costs of management, law expenses, interest on debts, and necessary repairs, was Rs. 9,99,768, or about five-twelfths of the gross income.

The total expenditure from the net income was Rs. 9,65,155, of which Rs. 2,32,523 is accounted for as personal expenses. The charge under this head does not appear to be unduly high, except perhaps in the case of Begum Mashuk Mahal, where Rs. 15,884 were paid, from an estate with a net income of only Rs. 12,911, on account of marriage expenses.

The institution at Agra for the education of wards was opened during the year and placed under the supervision of a board of visitors, in which three native gentlemen are associated with the Commissioner and the Collector. For tuitional purposes the wards attend classes at the Agra College. Elsewhere the services of educational officers have been enlisted in watching and testing the progress of minors who are being educated at schools or by tutors. The arrangement has worked well so far.

The original encumbrances on all the estates amounted to Rs. 59,66,054, and they have been now reduced, by the payment of Rs. 44,50,291 during the time that the Court has held the management, to Rs. 15,15,763, of which Rs. 4,33,933 were paid during the year under report. At this rate the majority of these estates should soon be cleared of debt. In some instances the original encumbrances were so heavy, that a sale of a portion of the property seems inevitable. Of the instalments due on account of loans from Government or other Court of Wards' estates, Rs. 8,053 principal and Rs. 2,160 interest remained unpaid.

The different systems of management were reviewed in detail last year, and no material change has since occurred. The scheme of relieving District Officers by placing estates or groups of estates under special managers continues to work well, and is found highly satisfactory by all the District Officers concerned. It was in force in seven districts during the year, and its further extension is only limited by the small size and rental of the estates under management in other districts. The special arrangement of Bánda has been maintained, and is found most suitable for the management of the small and scattered properties under charge of the Collector of that district.

The sum of Rs. 1,06,566, or more than 10 per cent. of the net income, was spent on improvements; and this is probably as much as the Collectors were able to afford. Much good work was carried out on the estates in Sháhjahánpur and Gorakhpur; where the method of building wells, which had been tested by the experiments carried on at Government expense in Moradabad, was successfully introduced; and where some practical success was attained in executing protective works of a profitable character and in utilizing the mechanical appliances, which had been recommended by previous experience. The employment of a special Engineer under the Court of Wards was not as successful as had been expected, and the appointment has since been abolished.

The statement of notices of ejectment and applications for enhancement of rent show that these processes were moderately and discreetly employed. The area from which tenants were actually ejected was little more than one per mille of the total cultivated area of the estates, and the enhancement of rent obtained through the intervention of the courts was only Rs. 434.

The accounts of the various benevolent trusts and educational endowments which are vested in Government, or are superintended and administered by Govern-

ment officials show that the income has been punctually realized, and has been utilized fully on the purposes for which the different trusts and endowments were founded.

(b)—Oudh.

As in the previous year, there were 58 estates under management; of these five were released and five new estates brought under the charge of the Deputy Commissioners as Court of Wards. These 58 estates comprised 18 managed under the provisions of the Oudh Talúkdárs' Relief Act and 40 by the Court of Wards.

The gross rental amounted to Rs. 15,84,161; and the arrears of previous years to Rs. 2,11,308. The collections were Rs. 15,43,177 on account of current rents, and Rs. 58,802 on account of arrears, the total amount realized being thus slightly in excess of a year's rental.

The demands, collections, and balances during the year on account of current and arrear rents are shown in detail as follows :—

Particulars.	Current rents.	Arrears of rent.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	15,84,161	2,11,308	17,95,469
Collections	15,43,177	58,802	16,01,979
Balances	40,984	1,52,506	1,93,490

The collections on account of the current demand were 97·4 per cent., an increase of 1·2 per cent. on last year's results; and the total collections amounted to 101·1 per cent. of the current demand, the same proportion as in the preceding year. The balances on account of current rent and arrears also show favourably, *viz.*, Rs. 40,984 and Rs. 1,52,506 compared with the Rs. 61,125 and Rs. 2,27,999 respectively in the previous years. The great reduction under arrears of rent is accounted for by the removal from the rent-roll of a large number of irrecoverable balances. These balances were enquired into carefully before they were struck off. The seasons were in most districts exceptionally favourable. In the Hardoi district, however, the rice crops were swamped by floods, and in Bahraich and Kheri also the cultivation suffered severely from excessive rain. Except in these districts, the collections of current rents were especially good, and a considerable reduction was made in the arrears of past seasons.

The collections on account of miscellaneous items of income were, as shown in the following abstract, better than in the previous year in the case of house-rents, takávi, and law expenses, and less satisfactory under the heads of interest and miscellaneous. The total demand was Rs. 2,66,279, and of this Rs. 2,17,703 were collected, or about 82 per cent. in the aggregate, the same proportion as last year :—

	Demands.	Collections.	*Percentage of collections to demand.*		
			1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.			
Rent of houses...	3,031	2,771	91	88	90
Takávi	25,151	18,312	72	68	59
Law expenses	25,986	18,759	72	40	48
Interest	21,292	12,746	59	76	87
Miscellaneous	1,90,819	1,65,115	86	88	92
Total ...	2,66,279	2,17,703	82	82	88

The arrears on account of takávi are large; but as advances are now made after more careful inquiry as to the security tendered by the tenant, these arrears are less likely to accrue in future.

The recoveries on account of law charges are shown as amounting to 72 per cent. of the demands, as compared with 40 per cent. last year. This exceptionally favour-

able result, however, was due in part to the returns of one district showing as realized certain costs, for the liquidation of which special arrangements were made with the debtor. If these are omitted, the collections amount to about 44 per cent. of the demand—a result which cannot be considered satisfactory, though it is better than last year's. The proposals for litigation are now more closely scrutinized, and the institution of suits discouraged in cases where no practical result can be hoped for.

The other items call for no remark.

The land-revenue demand, which amounted to Rs. 7,33,960, or 45½ per cent. of the total collections of rent, was paid in full.

The following table shows the expenditure under each head, and the proportion borne by it in the past and in previous years to the total income :—

Heads of expenditure.	Amount.	*Percentage of total income of year.*			
		1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.
	Rs.				
Overdue Government revenue, cesses, and rates.	6	...	...	...	2·7
Current ditto ditto ...	7,74,016	42·3	42·5	42·1	40·2
Management	95,162	5·3	4·7	4·3	3·5
Maintenance	1,47,159	8·0	7·8	8·0	7·3
Extraordinary personal expenses of proprietors,	44,728	2·5	2·2	3·4	1·5
Law expenses	26,036	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·4
Subscriptions	10,553	·5	0·4	0·5	0·5
Education of minors	5,629	·3	0·3	0·2	0·3
Improvements	72,233	3·9	4·3	1·4	2·1
Miscellaneous	2,38,497	13·0	6·7	7·3	9·3
Debts	3,57,708	19·5	25·6	28·0	25·5
Total ...	17,71,727	96·8	96·6	97·7	94·3
Balance ...	57,692	3·2	3·4	2·3	5·7
Income of the year ...	18,29,419	100·	100·	100·	100·

The cost of management shows a considerable increase as compared with last year, the cost of the sudder establishment alone rising from Rs. 25,701 to Rs. 30,504. The increase occurred chiefly in Sultanpur (Rs. 9,174 as compared with Rs. 5,875) and Fyzabad (Rs. 2,096 as compared with Rs. 1,138). In Sultanpur heavy payments had to be made on account of an arrangement come to some years ago, but not at first fully understood for recouping the Government for the expense which the management of the large estates in this district involves. A portion of the Khapradih estate, which is managed from Fyzabad, lies in the Sultanpur district, and had also to contribute to the pay of the Extra Assistant Commissioner there. The only other district showing a marked increase is Gonda (Rs. 1,340 as compared with Rs. 988); and here the cause is not explained.

The expenditure on education was much the same as in the previous year. A few of the wards will in future be educated at the newly-opened Wards' Institute at Agra.

The expenditure on improvements fell from Rs. 81,051 to Rs. 72,233. The necessity of utilizing the time during which estates are under management to secure these properties against drought and improve the position of the tenants is fully recognized in all districts; though in the Sitapur Division less has been done in this direction than in the rest of the province.

The construction and renewing of wells, tanks, and embankments were, as usual, the works to which attention was chiefly directed, the estates themselves undertaking in some cases the whole expense and responsibility of the work, and in others encouraging the tenants to do the actual work by assistance, pecuniary or other.

Experimental well-sinking may be made of very great use to improving tenants, and must of necessity be undertaken by the estates. The final success of tube wells in Sultanpur is still uncertain, and the difficulties to be encountered in that district fully warrant the Deputy Commissioner in obtaining, at the expense of the estates,

a set of boring apparatus in charge of a qualified mechanic. Similar arrangements have been or are being made in Bara Banki, Kheri, and Fyzabad, and would probably result in a saving in the end in all cases where the finances of the estates allow of the expenditure. More particularly in some parts of the Rae Bareli estates would professional advice as to the best method of well-sinking seem to be required.

The introduction of improved agricultural implements and new staples is rendered difficult by the cultivator's unwillingness to depart from traditional methods, and his distrust—not altogether unfounded—of the pecuniary benefit to himself of new experiments. All that can be done is to give such publicity as is possible to improvements the success of which has already been established; and in this way a good deal has been accomplished. An improved plough has yet to be invented that will turn up the soil and at the same time be cheap, light of draught, easily repaired, and of simple construction. None of the ploughs hitherto devised have met with any distinct success. The rapidity with which the Behea sugar-mills, however, have come into general use shows that the cultivator is by no means slow to adopt a new invention which is immediately profitable to himself. The only unfavourable report on these mills comes from the Madhpur estate in Partabgarh, where the tenants discarded the new mill in favour of the old *kolhu*; elsewhere the demand for the Behea mill continues to increase, and its advantages are thoroughly appreciated. The Commissioner of the Rae Bareli Division—apparently alluding to some case that has come under his notice—says of these mills that "the firm should see that good wood is used; unsound and kutcha wood may bring the mills into disrepute." An American evaporator, introduced by the Agricultural Department, has been tried in places, but has not yet been generally accepted, though the Commissioner of Rae Bareli thinks that it would succeed in a cane-growing district.

Of the 58 estates under management 15 were free of debt at the commencement of the year. The debts on the other 43 amounted to Rs. 17,95,022, and, in addition, interest to the extent of Rs. 79,936 accrued during the year. The debts at commencement of management amounted to Rs. 36,03,918.

The payments in liquidation of principal and interest during the year were as follows:—

	Rs.
Principal	2,77,490
Interest	80,218
Total	3,57,708

Of the indebted estates 18 were managed under the Oudh Talúkdárs' Relief Act. These had at the commencement of management debts amounting to Rs. 13,62,420, and this sum was reduced at the close of the year to Rs. 4,52,620, with the interest fully paid up. The debts of two estates, Khapradih and Khajuri, were entirely cleared off. The former of these has been retained under the management of the Court of Wards, the proprietor being a minor; the latter has been released. The Khapradih estate was taken under management in 1870, and in 1876 the debts were paid off by a Government loan of Rs. 36,000. This sum has been repaid in little more than half the time anticipated. Not only has the debt been paid off, but those portions of the estate that were leased or mortgaged have been brought under direct management, wells and tanks have been made, and the property is said to be now fairly protected from drought. The small estate of Khajuri was brought under management in 1872 with debts of over Rs. 20,000. These were paid off with a Government loan of Rs. 17,500, which has now been repaid. The resources of the estate did not admit of much expenditure on improvement; but something was done in the way of constructing wells and tanks.

The debts of the ward's estate amounted at the commencement of management to Rs. 22,41,498. At the close of the year they stood at Rs. 10,53,289, principal

and interest. The amount paid off during the year was Rs. 1,54,420 on account of principal and Rs. 53,583 on account of interest.

The wards' estates released during the year were Paska in Gonda, Ladhwari in Rae Bareli, and Itaunja in Lucknow.

There was again an increase from 606 to 638 in the number of notices of ejectment issued. In Bara Banki and Hardoi this process was much less resorted to than before; but in Sitapur, Kheri, Fyzabad, Bahraich, Sultanpur, and Partabgarh there was a marked increase. The object of the notices was in many cases to get rid of persistent and chronic defaulters; but many notices seem also to have been issued for purposes of enhancement pure and simple. The Assistant Commissioner, Partabgarh, says of the comparatively large number issued by him that they "mark a period of revival of energy in enhancement after several years in which agricultural depression made enhancement difficult."

The statements showing litigation of the estates have been transferred to the Legal Remembrancer to the Government, and are not, therefore, noticed here as usual. Particulars will be found under "Chapter III, Protection, 8, Litigation to which Government was a party."

The general results show that during the year the estates have been well managed and the interests of the proprietors studied in every respect. The rents were collected without pressure, good progress was made in reducing the debts of the estates, and much has been done in the way of improvements for the welfare of agriculture.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1.—Legislating Authority.

For standard section on above see page 67 of report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

2.—Course of Legislation.

The course of legislation during the year has been noted in the introductory chapter.

3.—Police.

There was little difference between 1884 and 1885 in the total of reported crime; but serious offences against the person—such as murder, homicide, grievous hurt, and rioting—increased; while serious offences against property—such as dakáiti and robbery—decreased. The diminution of theft and robbery in a year of excellent harvests, cheap prices, and good wages is natural. The increase under the head "rioting" was more nominal than real, and followed from a more careful observance of the recent but proper rule, that the rioters on both sides shall be separately tried. The apparent increase of offences against the sanitary laws is also in part attributed to the departure of the magisterial courts from the system which seems to have been hitherto prevalent, and for which a good deal may be said, of trying petty offenders of this kind in batches.

The following table shows the incidence of crime and the statistics of inquiry and detection in this and neighbouring Provinces according to the police records of report:—

Province.	Number of cases reported.	Number of cases decided.	Percentage of convictions in cases decided.	Number of cases investigated.	Percentage of cases investigated to reported.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases convicted to decided.	Number of persons arrested by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested in police cases.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to cases decided.	Amount of property stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
											Lakhs.	Lakhs.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	153,277	58,607	81	106,654	69	44	82	80,461	77	76	13¾	5⅛	38
Panjáb ...	68,502	36,479	78	57,455	82	48	77	49,925	72	71	(Nearly)10	4	40
Bengal ...	107,410	62,493	70	90,986	83	43	77	76,831	68	67	10⅓	3	29

Comparison with other Provinces, differing from these in many circumstances of race, climate, and land tenure, cannot be made very closely, and for administrative purposes it is more useful to compare district with district within the Province. A comparison thus instituted has led the Government to believe that in certain districts the report of petty crime is not made so fully or efficiently as it should be. And the Magistrates and District Superintendents have been instructed to give this matter their attention. The mere report of crime, if inquiries are not unnecessarily made, is not harassing to the people or the police; while regular reports are essential

for keeping the police, the Magistrates, and the Government in possession of correct information as to the condition of the country.

The real work of the police is the investigation of crime. In this respect they have received material relief. They are no longer required to enquire into cases of hurt, and since 1883 neither house-breaking by day nor attempts at house-breaking by day or night are cognizable on report, unless the complainant himself attends at the police-station and seeks inquiry. In spite of this relief it is noted that the police did less in the way of investigation in 1885 than in 1884. They enquired into 106,600 cases as compared with 107,000. They obtained in the cases they sent up for trial the same percentage of convictions (82) as in the previous year, but of the persons they arrested the percentage came down from 80 to 77. The variation is too slight to be material; and the figures compare favourably with those for Bengal and the Panjáb, except in the proportion of successful detection among cases investigated. In the Panjáb the ratio of crimes of personal violence among the crimes investigated is higher than in these Provinces, and detection therefore is so far easier. At the same time police inquiry in these Provinces has been more successful in other years, and may be made more so again; and the point will be borne in mind hereafter in considering such questions as whether the work of the provincial police can be made lighter, and whether there are causes in increasing operation which enhance the difficulties of the police.

The main test of the work of the police is undoubtedly their success or failure in the courts of the Magistrates to whom they send the criminals they have arrested. If they begin to fail, it is because the preparation of their cases is below the level now required by the courts for conviction; and it is possible that this level may be higher than formerly. Much, however, obviously depends on the principle which guides the police in their arrests and prosecutions. Hitherto it has been their recognized duty to send up cases for trial when a strong *primâ facie* case is made out; and on the assumption that this principle has been followed with tolerable uniformity, the following figures show a steady decrease in the last five years of the percentage of convictions :—

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Percentage of cases	80·52	80·46	77·89	77·01	75·97
Percentage of persons	74·16	73·37	71·46	71·54	69·79

This retrogression in the results of police inquiry has been attributed partly to the fact that the accused are now much better defended than formerly; that, in fact, the professional defence is often stronger than the prosecution, in which the Government is often very ill-served, or not properly represented at all; and that there is a tendency on the part of the subordinate Magistracy "to be hypercritical with regard to evidence." It is probable that the fall in the percentage of convictions may be attributed in some degree to both these causes; but the only real remedy is to strengthen, improve, and more thoroughly educate both the police and the subordinate Magistracy, who now discharge so much of the judicial business of the country; and also to take care that the interests of public justice are properly maintained by the public prosecutors and advocates. The diminution of convictions is after all very small and gradual; and the standard of police work demanded by the Magistracy will no doubt rise, just as the standard of work in every other branch of the administration is being steadily raised.

The returns of particular districts show that, even with existing materials, this demand for more accurate and effective police investigation can be satisfactorily met. The salaries of the lower grades of the police have of late been sensibly increased, and rules have been approved, which will require a fair standard of education among candidates for promotion in the police force. Other schemes for improve-

ment will doubtless continue to suggest themselves; but with a proper application of these two great aids to the formation of an intelligent body of subordinates, and with more observant and attentive supervision, there is every reason to hope that the provincial police will soon show themselves equal or superior to the exigencies of the situation.

There is no doubt that the great increase in the number of criminal appeals which has followed upon the withdrawal from the lower appellate courts of the power to enhance a sentence, has an influence in dissuading the subordinate Magistracy from convicting. This tendency has, however, probably reached its limit, and, as was remarked last year, the District Magistrate has powers of general control and of reference to higher authority in specific cases, which can be and ought to be exercised for the correction of any manifest shortcomings in the subordinate judiciary.

There is one class of cases in which the success and failure of the police seems to be due for the present to no external cause. Crimes of violence against the person have been increasing: the percentage of convictions to cases decided has scarcely varied during the last four years, and in the gravest crime of all, murder, the convictions obtained by the police in the cases they have sent up stand steadily at 62 per cent. Out of murders committed, the cases in which the murderers were convicted were—

In 1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 per cent.
„ 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 „
„ 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 „

Murders are crimes of which the fact is not easily concealed, and it is not to an improvement in crime report that the decrease in proportionate detection can be ascribed. This decline in the elucidation of murder cases is not general, and has been specially observed only in Bareilly, Moradabad, Sháhjahánpur, Farukhabad, Allahabad, and Basti. As these variations are local, not general, it is possible that an explanation may eventually be forthcoming. And if they can be traced to any permanent, as distinguished from accidental, deficiencies of police work, the administration will endeavour to supply a remedy.

The number of non-cognizable cases made over to the police for inquiry in 1884 was 5,601. In 1885, the number was 5,866. The returns would indicate that the employment of the police in these cases was excessive in the districts of Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Ballia, and Lalitpur; but the statement of such cases was not prepared in all districts on the same principle; and the attention of the Commissioners was invited to the matter, and District Superintendents instructed to observe a uniform principle in the preparation of future returns.

The continued decrease of professional crime is highly satisfactory. Sustained and systematic exertions have been made to investigate robberies by poison and by gangs of habitual associates. They were attended by very creditable success, and furnish evidence that the provincial police are capable of excellent work when properly guided and handled. Suitable measures were also taken by the District Officers and their police assistants for the suppression of crime at the various fairs in 1885 and for the maintenance of order at the critical conjunction of the Ramlíla and Muharram observances, and were attended with general success.

The total strength of the police force in 1884 was 23,636 of all ranks, and the cost Rs. 36,90,100. In 1885 the strength was reduced to 23,250; but the cost was increased by 2¼ lakhs of rupees. The main item of this large addition to the charges, 1¼ lakhs, was due to the transfer of municipal police charges from municipal to provincial revenues. The abolition of the Rs. 5 grade of constables and the creation of a superior grade on Rs. 8 cost Rs. 40,000. This amelioration of the condition and prospects of the men should have considerable, though gradual, influence in securing

for the service a better-educated and more intelligent class, and a considerable reduction did occur in 1885 in the number of discharges and other punishments among the men. There was, however, no similar reduction in the departmental punishment of the officers. It cannot but be matter of concern and regret when the returns show one-fifth of the officers of the police subjected to punishment by fine during the year. The popularity and efficiency of the superior service cannot be maintained by a system of constant, even if petty, fine for failure in duty. It is a system employed in no other department, and, as has been remarked in former years, it is charged with such serious administrative evil, that its repression must engage earnest attention. A police officer, like other officers, makes mistakes; and if his mistakes are frequent or serious, he is not fit to be an officer; but if every little mistake is to be visited by a little fine, the annoyance, discouragement, subterfuge, and concealment it must lead to are incompatible with that confidence in the equitable forbearance and considerate treatment of inferior by superior officers which is essential to their encouragement in performing responsible and often difficult duties. It cannot be expedient that promotion should expose men to the constant imposition of petty fines, nor, whatever may be the faults of the police, can this be the best or the only way of curing them.

There was no improvement in the educational qualifications of the police; but as the salaries of the constables have now been sufficiently raised to attract a tolerably educated class, it will be possible to enforce the rules, which require a fair standard of education as a condition of promotion.

In eleven cases women were tried and convicted for the murder of their children. Seven of these cases were referred to the Government for consideration, and some remission granted in each case.

There was in 1885 a considerable diminution in the use of the preventive sections of the criminal law. The matter must necessarily be left to the discretion of the Magistrates; but it is noticeable that the security demanded by them under the provisions of chapter VIII of the Procedure Code was on an average higher than in 1884, and was attended by more frequent imprisonment for default.

The following table gives the results of the surveillance over time-expired convicts:—

Province.	Number of time-expired convicts retained on register at end of 1884.	Number of time-expired convicts released in villages during the year.	Total.	Returned to honest livelihood and expunged from register.	Emigrated or died during the year (including those transferred or imprisoned for long periods).	Total number expunged (columns 4 and 5).	Again convicted of offences and imprisoned during the year, but names retained on register.	Character and means of livelihood doubtful.	Unknown.	Total of columns 7, 8, and 9, *i.e.*, total of names retained on register at end of 1885.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North-Western Provinces.	25,694	4,692	30,386	2,206	2,086	4,292	1,025	22,256	2,813	26,094
Oudh	16,122	2,296	18,418	2,765	1,132	3,897	722	12,117	1,682	14,521
Total, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	41,816	6,988	48,804	4,971	3,218	8,189	1,747	34,373	4,495	40,615

The assimilation of the procedure in respect to the registration of released prisoners in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces is receiving attention. At present no comparison is possible. Upwards of 7,000 names were expunged from the Oudh registers in 1884; but the numbers on the rolls are still out of all proportion to the criminal population, and the possibility of larger reductions is under inquiry.

In all districts liberal rewards were granted to chaukidárs or village police for good service: 6,318 chaukidárs were so rewarded at a cost of Rs. 15,282. Chaukidárs, it is almost unnecessary to say, are the backbone of the police system. The Police Superintendent, who looks after their interests, and the station-officer, who carries them with him by friendliness and justice, are efficient and appreciative officers, and any plan or practical suggestion for bringing them into closer union with the existing system deserves the closest attention from the Government.

The question of inspection of police-stations by District Superintendents and by Magistrates is receiving attention. In the case of District Superintendents a half-yearly inspection is not too much to expect; but it seems doubtful whether even this much is rigidly exacted, and the periodical visit of Inspectors is apt to degenerate into a mere tabulation of paper results, instead of taking the more useful form of a supervision of the actual work of inquiry by their subordinates. Reform in this respect will be initiated.

Special Crime.—There was a substantial decrease in dakáities. Not only was the number of offences much smaller than before, but very few of them were of a really serious nature. The dispersion of Ganga Parshad Singh's band, in 1884, was followed by the destruction of the leader himself and his son in Gwalior territory, and all anxiety from that organization is at an end. The only two dakáities classed as "attacks by bands of outlaws" were the work of another outlaw, Dhakkan Singh, who having escaped from the Bareilly Jail, collected a few followers and established himself as a marauder along the Pilibhít and Kheri frontier. He was hunted into Nipál, but returned into British territory, and shortly afterwards was betrayed and arrested. He has since been hanged, and his following has been entirely broken up. In Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Bareilly, and Lalitpur there were cases of gang robberies of the old style in the houses of money-lenders; but with these exceptions the offences classed as dakáiti belonged to the ordinary class of thefts with violence, committed by footpads and burglars, and were only brought within the definition of dakáiti by reason of the numbers concerned. The Provinces were therefore singularly free during 1885 from dakáiti in the native meaning of the word, that is to say, from extensive gang robberies by organized parties of bandits or outlaws assembled for the purpose under known leaders.

There were three cases of dakáiti pending from 1884, in which all the accused were subsequently acquitted; 23 persons were brought to trial in 1885 in nine cases of dakáiti which occurred in 1884, of whom 19 were convicted. Arrests were made in 24 out of the 42 cases reported in 1885. Convictions were obtained in only 11 cases, and five cases were still under trial at the end of the year. Nineteen cases remained undetected within the year. Numerically, these results do not indicate as great success as that attained last year; but, judged by the security to life and property which the public enjoyed, the action of the police proved efficient in the prevention and suppression of this serious crime. Attacks on public vehicles and marriage processions have entirely ceased in consequence of the simple, yet efficacious, preventive measures which for some years past have been adopted by the police.

At the beginning of 1885 there were eight cases of robbery pending; five of them ended in the conviction of six persons. One person was arrested and brought to trial for a robbery committed in 1884; he was convicted on another charge. One hundred and fifty-one robberies committed in 1885 have been included in the present report. They are nearly all of an ordinary character. Only two are ascribed to bands of outlaws, both being the work of Dhakkan Singh. The great bulk consist of robberies from the person by footpads, who are generally described as local bad characters. Doubts have been expressed as to the accuracy of this description; and it appears that vagrants of the criminal tribes are more often concerned in such offences than the local police are prepared to admit. Of the 151 cases recorded in 1885, arrests were made in 88, with the result that in 54 cases 95 persons were

convicted. Sixty-three cases remained undetected at the end of the year. These figures are not so favourable as those recorded in 1884. In a larger proportion of cases the police failed to find any clue. A smaller number of offenders were brought to justice, and a smaller number of cases prosecuted to conviction.

The police dealt very effectually with offences by professional poisoners. Only four of these difficult cases remained undetected; convictions were obtained in seven. Wherever there was evidence that the case under trial was not a first offence, the punishments were rightly severe. One of the poisoners was hanged; two transported for life, and two sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. This grave form of crime is now much abated. The system and method with which this crime has been pursued for the past ten years have in fact resulted in almost extinguishing it. The register kept up in the head-office containing descriptive-rolls of all convicted and of many unarrested poisoners enables the police with celerity to mark down the haunts of the probable offenders, and to give valuable assistance to all officers engaged in hunting down a poisoner.

Very commendable skill and activity were shown in the ready circulation of reports of poisoning cases and in the prompt and rapid pursuit of offenders. On the whole the results of their year's work are creditable to the police, whose repressive action has afforded much protection against serious crime. In the way of organization and detection, however, a good deal yet remains to be done and discovered for the suppression of bands of professional criminals.

Cattle-thefts.—The following table shows the number of cattle stolen in the last six years, the number of strays, and the number of recoveries :—

Year.	Number of cases of cattle stolen.	Number of cases convicted.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases occurred.	Total number of strays and thefts.	Recoveries of stolen cattle by police.	Total recoveries of stolen cattle by police and owner.	Recoveries of cattle stolen and strayed.
1880 ...	6,983	2,445	35·01	59,128	4,823	6,520	28,324
1881 ...	6,837	2,199	32·16	48,895	4,429	4,540	25,898
1882 ...	6,647	2,024	30·44	48,180	4,378	6,803	27,409
1883 ...	5,283	1,796	33·99	48,452	3,541	5,299	27,541
1884 ...	4,868	1,645	33·79	46,059	2,950	4,699	23,856
1885 ...	4,815	1,550	32·19	41,729	3,008	4,897	22,635

There has been a gradual decrease in the number of crimes reported in the last six years, as while they amounted to 6,983 in 1880, they were but 4,815 in 1885. This improvement is due to a change in the habits of the people rather than to activity on the part of the police; and it would have been still more marked had stronger efforts to foster it been made in certain of the districts in which professional crime is common.

The number of strays reported fell from 59,128 in 1884 to 41,729 in 1885.

Convictions fell from 2,445 in 1880 to 1,550 in 1885. The percentage of convictions to reports is also lower than it was in that year: and the figures generally seem to show that the police rather lost than gained ground, as regards their capacity for dealing with this crime.

In the number of recoveries reported there was also some falling off.

The following statement shows the success obtained in the several districts as regards the percentage of convictions to reported crimes. Convictions were good in Cawnpore, Rae Bareli, Fatehgarh, Mirzapur, Bahraich, Lalitpur, Bánda, and

Jhánsi, and they show badly in Sháhjahánpur, Agra, Gházipur, Azamgarh, Etah, Bulandshahr, and Bijnor:—

No.	District.	Total number of cases reported.	Total number of cases convicted.	Percentage of conviction to cases reported.
1	Meerut	196	58	29·59
2	Aligarh	170	53	31·17
3	Saháranpur	125	48	38·40
4	Muzaffarnagar	114	51	44·73
5	Bulandshahr	235	53	22·55
6	Dehra Dún	4	2	50·00
7	Bareilly	131	34	25·95
8	Bijnor	160	37	23·12
9	Moradabad	287	75	26·13
10	Budaun	289	73	25·25
11	Sháhjahánpur	200	32	16·00
12	Pilibhít	47	23	48·93
13	Agra	247	46	18·62
14	Muttra	154	63	40·90
15	Fatehgarh	97	55	56·49
16	Mainpuri	198	51	25·75
17	Etáwah	143	49	34·26
18	Etah	156	35	22·43
19	Allahabad	51	23	45·09
20	Cawnpore	56	32	57·14
21	Fatehpur	53	25	47·16
22	Bánda	56	29	51·78
23	Hamírpur	29	8	27·58
24	Jaunpur	64	18	28·28
25	Benares	90	34	37·77
26	Gorakhpur	205	77	37·56
27	Azamgarh	162	36	22·22
28	Mirzapur	55	31	56·36
29	Basti	72	26	36·11
30	Gházipur	117	25	26·36
31	Ballia	87	29	33·33
32	Jhánsi	72	37	51·38
33	Jalaun	84	33	39·28
34	Lalitpur	38	20	52·63
35	Lucknow	15	6	40·00
36	Unao	57	23	40·35
37	Bara Banki	56	21	37·50
38	Sitapur	75	33	44·00
39	Hardoi	78	30	38·46
40	Kheri	83	27	32·53
41	Fyzabad	52	24	46·15
42	Bahraich	56	30	53·57
43	Gonda	24	7	29·16
44	Rae Bareli	14	8	57·14
45	Sultanpur	35	12	34·28
46	Partabgarh	26	8	30·76

Two hundred and eighty-four chaukidárs were rewarded in the past year. Taking into consideration the character of the crime in the several parts of the Province, insufficient attention was paid to the subject in the Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Aligarh, Bijnor, Bareilly, Mainpuri, Fatehgarh, and Ballia districts. There is much crime in one and all of these places, and no effort will be spared to stimulate the police to greater exertion.

In 1884 attention was drawn to the necessity of adopting concerted measures under central control in those parts of the Provinces where the offence of cattle-theft seems to be carried on in an organized fashion and as a distinct pursuit by certain classes of criminals; and accordingly a thorough examination was made into the character of crime as it exists in the several districts, with a view to settle in what districts it was desirable to apply special measures.

In all districts where professional crime exists a system prevails by which the owner is enabled to buy back his animal for a fraction of its original value; under this system the ultimate loss to the plaintiff is largely reduced and the safety of the thief is ensured: he knows that he is safe from punishment, and is enabled with impunity to steal twenty head of cattle in the year, whereas otherwise he would probably be convicted for his second or third offence. The habit has been widely spread throughout the Province, and a name for it exists even in districts where it is now but little practised. The system is known as *languri* in the most northern districts, as *panahi* in those that border on Oudh, and as *pharothi* in Bundelkhand:

it is a most difficult system to eradicate; but as long as it exists, it will be almost impossible to put down cattle-theft.

As a rule, it is found that in districts where *languri* prevails, a large number of the so-called strays are in reality thefts; but this is not the case elsewhere. It is believed that professional crime cannot exist in districts where the breed of cattle is poor and of small value; as there is in that case no margin of profit left for the thief after the animal has been passed from hand to hand and the ordinary precautions have been taken: it is very general in such districts for owners to turn their cattle loose at the close of the ploughing season, as they prefer running the risk of losing their animals to paying the cost of their feed during the time when they are unemployed. Strays are therefore not generally reported, and it is frequently the case that the total number of animals reported to have been sold in the pounds exceeds the number reported to have strayed.

Having regard to these general principles, the inquiry showed that there is little or no professional crime in the following districts, *viz.*, Dehra Dún, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Fatehpur, Hamírpur, Bánda, Jalaun, Jhánsi, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Unao, Sitapur, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Kheri, and Bahraich. Etáwah in the North-Western Provinces and Rae Bareli and Sultanpur in Oudh lie between innocent and guilty districts.

So far, however, it has been possible to only define the areas throughout which the crime of cattle-lifting is practised in an organized and professional form, and to discover the castes and agencies by which it is practised. It still remains to devise and adopt measures to break up the organization and suppress the practices whose existence has been disclosed, and the police are at present engaged on this task.

Criminal Tribes.—The tribes subject to the provisions of Act XXVII of 1871 during 1885 were the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur, the Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah, and the Barwars of Gonda.

Lalitpur.—In the Lalitpur district the registered population consisted, at the beginning of the year, of 140 persons, being adult males and boys known to have practised theft in the manner known as *sanoriaie*. About 60 of the Sanauriahs, including women and children, have been located in two grants in the Lalitpur district: the majority of the class inhabit 24 villages in the vicinity of the grants. Ninety-nine families now practise cultivation, against 91 in the previous year. As the total number of families in the district does not amount to 140, this must be looked upon as satisfactory, provided agriculture is adopted by these people as a real pursuit, and not taken up as a mere cover for crime. The Bir grant consists of about 300 acres; two-thirds of which is under cultivation, the remainder being used as a grazing-ground; an excellent well has been completed; the huts are all inhabited; and the state of the village contrasts favourably with its condition in the previous year. The state of things in grant Sonwaho was precisely the same.

Of the 140 persons registered, 28 were absent without passes at the commencement of the year, and eight absconded: of these five were arrested and one is said to have died, leaving a balance of 30 Sanauriahs absent without leave. The want of success in arresting absconding Sanauriahs is attributed to the habit these people have of sending information by post to absentees as to the steps that are being taken for their arrest. Measures have therefore been adopted for sending a few men in disguise to attend large fairs, such as the Mágh mela and the Bithur fair; by which course it is hoped that more will be learnt about the habits of these people.

Six Sanauriahs were convicted during the year: five under section 19 of the Act and one under section 182, Indian Penal Code. There were also four Sanauriahs in jail who were convicted in previous years. Passes were granted during the year to 23 persons; of these 20 returned in proper time. The roll-call system was strictly enforced during the year, and careful supervision exercised over the

registered persons. Much thought and trouble have been given to this question in the Lalitpur district, and considerable success has already been obtained.

Etah.—The proclaimed classes in the Etah district consist of Aheriahs and Haburahs. There are five villages of the former containing 197 persons and one village of Haburahs containing 17 persons. The number of persons registered has thus fallen during the year from 443 to 204. Thirteen persons absented themselves without leave in 1886.

Fifteen persons were punished, 11 under section 19, Act XVII; two under section 411, Indian Penal Code. Fifty persons returned from leave, 12 after desertion, and 10 from jail, or a total of 72. The Act has been inefficiently worked in this district, and measures have been taken to ensure its more methodical application in future.

Gonda.—The Barwars in the Gonda district were settled in April, 1885. They inhabit 48 villages, and number in all 4,219 persons: and 1,618 adult males. Crimes are committed by these last only and at a distance from home, the women and children remaining in their villages, where they lead harmless lives. A register of Barwars living within each police circle and checked periodically by the Magistrate is kept up.

One hundred and four cases were sent up for trial under the Act, and 96 persons were convicted. Fifty-seven adult males, eight females, and one boy absconded during the year, and of these only six were arrested. It has been urged that no police, whether village or imperial, can prevent men who are determined to get away from absconding, and there is some truth in this; but as the Barwars come to understand that an absentee has before him the option of perpetual absence from the village or of certain punishment on his return, the number of men who abscond will most probably decrease. Formerly no male adult Barwar was permitted to go outside the limits of his village; but the rule was found to work hardly, and a system of passes was introduced permitting male Barwars to go where they liked, provided they returned to their village by 8 P.M. It is impossible to say yet whether the measures adopted have had any permanent effect in weaning the Barwars from a life of crime, but the experience of them so far has been encouraging.

While the Criminal Tribes Act was in force only in the three districts above mentioned, there is a class of wanderers in the Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh districts, who are far more obnoxious than any of those that have been already settled. These people are known in the Meerut district as Gidiahs or Haburahs: in the Aligarh district they call themselves Sansiahs: in Muzaffarnagar they take the name of Kanjars. As regards the Gidiahs or Haburahs it is difficult to form an opinion as to the number of crimes they have committed in the course of the last few years. They were doubtless concerned in a number of cases which cannot be brought home to them; and they are known to have been engaged in about 80 crimes in the last three years. This number is not large; but several of the crimes were of a most daring nature. In many of these cases the offenders evaded punishment: they commonly travel in parties of 20 or 30 under a head-man: if they are suspected of crime, they disperse and meet in another district; and in this case, if the pursuit is hot, they sink their identity for a time and are absorbed in a large encampment of 200 or 300 gypsies, which seems to be kept up as a kind of city of refuge. As regards the Sansiahs, 189 of this tribe are known to have been convicted in the Aligarh district in the last few years, and it has been proved that men of this class committed dakáitis and robberies at Benares and at Ludhiána, in Oudh, Rájputána, and in Central India. As regards the Kanjars of Muzaffarnagar, the crime and damage committed by this tribe is said to embrace nearly all serious cases. "Not only are they dakáits and robbers, but they commit petty thefts, levy blackmail, and destroy crops with indifference and impunity." The expediency of bringing all these classes of vagrants within the operation of the Criminal Tribes

Act is under careful consideration, and meanwhile steps have been taken to repress and punish their depredations by systematic surveillance.

Eunuchs.—When Act XXVII of 1871 was passed, 1,392 eunuchs were registered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. At the beginning of 1885 the number had fallen to 792. Three names were added to the list during the year, while 91 were removed in consequence of deaths and exemptions. The number of names on the registers at the close of the year was 703. The class consists now mostly of aged and decrepit persons, who lead ostensibly harmless lives. Begging, cultivation, shop-keeping, and private service are their chief occupations, and indulgence in immoral practices is rarely brought to the knowledge of the police. Only one prosecution under the Act was instituted during the year, and a conviction obtained. Property to the value of Rs. 1,162 was left by eunuchs who died during the year, of which a sum of Rs. 167 escheated to Government, and Rs. 995 were made over to partners of the deceased.

4.—Criminal Justice.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The following figures compare the work that came before the courts in 1884 and 1885:—

Original Jurisdiction.				*Appellate Jurisdiction.*			
Regular cases.		Miscellaneous (under the Code of Criminal Procedure).		Regular cases.		Revisional cases.	
1885 ...	102,041	1884 ...	3,215	1885 ...	8,171	1885 ...	3,091
1884 ...	97,019	1885 ...	3,166	1884 ...	7,811	1884 ...	2,921
Increase ...	5,022	Decrease ...	49	Increase ...	360	Increase ...	170

The number of cases reported rose from 250,461 to 255,743, and 210,426 cases were returned as true compared with 196,959 of the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of cases actually brought to trial from 106,577 to 102,640.

The variations in the chief heads of offences between the figures of 1884 and 1885 are as follows:—

Increase.	*Cases.*	Decrease.	*Cases.*
1. Offences against the public tranquility,	105	1. Offences under chapter XIV, public health, &c.	846
2. Hurt	1,859	2. Criminal force and assault ...	8,420
3. Theft	461	3. Criminal trespass	402
4. Receiving stolen property ...	178	4. Mischief	150
5. Offences against local and special laws,	2,205		

The number of persons under trial was—

1883	*180,373*
1884	*176,267*
1885	*182,888*

Of the number of persons under trial 51 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. The percentage of acquittals has gradually risen from 46 in 1882, to 48 in 1883, to 49 in 1884, and to 51 last year.

The number of persons convicted was as follows:—

1883	91,019
1884	87,203
1885	87,493

Prosecutions were as usual most successful in the case of offences against the public tranquility, contempt of public authority, theft, receiving stolen property, and offences under local and special laws.

In respect of proceedings to keep the peace, there were 1,004 cases in 1885, against 1,000 in 1884 and 1,084 in 1883; and 3,826 persons were concerned against

3,697 in 1884 and 3,813 in 1883. Of these 459 were in Budaun, 292 in Sháhjahánpur, 191 in Moradabad, and 181 in Mirzapur. Recognizances or security were taken from 2,165 persons, against 2,314 in 1884 and 2,508 in 1883. Thus, though the number of persons concerned was greatest, the number against whom orders were passed was least in 1885; a proof that the courts exercised discrimination. There were 665 cases against 810 in 1884 and 716 in 1883, in which 989 against 1,389 and 1,298 persons respectively were summoned to show cause why they should not furnish security for good behaviour. Security was taken from 618 persons as compared with 892 in 1884 and 879 in 1883. This decrease is satisfactory.

Under special and local laws the most numerous convictions were—

	1883.	1884.	1885.
Act V of 1861 (Police)	13,709	13,753	14,462
Municipal Act	7,311	5,953	7,503
Canal Act	4,626	4,729	4,291
Cantonment Act	2,694	2,980	3,055
Gambling Act	1,529	1,812	1,685
Cattle Trespass Act	1,015	1,071	1,151
Excise Act	1,023	854	657

Convictions under the Police Act were most numerous at Agra (1,509), Benares (1,500), Aligarh (1,153), Meerut (1,031), Bareilly (816), Mirzapur (805), Allahabad (771), and Gházipur (758); and under the Municipal Act, at Cawnpore (1,267), Saháranpur (969), and Moradabad (745). This latter class of prosecutions shows a considerable increase as compared with 1884.

Under the Canal Act there was a slight decrease during the year under report: Cawnpore shows 698, Meerut 670, Bulandshahr 562, and Mainpuri 419 convictions. The unsatisfactory nature of the work done by some of the Canal Magistrates has been commented on by the Magistrates of Meerut and Aligarh, and this matter has formed the subject of orders by the Government.

As regards breaches of cantonment laws, Cawnpore shows 523, Benares 386, Dehra 365, Sháhjahánpur 347, Meerut 308, and Jhánsi 298 convictions.

Gházipur, Benares, Sháhjahánpur, Mirzapur, and Agra had high returns of gambling prosecutions.

The following figures give a comparison of the work done in 1883–85 by different classes of Magistrates:—

		Cases.
Benches of Magistrates	1883	2,270
	1884	5,787
	1885	10,320
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly ...	1883	13,453
	1884	12,689
	1885	11,665
Stipendiary Magistrates.	1883	83,957
	1884	80,436
	1885	81,762
Sessions Judges	1883	1,355
	1884	1,319
	1885	1,453
High Court	1883	4
	1884	3
	1885	7

In 1884 it was noticed that Benches of Magistrates had disposed of nearly double the amount of work compared with 1883. These figures show that the number of cases disposed of in 1885 is nearly five times the number disposed of in 1883. The relief consequently afforded to the stipendiary magistracy has been considerable, who, however, notwithstanding this, have also disposed of a large number of cases.

The number of cases disposed of by Benches and Honorary Magistrates is noticeable especially in Cawnpore, Sháhjahánpur, Agra, Moradabad, Meerut, Gházipur, and Bulandshahr, and the assistance so given has been acknowledged by the High Court in each instance.

The number of persons convicted by the different classes of tribunals and the percentages they bore to the number acquitted were as follows :—

	1883.		1884.		1885.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
Magistrates	89,519	51	85,741	50	85,887	48
Court of Session ...	1,492	63	1,458	67	1,600	65
High Court	8	73	4	100	6	75

There was a decrease from 9,728 to 9,051 in the number of persons convicted on summary trial.

The number of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year was 1,874 as compared with 1,640 in 1883-84.

The number of persons under trial at the close of the year concerned in miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure was 162, compared with 103 for 1884.

There was in no Sessions Court a large number of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year, the greatest numbers being 22 in the Court of the Additional Judge of Moradabad and 21 in that of the Judge of Saháranpur. As regards Magistrates, the most conspicuous were the courts of the following districts, namely,—Allahabad (115), Meerut (107), Agra and Aligarh (101), and Fatehpur (100). It is not satisfactory to find that the total number under trial at the close of the year in magisterial courts increased from 1,347 to 1,676.

The average duration of cases remained much the same: the figures being 4 days in the Courts of Magistrates, 37 days in Courts of Session, and 33 in the High Court.

The following figures show the number of witnesses who attended the courts and were examined in 1884-85, together with the number who received remuneration and the amount paid to them:—

	Attended.		*Examined.*		*Paid.*		*Amount.*	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
							Rs.	Rs.
Courts of Magistrates,	358,772	365,845	327,127	333,014	53,147	61,746	19,129	22,877
Courts of Session ...	13,991	16,354	10,277	12,176	10,490	11,968	7,774	9,187
High Court ...	67	77	27	77	67	77	2,490	3,719

Of those witnesses who attended Courts of Magistrates 334,885, or 91 per cent., were discharged on the first day, 24,001 on the second, 4,787 on the third, and 2,172 after the third day.

Of those witnesses who attended Courts of Session 11,170, or 68 per cent., were discharged on the first day, 3,246 on the second day, 1,079 on the third day, and 859 after the third day.

In Magistrates' Courts the number of witnesses paid rose by 8,599, there having been a similar increase, amounting to 10,149 in 1884. The percentage in 1885 rose to 17, which is a further improvement: in 1883 it was only 11, while in 1884 it was 14.

Of those who attended Courts of Session 73 per cent. received remuneration. The percentage in these courts has gradually fallen, for in 1883 it was 78, and in 1884, 75.

The average amount paid to each witness was Rs. 48 in the High Court, annas 12-3 in Courts of Session, and annas 5-11 in Courts of Magistrates. In 1884 the amounts were Rs. 37, annas 11-10, and annas 5-9 respectively.

As regards punishments, no material difference is noticeable in respect of the number of persons sentenced to death or transportation, the figures being 70 against 63 and 228 against 230 respectively; 390 fewer persons were sentenced to rigorous and 270 fewer persons to simple imprisonment. There was an increase of only 308 and 215 in the number of persons sentenced to fine and whipping respectively. There was again a decrease of 423 in the number of persons ordered to find security to keep the peace or for good behaviour. Last year the decrease amounted to 181. The number of persons imprisoned in default of furnishing the latter kind of security fell from 356 to 349.

The following figures exhibit details regarding the punishment of whipping: in 1883, 4,780 persons; in 1884, 3,193; and in 1885, 3,408.

Further details are—

Stripes.		
1 to 5	...	454
6 to 10	...	1,119
11 to 15	...	866
16 to 20	...	561
21 to 25	...	164
26 to 30	...	244
Total	...	3,408

Out of the whippings awarded 3,025, or 88 per cent., were on first conviction, and 383, or 12 per cent., on second or subsequent conviction.

The chief offences for which whipping was awarded as punishment were for theft, 2,439 persons; for receiving stolen property, 463; for house-trespass and house-breaking, 408.

Whipping was inflicted in 14 per cent. of the number of cases in which it might have been inflicted. In 1883 the percentage was 16, and in 1884, 13.

Sixty thousand one hundred and eighty-seven persons were punished by fine. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 2,64,720, of which 86 per cent. was realized, as compared with 83 per cent. of a somewhat larger sum in the preceding year.

The amount of compensation paid during 1885 was Rs. 10,032 as compared with Rs. 13,552 and Rs. 13,010 in the two previous years.

The following statement gives an abstract of the appellate business of the courts in 1883–85:—

	Preferred.			Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Magistrates ...	2,418	2,866	2,995	2,346	2,768	2,928	72	98	67
Courts of Session ...	3,388	4,329	4,700	3,338	4,262	4,558	92	103	164
High Court	606	749	695	577	781	685	76	44	54

An increase in both Courts of Session and Courts of Magistrates has again taken place, but it is not so marked as in 1884; while in the High Court a decrease is noticeable.

Magistrates and Sessions Judges still complain of the abolition of the power to enhance punishment which lower courts formerly possessed. Prisoners, as a matter of course, appeal from the jail. They have, as a rule, everything to gain by appealing and nothing to lose, for it is seldom that a lower appellate court takes the

trouble to refer a case to the High Court solely with a view to enhancement of punishment. Thirty-five persons had their sentences enhanced by the High Court on revision in 1885.

The state of the pending appellate files is, on the whole, satisfactory. The largest number of appeals pending is shown in the Courts of the Judges of Saháranpur (43) and Sháhjahánpur (18). The reason of the former was the changes consequent on the illness of the Judge. In Magistrates' Courts the largest number pending was in the Aligarh district (10). The number pending in the High Court was 54.

Of the 12,795 persons who appealed, the cases of 12,311 were disposed of with the following result,—that in Magistrates' Courts 62 per cent. of the appeals were dismissed, in Courts of Session 72 per cent., and in the High Court 70 per cent.

The result as regards courts subordinate to the High Court for three years is that in 1883 63 per cent. of the appeals were dismissed, in 1884 69 per cent., and in 1885 69 per cent.

The duration of appeals shows a slight improvement in the High Court in the case of appeals against convictions; in other courts there is practically no change. The figures are—Magistrates' Courts, 9 days; Courts of Session, 13 days; High Court, 28 days in cases of conviction, 102 days in cases of acquittal.

Three thousand one hundred and fifty-five applications for revision came before the different courts during 1885, as compared with 2,947 in 1884, and 2,846 in 1883.

The figures show a slight increase in all courts this year, but chiefly in Courts of Session.

Of the 5,488 persons who applied for revision, the cases of 5,293 were disposed of with the following result:—

	Disposed of.	*Summarily rejected.*	*Confirmed.*	*Percentage rejected and confirmed.*
Magistrates ...	1,462	568	597	80
Courts of Session ...	2,340	1,483	363	78
High Court ...	1,491	334	519	58
Total ...	5,293	2,385	1,479	72

Sixty-eight cases in which sentence of death was passed by Sessions Judges were referred to the High Court for confirmation under section 374 of the Code.

Sentence of death was confirmed by the High Court in 1885 in 43 cases.

Jury trial was introduced from 1885 tentatively for a certain class of offences in the Courts of Session at Allahabad and Benares. There were 56 trials so conducted, and in 52 the verdict of the jury was approved by the Judge.

As regards trials in Sessions Courts with the aid of assessors, Sessions Judges agreed with them in 928 out of 1,248 cases. In Moradabad the Judge only agreed with them in 38 out of 57 cases, in Jaunpur in 25 out of 39, and in Cawnpore in 61 out of 111. These figures form a strong contrast to those for the Meerut district, in which the Judge only disagreed with the assessors in 2 out of 49 cases.

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

On the 31st December, 1885, there were 173 criminal tribunals in Oudh, inclusive of 13 Benches of Honorary Magistrates. The Nawabganj (Gonda district) and Bara Banki Municipal Benches have been added to the list given in the previous year's report.

The staff of officers was as follows:—

	Europeans and Statutory Civilians.			Natives.
	Covenanted.	*Military.*	*Uncovenanted.*	
In 1884	21	13	12	200
„ 1885	21	11	15	213

There were 105 Honorary Assistant Commissioners and Honorary Magistrates, of whom 103 were native and two European gentlemen.

The number of offences reported during 1885 was 71,765, nearly the same as the number for 1884, which was 71,457.

The number of complaints dismissed by Magistrates as vexatious or frivolous under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure aggregated 14,040 as against 11,304 of the previous year. The number of complaints struck off or dismissed was largest in cases of hurt, assault, theft, trespass, and offences under special laws.

Inclusive of 370 cases which remained pending at the close of the previous year, 28,982 cases were brought to trial during 1885, as against 30,566 in 1884.

The following comparative statement gives the figures for the years 1884 and 1885 :—

	1884.	1885.
Cases reported	71,457	71,765
„ struck off and dismissed	11,304	14,040
„ returned as true	60,153	57,725
Percentage returned as true	84·17	80·4
Persons under trial	56,631	55,223
„ convicted	28,194	26,245
Percentage of convictions	49·78	47·5

The percentage of convictions fell from 49·3 in 1884 to 47· in 1885.

The decrease in the number of persons tried corresponded to the fewer cases brought to trial during the year.

Accused persons were disposed of in the two years as follows :—

	1884.	1885.
Died, escaped or transferred	63	113
Discharged or acquitted	29,462	27,534
Convicted on regular trial	28,057	23,896
Ditto summary trial	1,716	1,634
Committed or referred	1,051	1,099
Remaining under trial	818	868
Average duration of each case (days)	7·36	6·06

The following table gives the percentage of convictions to acquittals under different classes of offences :—

Class of offence.	*Acquitted or discharged.*	*Convicted.*	*Percentage of convictions.*
Relating to coin or Government stamps	29	15	33·33
Ditto religion	90	12	9·03
Hurt	10,275	2,946	21·96
Wrongful restraint	167	22	11·28
Assault	2,878	674	18·69
Kidnapping	87	58	39·72
Rape	52	27	31·39
Extortion	75	16	17·39
Robbery and dakáiti	98	69	38·98
Cheating	79	50	37·31
Mischief	958	253	20·45
Criminal trespass	1,769	1,663	46·81
Relating to documents or trade-marks	37	15	24·77
Ditto marriage	805	183	17·87
Defamation	164	29	14·5
Criminal intimidation and annoyance	112	54	32·14

Forty-five Honorary Magistrates sitting singly disposed of 1,606 cases, involving 3,349 persons, during 1885. Benches of Honorary Magistrates disposed of 4,725 cases involving 8,089 persons, and of these 2,450 cases and 4,402 persons were disposed of by the Lucknow City Bench, against 4,082 cases involving 7,049 persons in the previous year. This Bench is far ahead of any other in the province in

respect of the quantity of work it performs, but the following deserve honorable mention :—

	Cases disposed of.
Fyzabad Bench	742
Sitapur do.	479
Rae Bareli do.	346
Khairabad do.	303
Sandila do.	121
Shahabad do.	105
Nawabganj do.	88
Bilgram do.	73

The provincial average duration of cases fell from 7·36 days in 1884 to 6·06 in 1885. The lowest district averages were Lucknow City 1·43, and Lucknow district 2·29 days. The highest averages were Hardoi 12·21, Partabgarh 11·24, and Bara Banki 10·34 days. The same districts were similarly conspicuous in 1884.

There were 1,529 summary trials during 1885, being 52 more than in 1884. The sentences in 40 cases were appealable, and the two sentences that were appealed were confirmed. Nine Deputy Commissioners exercised their summary powers, of whom Lieutenant-Colonel Currie disposed of 97 cases, and Lieutenant-Colonel Noble 80 cases upon summary trial.

References under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code, numbered 346 during the year under report, being 36 less than in 1884. Of the 346 sentences referred, 82·3 per cent. were confirmed, 7·2 per cent. were modified, and 10·4 per cent. were reversed.

The sentences passed on 86 persons by Deputy Commissioners, under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code, were referred to Commissioners, who confirmed the orders passed by Deputy Commissioners as regards 64 persons, modified them as regards 18 persons, and reversed the sentences passed on 4 persons.

The following comparative statement shows the various kinds of punishment inflicted during the years 1884 and 1885:—

	1884.		1885.	
		Percentage on total number of punishment.		*Percentage on total number of punishment.*
Rigorous imprisonment ...	6,921	22·0	6,937	24·7
Simple ditto ...	316	1·0	305	1·0
Fine	21,173	67·3	17,975	64·0
Whipping	1,504	4·7	1,399	4·9
Persons ordered to give security	1,516	4·8	1,451	5·1

Out of 39 persons sentenced to death whose sentences were reported to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation, four were acquitted, the sentences passed on nine persons were commuted to transportation for life, and the sentences passed on 26 persons were confirmed.

The number of offenders whipped during 1885 was 105 less than in 1884. The percentages of sentences for 1884 and 1885 are as follows :—

	1884.	1885.
10 stripes and under	44·	44·8
20 ditto	44·	42·4
30 ditto	11·	12·7

Fourteen boys were whipped for offences which would not have been punishable with whipping if committed by adults, being 17 less than in 1884.

The percentage of whippings, calculated on all cases in which the offenders might have been punished with whipping, fell from 22·25 (wrongly shown in last year's report as 27·60) in 1884 to 17·87 in 1885.

The amount of fines imposed during the year under report aggregated Rs. 82,958, of which Rs. 72,137, or 86·9 per cent., were realized. The percentage in 1884 was 76·6. In seven districts the percentage of fines realized during 1885 exceeded the provincial percentage, ranging from 95·4 in Partabgarh to 87·5 in Unao. In the remaining districts the percentage varied from 85·7 in Fyzabad to 78·8 in

Kheri. The success in realization is evidence that the Magistrates generally imposed fines with due regard to the circumstances of the persons punished.

Out of Rs. 72,137 realized as fines, Rs. 27,562, or 38·2 per cent., were paid by way of compensation to injured persons.

Seven hundred and four habitual offenders were punished under section 75, Indian Penal Code, being 54 less than in 1884. Of the 704 offenders punished, 441 had been convicted once before and 263 had been convicted more than once.

The number of appellants and applicants before the courts was 4,896. The appeals of 1,318 persons were summarily rejected, and the sentences passed on 1,954 were confirmed. In the case of 385 persons the original sentence was modified and in that of 839 it was reversed: the sentences passed on seven persons were enhanced by the appellate courts.

The number of witnesses examined in Magistrates' courts during 1885 aggregated 84,625, of whom 80,341, or nearly 95 per cent., were discharged on the day they attended; 3,557, or 4·2 per cent., on the second day of attendance; and 727, or 0·8 per cent., on or after the third day of attendance. In only four districts was the percentage of witnesses discharged on the day they attended below the provincial average. The highest percentage (98·9) was in Bahraich, and the lowest (87·7) in Bara Banki.

The number of witnesses dieted and the amount of diet-money paid during the years 1884 and 1885 are as follows :—

	Number of witnesses dieted.	*Total cost.*	*Average cost.*
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1884	39,651	17,450	0 7 0
1885	37,829	18,530	0 7 10

In six districts the provincial average was exceeded, and every district but three exceeded its average for 1884.

5.—JAILS.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

The report deals with the same number of jails as those of previous year's; but the number of lock-ups has been reduced from 32 to 24, and will be still further reduced in future. This systematic reduction of separate lock-ups is in accordance with the expressed views of the Government, and will, it is believed, be advantageous on both economical and sanitary grounds.

The following table compares the general statistics of jail population in 1884 and 1885:—

Classes.		1884.		1885.		*Increase.*		*Decrease.*	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1.—Remained at the commencement of the year.	Convicts ...	19,466	1,168	17,905	971	...	...	1,561	197
	Under-trial ...	1,084	76	1,058	42	...	...	26	34
	Civil ...	226	6	197	4	...	...	29	2
2.—Received during the year.	Convicts ...	37,247	2,438	38,227	2,317	980	...	...	121
	Under-trial ...	37,191	2,168	36,905	2,024	...	...	286	144
	Civil ...	2,382	57	2,301	51	...	...	81	6
3.—Total ...	Convicts ...	56,713	3,606	56,132	3,288	...	...	581	318
	Under-trial ...	38,275	2,244	37,963	2,066	...	...	312	178
	Civil ...	2,608	63	2,498	55	...	...	110	8
4.—Discharged from all causes.	Convicts ...	38,808	2,635	39,174	2,394	366	...	...	241
	Under-trial ...	37,217	2,202	36,731	2,008	...	...	486	194
	Civil ...	2,411	59	2,290	52	...	...	121	7
5.—Remained at the end of the year.	Convicts ...	17,905	971	16,958	894	...	...	947	77
	Under-trial ...	1,058	42	1,232	58	174	16	...	...
	Civil ...	197	4	208	3	11	...	...	1
6.—Daily average number of each class.	Convicts ...	18,984·75	1,091·25	17,351·25	937·25	...	...	1,633·50	154·00
	Under-trial ...	1,171·75	63·75	1,186·75	55·50	15·00	...	...	8·25
	Civil ...	213·46	4·14	237·94	4·46	24·48	0·32	...	...

The figures under headings 2, 3, and 4 are deceptive, because they include under convicts men who were transferred, and transfers this year were more than usually numerous, and because of the building operations in three central jails. Although there were a few more prisoners under trial at the end of 1885 than at the end of 1884, the number of convicts who remained in jail at the end of the latter year decreased by 1,024, or by a percentage of 5·73, and the daily average of convicts fell in 1885 by 1,787, or 9·77 per cent., as compared with 1884. The daily average of all classes fell from 21,529 in 1884 to 19,773 in 1885; and of convicts pure and simple the daily average fell from 20,076 to 18,288. If the number of prisoners transferred and the under-trial prisoners who were subsequently convicted be deducted from the gross number given in these statements, the prisoners in 1885 will be found to have been 73,788 as compared with 75,973. The decrease was 2,185. It will thus be seen that the number of prisoners continues steadily to decline, although the number of under-trial prisoners showed a small increase.

The convicts imprisoned during the year reached the number of 32,969 as compared with 34,047 in 1884. The ratio of convictions was approximately 7·4 per 10,000 of the population, which is but slightly in excess of the average ratio for the whole of India in 1883—the last year for which returns have been received. The comparison made below of the number of convicts released during the last two years brings out very prominently the effect of the new remission rules:—

	1884.	1885.
On appeal	2,050	2,172
On expiry of sentence	32,657	29,166
Under remission rules	445	2,063
By order of Government	14	13
Total	35,166	33,414

A brief account of the working of these rules may here be given.

The new rules made by the Government of India had to be supplemented in many matters of detail by subsidiary directions, and were not practically applied for some months after the beginning of the year under review. In some cases they were misunderstood or not fully acted up to; but the effect even of their partial application was remarkable, and is to a great extent attributable to the precise and careful explanations of the system and the detailed instructions for working it issued by the Inspector-General. For the sake of comparison the figures of the last five years are brought together in the table below:—

Year.	*Number of convicts who*			Percentage of those who gained remission to total eligible.
	Were eligible for remission.	Gained remission.	Did not gain remission.	
1881	4,343	379	3,964	8·7
1882	4,507	416	4,091	9·2
1883	3,453	388	3,065	11·2
1884	3,149	445	2,704	14·1
1885	3,238	2,063	1,175	63·7

These figures show that the mark system is now very actively employed. The number of convicts who came under the mark rules, but failed to gain remission, is, though much smaller than before, still considerable; but in the present year the system will be brought into full operation, and the prisoners who fail to obtain some benefit will be for the most part those whose idleness or bad conduct has disqualified them. The new rules apply to habituals as well as to other convicts, and prisoners under sentences of two years' imprisonment who were formerly practically excluded from all benefit are enabled to gain remission. Prisoners now begin to earn marks at the commencement of the calendar month after their incarceration,

instead of having to wait for six months; no difference is made as formerly in the awarding of marks in the first and second year of imprisonment; and every remission of one day is now credited to the convict as it is earned. Formerly those who failed to earn sufficient marks to qualify for the full amount of remission allowed obtained no benefit whatever. The Lieutenant-Governor attaches great importance to the careful working and development of the system; and the attention of the officers of the Jail Department has been especially directed to it.

The large number of rejections by the committee in Calcutta of convicts sent there in 1884 for transportation to the Andamans has sensibly affected the standard adopted by local medical committees; and out of 331 prisoners admitted under sentence of transportation, only 130 were sent to Calcutta. Of these 4 were rejected and 126 were sent on to the Andamans. At the end of the year the number of convicts in confinement in jail under sentence of transportation had risen from 966 to 1,005. The high standard exacted by the Calcutta committee has before now formed the subject of comment and correspondence, and instructions have recently been issued by the Government of India that will lessen this difficulty in future.

The number of juvenile convicts received during the year rose from 470 to 483—a slight increase for which no special cause need be sought. It has been found necessary to call the attention of Magistrates to the provisions of the Whipping Act, as it was found that boys were frequently incarcerated from a mistake as to the directions of the law. There has been little change during the year in the measures for the treatment of juvenile prisoners, with the exception of the arrangement under which juvenile habitual criminals are not sent to the Central Jail at Agra unless they are under sentence of imprisonment for more than six months. It has also been found necessary to correct some misapprehension of the rules regarding the escort of female prisoners to their homes, and to lay down clearly that in such cases the responsibility rests with the Jail Department, and not with the Police. The establishment of a reformatory has not yet been found practicable.

The proportion of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment has slightly increased. Solitary confinement was combined with rigorous imprisonment in the case of 5·79 per cent. of all the convicts, and with whipping in the case of 1·04 per cent. The courts have passed orders for solitary confinement a little more frequently than before; but the disparity between the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in this matter still continues; and in the smaller province nearly three times as many convicts were sentenced to this form of imprisonment as in the larger. It was understood before that the insufficiency of solitary cells in the jails of the North-Western Provinces had brought about a disinclination on the part of judicial officers to inflict a sentence which it might be impossible adequately to carry out. Detailed inquiry has, however, shown that there is ample room in most of the jails for any sentences of this description likely to be passed. At all the central prisons, except Benares, the cells are numerous, and there can no longer be any doubt of the capacity of the Jail Department to give due effect, by transfer if necessary, to any sentences of solitary confinement that may be inflicted. The free recourse by the Oudh courts to this form of punishment has been ascertained to have been largely due to the influence of one of the Judicial Commissioners of that province; and it has been made generally known that there is no longer any obstacle from want of accommodation, and that solitary confinement is considered by the late Inspector-General to be one of the most deterrent of the regular methods of punishment. It will in future be still more deterrent, as recent improvements in the construction of the solitary cells have made the isolation of the prisoner complete. The number of admitted prisoners who were recognized as having been previously convicted is reported as 3,639, as compared with 4,465 last year; and it is pointed out that there has been of late years a continuous decrease in the proportion of re-convicted criminals. Of the 3,639 habituals who were re-convicted, only 447 escaped recognition by the police. Last

year it was reported that 829 convicts out of 4,465 had escaped recognition until they arrived in jail; but subsequent inquiries showed the original returns to be erroneous; and the results of the two years cannot therefore be compared. The attention given to this subject in the year under review has been satisfactory, the porportion of habituals recognized before imprisonment amounting to 87 per cent. on the whole. In some districts, however, if the returns are correct, the police still neglect their duty or are extremely unsuccessful in its performance, and the attention of the Magistrates has been called to the matter.

Twenty-nine prisoners escaped during the year as compared with 18 last year and 16 in 1883. Of the 29 all but 12 were arrested during the year, and 4 others have since been recaptured. The largest number of escapes occurred in the Central Jail at Bareilly, where 9 prisoners, of whom only one was re-arrested, got away, and a very thorough inquiry into the cause was made by the Inspector-General. The jail was one in which a large number of convicts, including a high proportion of habituals, were employed on public works, and the management was thus rendered exceptionally difficult. The escapes have led to the discovery of certain defects in the cells, and improved locks are now being provided.

The following statement shows the number of jail offences and the nature of the punishments inflicted in 1884 and 1885:—

Offences.

Years.	Criminal.	*Breaches of jail rules.*			Total.	Incidence on average number of convicts.
		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.	Offences relating to work.	Other offences against discipline.		
1884	°32	1,096	2,576	2,757	6,461	32·18
1885	33	835	2,735	3,012	6,615	36·17

Punishments.

Years.	By criminal courts.	*By jail officers.*					
		Solitary confinement.	Reduced diet.	Solitary confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Miscellaneous.	Ratio of corporal punishments to total of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
1884	32	567	1,718	2,241	1,054	849	17·11
1885	33	428	1,375	2,007	1,000	1,772	18·69

There has again been an increase in the number of jail offences; but this year it is explained to be nominal and due to the inclusion under offences of all breaches of rule for which the Superintendent has formally administered a warning. If the 674 cases of this description be deducted, the number of offences will stand at 5,941 as compared with 6,461, and their incidence on the average number of convicts at 32·4 as compared with 32·18. Solitary confinement and reduced diet were much less resorted to as punishments than in 1884; there was a slight increase (from 17·11 to 18·69) in the proportion of corporal punishments, and a large increase in miscellaneous punishments, under which head the 674 warnings are included.

The total number of convicts employed as prison officers was 1,232 as compared with 1,362; and the average number 661 as compared with 697. The decrease in number was doubtless due to the diminished number of convicts admitted; but there was at the same time an increase in the number of punishments, which rose after

deducting mere warnings, from 276 to 300. In the fourteen years that have passed since the system was first introduced, only nine prisoner-warders have attempted to escape; but no less than five attempts were made during the past year. This result may possibly be accidental; but the arrangements since made to supervise the selection of prisoner-warders appear to be very necessary. The position of this class has been much improved both by the special arrangements made by the Local Government and by the new remission rules framed by the Government of India: it should, therefore, be an easier matter now than it formerly was to keep the warders on their good behaviour.

Further experience of the diet scales has confirmed the opinion previously expressed, that during the last part of the hot weather and rains they may be safely reduced except in the case of men employed on hard out-door labour. Out of 40,867 prisoners discharged during the year, 7,410 had neither lost nor gained in weight; 21,646 had gained; and 11,811 had lost. The proportion of those who gained and lost weight varies but little from the previous year's returns.

The following statement shows the manner in which the convicts were employed:—

A—On unremunerative labour	0·45
B—Prison officers	660·83
C—Prison servants	2,128·35
D—Gardening	1,225·52
E—Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails; *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, &c. ...	2,088·72
F—Jail repairs	1,455·38
G—Additions to, and alterations in, jail buildings under Superintendent	1,476·54
H— Ditto ditto under Public Works Department ...	...
I—New jails under Superintendent	2,290·25
J— Ditto Public Works Department	27·80
K—Manufactures	4,351·26
L—(1) Public Works	...
(2) Other extra-mural labour	64·90
Total ...	15,780·00
Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities	46·79

The average number of prisoners sentenced to labour on working days is shown as 17,269, and the average number not so sentenced as 239, in all 17,508. The transfer of a large number of convicts from manufactures to extra-mural work (principally on jail construction) is the most noticeable feature in connection with the employment of the convicts. Last year on an average 5,921 convicts were employed daily on manufactures; this year the number has sunk to 4,351. The numbers employed on public works or other forms of extra-mural labour in the two years are shown below:—

	1884.	1885.
Jail extensions	1,046	1,477
New jails	61	2,318
Other extra-mural work...	343	65
Hired out to municipalities	66	47
Total ...	1,516	3,907

In Bareilly and Benares, where building operations were prosecuted on a large scale, manufactures were almost entirely discontinued. Jail construction will, however, afford but a temporary means of employment, and the difficulty of providing any other out-door occupation is becoming sufficiently obvious. The only jail in which any considerable number of convicts were employed on "other extra-mural work" was Sitapur, where an average of 41 men a day were so occupied. What their work was, is not stated; probably employment was found for them on the new line of railway. The objections to the desultory employment of convicts by municipalities, &c., were referred to last year; and under recent orders of the Secretary of State,

such employment will cease for the future. It must be expected that, after the close of the present calendar year, when the greater part of the jail extensions now in hand will have been completed, recourse must again be had more largely to the policy of employing convicts on manufactures.

The introduction of intra-mural industries on a large scale, provided that the jails do not compete injuriously with private capitalists, has recently been sanctioned, and the public departments may take articles of jail manufacture if they can be obtained of the same quality and at the same price as in the open market.

The extensive building operations necessitated by the determination to abandon the very unhealthy Central Prison at Meerut, and to concentrate upon the four other central prisons, have been carried on with energy and good speed. The Inspector-General writes :—

"When the subject of jail earnings is taken up under the next statement, it will be seen whether the new policy of concentrating large bodies of prisoners in our unfinished central jails, and of rapid execution of work as opposed to the dragging on of this work through the long, weary years, with all its attendant evils of irresponsibility of men and complication of accounts, is a good policy or a bad policy. We have undertaken between April, 1885, and April, 1887, to complete the Benares Central Jail, and to extend the Central Jails of Fatehgarh and Bareilly by enough of space to accommodate all the prisoners who would ordinarily be lodged in the pestilent jail of Meerut. Accommodation will thus be provided for 1,500 men. The work began this year and was soon in full swing; 18 district jails were made to pour all the prisoners of six months and over into these three jails, and 18 more were made to send all their prisoners of one year and over; but all were allowed to retain their trained workmen, and all the skilled workmen of these large public works jails were distributed among these district supply jails."

The following statement shows the average expenditure of guarding and maintaining each prisoner during the year as compared with the figures of preceding years :—

Years.	Rations.	Establishment and police guard.	Hospital charges.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Total.	Average number of prisoners (convicts and under-trial).
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1881 ...	14 2 0	16 13 0	1 1 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	35 10 0	28,068
1882 ...	15 7 0	18 13 0	1 0 0	2 4 0	1 6 0	38 14 0	25,602
1883 ...	15 4 0	20 13 0	0 14 0	2 5 0	1 8 0	40 12 0	21,873
1884 ...	15 4 0	22 14 0	1 0 0	2 3 0	2 0 0	43 5 0	20,715
1885 ...	13 5 0	24 10 0	1 1 0	1 14 0	2 2 0	43 0 0	19,076

The decrease in the average cost of rations is due partly to the greater cheapness of food-grains, but principally to the care given to the regulation of the prisoners' dietary. A similar attention to details has resulted in lowering the average price of clothing from Rs. 2-3-0 to Re. 1-14-0. The gross charges on establishment and police guard were reduced from Rs. 4,74,022 to Rs. 3,87,665, but owing to the decrease in the number of prisoners the average charge was slightly higher than before. The decrease in the number of prisoners, the cheapness of rations, and the economy in the matter of food and clothing, have contributed to reduce the total charges from Rs. 8,97,023 in 1884 to Rs. 8,19,847 in 1885—a saving of Rs. 77,176, or over 8 per cent.

The expenditure on lock-ups was reduced—owing to the closing of eight of them—from Rs. 44,125 to Rs. 34,171. The cost per prisoner was Rs. 75, or somewhat more than in the previous year. The number of prisoners confined in some of these lock-ups is so small, that criticisms based on averages of cost would be deceptive.

The cash earnings of the prisoners are shown as having increased from Rs. 1,37,324 to Rs. 1,91,397, the increase being most noticeable in the central jails, which earned Rs. 1,15,682, as compared with Rs. 69,785. The profits include the sums adjusted by transfer account as the price of jail extensions and similar works, as well as actual cash receipts from the public. In a few jails the nominal profits would have been much increased had credit been taken for work done on buildings not yet complete. If this be taken into account, the jails in which the work of the prisoners was most remunerative were the Central Prisons at Bareilly, Fatehgarh, and Benares, where the prisoners were largely employed on public works. Next to these comes the Central Prison at Agra, where over half the convicts were employed on manufactures, and where the average earnings rose from Rs. 11-2-0 in 1884 to Rs. 23-5-0.

The total expenditure on the jails amounted to Rs. 8,19,847, and the earnings of the prisoners to Rs. 2,83,719. The net cost to Government was therefore Rs. 5,36,128; and the average net cost of each prisoner comes to Rs. 28—a small sum when compared with the returns of other provinces.

The vital statistics of the years 1884 and 1885 are compared below :—

Year.	Average daily strength.	Number of admissions to hospital.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille of average strength	
				Of admissions into hospital.	Of deaths.
1884 ...	21,529	15,286	451	710	20·94
1885 ...	19,773	15,378	432	777	21·84

The rate of admissions to hospital varied from 286 per thousand in Partabgarh to 2,744 in Etah, and the death-rate from 0 in Unao to 81 in the Meerut Central Prison. In Meerut, Moradabad, and Gorakhpur it was abnormally high. The unhealthiness of the Meerut Central Prison has long been known, and has led to the decision to close it. During the past year the death-rate was increased by the transfer of all the able-bodied prisoners to the jails where building operations were going on. In Moradabad and Gorakhpur, notwithstanding the adoption of special precautions, the death-rate continued high.

The accommodation of the jails was much above the temporary requirements of a year like the past, and most of the jails were comparatively empty. Prisoners were drafted to Bareilly and Fatehgarh to a number somewhat in excess of the regular accommodation; and the Hardoi and Kheri jails had to accommodate more than the normal number of convicts; but in none of these cases were any bad effects of overcrowding observable.

6.—Civil Justice.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

In the courts subordinate to the High Court 93,424 suits were instituted and 94,329 disposed of during the year; and at its close 8,693 suits were pending. There was an increase, as compared with 1884, of 7,341 in institutions, of 6,402 in disposals, and of 700 in cases pending at the close of the year: 905 more suits were disposed of than were instituted, and the result is, on the whole, creditable to the courts concerned.

The increase in institutions has been almost universal all over the provinces. The only districts which show any decrease are Azamgarh, Aligarh, and Gházipur, and in these the decrease was inconsiderable. In the districts of the Jhánsi Division and in Saháranpur, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Meerut, Agra, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, and Farukhabad there was a decided increase. The increase in the Jhánsi Division is

attributed by the Deputy Commissioners of Jhánsi, Jalaun, and Lalitpur to the general prosperity of the people consequent on a succession of good harvests. In Jaunpur the increase is due to settlement operations and to parties seeking to reopen in the civil courts questions that had been decided against them by the revenue authorities. In this district litigation is expected to remain heavy for some time to come.

There having been a general increase in litigation, it is noticeable that the only class of suits which shows a considerable decrease was that for rent not falling under the rent law. As might have been expected, the increase under the following heads was considerable:—

	Increase.
Contracts (whether in writing or otherwise)	3,242
Movable property	788
Goods sold	604
Immovable property	1,773

While there has been an increase in litigation, the value of the subject-matter amounted only to Rs. 2,53,09,969 as compared with Rs. 3,27,64,424 in 1884.

The percentage of contested suits to suits otherwise disposed of was 31·3 as compared with 31·7 in 1884.

The following figures show the variation between the figures of 1884 and 1885 in the manner of disposal of suits:—

Increase.		*Decrease.*	
Without trial	1,085	Decreed on confession	382
Compromised	1,544		
Decreed *ex parte*	2,215		
Dismissed *ex parte*	100		
Judgment for plaintiff on arbitration ...	129		
Judgment for defendant on arbitration,	27		
Judgment for plaintiff after contest ...	951		
Judgment for defendant after contest	733		

The decrease noted took place in the courts of Munsifs and Small Causes. In the courts of Subordinate Judges there was actually an increase in the number of suits decreed on confession. It is also noticeable that fewer cases were referred by Subordinate Judges to arbitration.

In contested suits the average duration has again risen, *viz.*, from 59 to 62 days. In uncontested cases it also again rose, *viz.*, to 28 days. In Small Cause Courts there was a rise of seven days, while in Subordinate Judges' and District Judges' courts duration was less by 15 and 37 days respectively.

There were 22,333 miscellaneous cases for disposal as compared with 20,221 in 1884. The average duration has again risen this year in contested cases of this class, *viz.*, from 39 to 43 days, but fallen from 34 to 33 days in uncontested cases. The most numerous and important of these cases were as follows:—

1.—Claims in respect of attached property	7,389
2.—Applications for delivery of possession	4,549
3.—Applications for restoration of suit or appeal	1,871
4.—Applications under section 33, Act IV, 1882	1,301
5.—Cases under section 244, Civil Procedure Code	1,247
6.—Cases under section 258, Civil Procedure Code	1,143
7.—Applications for certificates (Act XL, 1858)	709
8.—Applications *in formâ pauperis*	527
9.—Applications for review (section 623)	497
10.—Applications for insolvency	435
11.—Commissions to examine witnesses	403
12.—Applications for certificates (Act XXVII, 1860)	393
13.—Other applications (Act XL, 1858)	341
14.—Criminal proceedings	319
15.—Orders rejecting plaints	258
16.—Applications for transfer	191
17.—Complaints (sections 328 and 334)	180
18.—Cases regarding intestates (section 7, Regulation V, 1799) ...	171
19.—References by Collectors [section 322(*c*)]	149

The number of appeals for disposal rose from 13,316 to 14,471. Of these 10,956 were disposed of and 3,515 left pending. Of the appeals disposed of 5,280 were heard by District Judges, 5,159 by Subordinate Judges, 183 by Small Cause Court Judges with special jurisdiction, and 334 by officers in the Jhánsi Commission. There were 790 appeals against rent decisions, 1,144 against decisions of Subordinate Judges, and 8,688 against those of Munsifs. Of the pending appeals 2,867 were in the courts of District Judges compared with 2,178 last year. The attention of the officers concerned has been drawn to the increase. There was a satisfactory decrease from 1,585 to 1,041 in the number of appeals pending over three months. There was also some improvement in the average duration of appeals, which fell from 101 to 86 days.

The result of disposals remained much the same as in previous years. Sixty per cent. were upheld, 14 per cent. modified, 18 per cent. reversed, and 7 per cent. remanded.

The number of appeals summarily rejected shows a marked increase from 18 to 151. Of these latter, 23 belonged to the Jhánsi Division and 128 to the rest of the provinces, of which 116 were in the Gházipur Judgeship.

The number of miscellaneous appeals rose from 824 to 1,165, and 943 were disposed of as compared with 579. The duration of these appeals is still high—109 days.

The following figures indicate the state of business under the head of execution of decrees :—

	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1883	111,275	98,031	13,244
1884	106,930	94,644	12,286
1885	116,779	104,052	12,727

There were thus, as compared with the former year, 9,849 more applications for disposal, 9,408 more were disposed of, and 441 more remained pending. Of those pending 5,322 were pending over three months at the close of the year as compared with 4,869 in 1884 and 6,011 in 1883. The number pending over a year was only 311, of which 161 belonged to the Allahabad district, and in 149 cases warrants had issued for the attachment, month by month, of the salaries of judgment-debtors.

Out of 7,089 decrees transferred for execution, 5,214 related to ancestral property, and were sent to Collectors under section 320 of the Code. Such transfers were most numerous in the same districts as in 1883 and 1884. The figures are—in Gorakhpur, 643 ; in Agra, 605 ; in Sháhjahánpur, 571 ; in Moradabad, 499 ; and in Meerut, 443.

In respect of realizations there has been a general increase. The only courts which realized less with issue of process were Small Cause Courts.

The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned rose by 87, but 183 more judgment-debtors, who were arrested, were released without being imprisoned.

The number of applications on which immovable property was dealt with under section 305, 322, or 326 of the Code fell from 475 to 393.

In 199 cases attachments were issued under section 268 of the Code in respect of the salaries of judgment-debtors. Of these judgment-debtors 128 were public officers and 71 were railway servants. These figures show again a decrease this year.

The number of witnesses summoned in original suits rose from 222,633 to 231,783 ; and the amount of diet-money paid was Rs. 1,15,742 as compared with Rs. 1,04,438. The average amount paid was over eight annas.

Of parties and witnesses examined by the courts in 1884–85 the number was—in 1885, 18,132 parties against 15,687 in 1884 ; 127,891 witnesses against 124,060.

The increase in the number of parties examined is satisfactory.

The following figures show the average amount of work done in 1885. In striking these averages, the work done in Courts of Small Causes has been excluded :—

DISTRICT JUDGES.

	Miscellaneous.		*Appeals.*				
Original suits.	Execution decree.	Judicial.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Sessions trials.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.
3	28	115	264	46	70	217	62

SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Suits.				*Miscellaneous cases.*		*Appeals.*	
Withdrawn.	*Ex parte.*	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Judicial.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
82	46	133	261	461	154	287	...

MUNSIFS.

Suits.				*Miscellaneous.*	
Withdrawn.	*Ex parte.*	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Judicial.
427	242	348	1,017	1,240	207

The following figures disclose the state of the work which came before the High Court during 1884 and 1885 respectively :—

	Pending.		Instituted.		Total.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
1.—Original suits	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...
2.—Miscellaneous cases (Judicial),	90	99	362	267	452	366	353	310	99	56
3.—First appeals in suits ...	197	229	176	239	373	468	144	264	229	204
4.—Second appeals in suits ...	1,173	1,684	1,838	1,968	3,011	3,652	1,327	1,959	1,684	1,693
5.—Appeals under section 10 L.P.	...	1	2	7	2	8	1	7	1	1
6.—First appeals from orders ...	69	112	173	195	242	307	130	239	112	68
7.—Second appeals from orders,	27	65	121	106	148	171	83	137	65	34

The figures for 1885 contrast most favourably with those for 1884. It will be noticed that institutions in the matter of first and second appeals, which form the main portion of the work, disclose a marked increase, while disposals were considerably in excess of those of the former year and have never been so high. The average number of first and second appeals disposed of by the Court in the five years preceding 1885 was only 129 and 1,423 respectively. Considering the increased number of cases for disposal, the state of the pending files is satisfactory.

The average duration of first appeals rose from 343 to 380 days, and that of second appeals from 247 to 313. The high duration is mainly due to the delay of parties in paying into court the costs of translating and printing the necessary papers.

There were but 19 appeals of more than a year's standing pending at the close of the year, and these were all of a complicated nature, and remained pending either because of fresh issues having been remanded to the court of first instance for trial, or because of the death of one or more of the parties.

The following are the figures showing the total income of the civil courts of these provinces :—

	Rs.
1883	22,73,952
1884	22,63,581
1885	24,06,738

A decrease in expenditure in subordinate courts is noticeable, amounting to Rs. 5,326, which falls mainly under the head of "Salaries of officers." This is the first year in which no actual deficit is shown in any district.

The expenditure in the High Court shows a decrease of Rs. 30,275, which is mainly due to the fact of one of the Hon'ble Judges having been on leave during a portion of the year and no officiating appointment having been made during his absence. There is a deficit in the High Court alone of Rs. 1,72,644.

The net result for the provinces, after deduction of the total expenditure from the total income, shows for the years 1883–85 a gain to Government as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1883	6,65,206	1	11
1884	6,71,757	8	7
1885	8,50,781	7	5.

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

The total number of civil suits was 52,201, or one to every 218 of the population, against 51,995 in 1884. The increase was confined to the Courts of Small Causes : in the ordinary civil courts the institutions were 35,306, or 886 less than in the previous year. The total value of the subject-matter fell from Rs. 66,74,075 to Rs. 59,58,453, and the average value in each suit in the ordinary civil courts from Rs. 170-11-0 to Rs. 154-11-0. In consequence of the decrease in the total value of the litigation, the net stamp receipts fell to Rs. 4,23,469, being Rs. 47,092 below the receipts for 1884. The income from all sources in civil courts was Rs. 5,43,305 against Rs. 5,98,395 in the year before; while the expenditure, owing to the appointment for six months of an Additional Judicial Commissioner, rose from Rs. 4,33,498 to Rs. 4,62,760. There was thus a net surplus of Rs. 80,545. These figures contrast very remarkably with those for the same period in the North-Western Provinces, where during the same period one suit was instituted for every 350 units of population; the average value of each suit was Rs. 271, and the net profit to the State Rs. 8,50,781, or more than three times as great in relation to the size of the province as in Oudh. The number of suits in which the value was Rs. 10 or under was in the North-Western Provinces less than one-tenth of the total number of institutions ; while in Oudh it was as much as one-third. If the value brought into court is compared with the total population, we find that it was 12 annas per head in the former, and less than seven annas in the latter province. The comparison may indicate that while the people of Oudh are much more ready to appeal to the courts, the amount of property which forms the subject of litigation is relatively very much smaller.

Ordinary civil courts.—The fluctuation in the kinds of suits most numerous in ordinary civil courts during the years 1884 and 1885 is shown in the following comparative statement :—

	1884.	1885.	*Difference.*
Contract in writing	11,046	10,840	— 206
,, not in writing	6,023	6,210	+ 187
On account stated	2,436	2,199	— 237
Money had and received	767	663	— 104
Goods sold	1,682	1,463	— 219
Movable property	3,178	2,964	— 214
Damages	1,734	1,546	— 188
Immovable property	5,175	5,629	+ 454

The number of suits filed in the different classes of courts during 1884 and 1885 were—

	1884.	1885.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	3,767	3,432
Subordinate Judges and Munsifs	32,345	31,791
District Judges	80	83

During the year under report the ordinary civil courts disposed of 36,277 suits, being 1,681 less than during the preceding year. At the close of 1884, 4,364 suits were pending as against 4,556 at the close of 1885 :—

Disposed of without trial.	1884.	1885.	*Difference.*
Plaints rejected or returned	724	717	—7
Dismissed for default	6,856	6,413	—443
Withdrawn with leave	1,474	1,472	—2
Disposed of without contest.			
Compromised	4,303	4,162	—141
Decreed on confession	4,303	4,055	—248
„ *ex parte*	3,773	3,625	—148
Dismissed „	939	724	—215
Disposed of with contest.			
Judgment for plaintiff	9,436	9,226	—210
„ „ defendant	5,719	5,335	—384
On reference to arbitration.			
For plaintiff	314	393	+79
„ defendant	117	155	+38
Pending ...	4,364	4,556	+192

Seventeen per cent. of suits in ordinary civil courts were dismissed for default. It is probable that this may generally be explained by amicable settlements out of court.

The heaviest pending files in Munsifs' courts were at Bahraich, Gonda, and Sultanpur. The Subordinate Judge, Gonda, had a heavier pending file than any other Subordinate Judge.

The following statement shows the number of suits disposed of by each class of court during the year :—

	Number of suits.	*Percentage on total number disposed of.*
Honorary Assistant Commissioners ...	3,490	9·62
Munsifs	26,241	72·33
Subordinate Judges	6,462	17·81
District Judges	84	·23

District Judges disposed of 21 original suits on an average, but the District Judge of Lucknow disposed of thirty-five.

There was a decrease of 15 days in the provincial average duration of contested suits, which stood at 55·76 days for 1885, as against 71 days in 1884. The average duration of uncontested suits was 36·64 days as against 25 days in 1884.

The average duration of suits in each class of courts was as under :—

	CONTESTED. *Days.*	UNCONTESTED. *Days.*
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	42·46	32·25
Munsifs	58·73	32·31
Subordinate Judges	46·78	40·81
District Judges	170·	53·32

A great improvement has taken place in the average duration of contested suits in each class of court, and in uncontested suits in the courts of District Judges.

Miscellaneous cases disposed of by ordinary civil courts during the year under report aggregated 6,422, being 177 more than in 1884. Two thousand three hundred and twelve cases (out of 3,995 contested) were decided in favour of plaintiff, and 1,683 in favour of defendant; 1,406 cases were struck off without trial, being 6 more than in 1884; 293 cases were compromised, 215 were decreed on confession, 505 were decreed or dismissed *ex parte*, and 7 were referred to arbitration.

The number of appeals for hearing, and how they were disposed of in the years 1884 and 1885, are given in the following statement:—

	1884.	1885.	Percentage on total number for hearing. 1884.	1885.
Total number of appeals for hearing ...	4,670	4,451	...	...
Rejected	78	172	1·67	3·86
Transferred	...	...	...	...
Dismissed for default...	139	127	2·97	2·85
Heard ex parte.				
Confirmed...	21	12	0·90	0·60
Modified	5	2		
Reversed	10	6		
Remanded	8	7		
Contested.				
Confirmed	2,380	2,362	50·90	53·06
Modified	302	256	6·46	5·75
Reversed	647	564	13·85	12·67
Remanded	252	295	5·39	6·62
Pending	828	648	17·70	14·55

The number of first and second civil appeals that were before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for disposal during 1885 aggregated 959, as against 816 during 1884, showing that, contrary to the case in other courts, the work in the Judicial Commissioner's own court continued to increase in quantity. The figures for both years are given in the following statement:—

	1884.	1885.	Percentage on total for disposal. 1884.	1885.
Rejected	110	68	14·95	10·53
Dismissed for default...	12	33		
Heard ex parte.				
Confirmed	...	7	...	0·93
Modified	...	...		
Reversed	...	2		
Remanded	1	...		
Contested.				
Confirmed	91	521	19·67	54·32
Modified	20	31	2·45	3·23
Reversed	58	208	7·10	21·68
Remanded	5	19	·61	1·98
Pending	519	70	63·60	7·29

Besides the appeals referred to in the preceding paragraph, 125 miscellaneous appeals came up for disposal by the Judicial Commissioner, and only 10 remained pending at the close of 1885. Applications for revision under section 622, Act XIV of 1882, numbered 283, of which 114 were rejected or dismissed; decrees were confirmed in 140, modified in 2, and reversed in 14. Four were remanded and 9 remained pending at the close of the year. The average duration of such applications was 161 days.

The following comparative statement gives the average duration of appeals in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner during the years 1884 and 1885:—

	1884. Days.	1885. Days.
Appeals from original decrees	361·4	258·7
„ „ appellate decrees...	238·2	254·1
Miscellaneous appeals from orders of original courts ...	112·5	187·5
„ „ „ „ appellate courts ...	169·2	114·1

Mr. T. B. Tracy was appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner from 23rd February to 23rd August, and considerable additions were made to the office establishment to enable it to prepare files for the two Benches, which sat five days in the week, instead of three days as had hitherto been the practice. The following

statement shows the amount of work disposed of by the two Benches during the six months, March to August, 1885 :—

	Pending on the 1st March.	*Instituted during the months, March to August.*	*Disposed of from March to August.*	*Pending on 31st August.*
Appeals, civil, first ...	... 92	45	106	31
„ „ second ...	... 421	171	489	103
„ rent ...	... 233	160	350 [c]	43
„ in execution of decree cases	... 21	13	33	1
„ other miscellaneous ...	... 40	42	64 [a]	18
„ in compensation cases, Rent Act	... 12	4	15	1
Applications for permission to appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council ...	... 2	13	12	3
Applications under section 622, Civil Procedure Code	... 120	80	188	12
Other miscellaneous applications	... 3	41	42	2
References for ruling under section 617, Civil Procedure Code	... 2	3	5	...
Total	... 946	572	1,304	214

The ordinary civil courts had 24,602 applications for execution of decree before them during 1885, being 562 more than 1884. The mode of disposal of such applications during both years is shown in the following comparative statement :—

			Percentage to total number of applications.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
By transfer	507	476	2·10	1·93
Satisfied in full	8,878	9,408	36·90	38·24
„ part	3,504	3,434	14·57	13·95
Wholly infructuous	7,819	8,313	32·48	33·78
Pending	3,332	2,971	13·86	12·07

It will be noticed that realizations in full have again improved.

Out of 47 applications for declaration of insolvency that came before the courts during 1885, 14 were granted and 31 were rejected, leaving two applications pending at the close of the year.

During the year under report 52,646 witnesses came before the civil courts, exclusive of Small Cause Courts proper. More than 97 per cent. of the witnesses were discharged on the day they attended.

The receipts on account of processes in civil courts, other than Small Cause Courts proper, amounted to Rs. 78,165 during the year under report, and the surplus was Rs. 20,331. In 1884 the receipts amounted to Rs. 75,881, and the surplus was Rs. 18,146.

Exclusive of Small Cause Courts proper, the receipts on account of sale commission fund amounted to Rs. 5,606 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,731, leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,875, of which Rs. 969 were payable as commission fees to názirs.

Small Cause Courts.—There was an increase of 1,092 suits instituted during 1885 in the courts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges exercising Small Cause Court powers and in Small Cause Courts proper, as compared with the figures for 1884. The following statement shows the fluctuation in the different classes of suits during the years 1884 and 1885:—

	1884.	1885.	*Difference.*
Contract in writing	4,415	4,777	+362
„ not in writing	2,672	2,656	—16
On account stated	2,452	2,539	+87
Money had and received	553	710	+157
Goods sold	2,292	2,362	+70
Wages, work, and materials	519	620	+101
Rent not falling under Rent Act	461	353	—108
Movable property or value thereof	1,207	1,584	+377
Damages	658	657	—1
Other suits for money or movables	574	632	+58
„ not falling under above heads	5		+5

The chief point noticeable is the remarkable uniformity of the figures of the two years in most classes of suits, *e.g.*, suits for damages differing in number by one only from the number of the previous year.

The value of the subject-matter of suits instituted in Courts of Small Causes rose from Rs. 4,96,004 in 1884 to Rs. 4,98,532 in 1885. In the Lucknow City Small Cause Court the subject-matter of suits instituted in 1885 was Rs. 1,85,771, as against Rs. 1,98,835 in 1884.

The number of suits for disposal before all classes of Small Cause Courts during 1885 aggregated 17,647, being 908 more than in 1884. The following statement shows how suits were disposed of, and gives the percentage of the manner of disposal to the total number of suits :—

	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Without trial	2,561	2,575	15·2	14·5
Without contest.				
Compromised	2,215	2,326	13·2	13·1
Decreed on confession	2,863	2,927	17·1	16·5
„ *ex parte*	2,787	2,765	16·6	15·6
Dismissed	173	225	1·0	1·2
With contest.				
By arbitration	69	47	·4	·2
Judgment for plaintiff	3,436	3,722	20·5	21·0
„ „ defendant	1,923	1,755	11·4	9·9
Pending ...	712	1,305	4·2	7·3

The increase in the number of suits pending is explained by the fact that 734 suits (more than half the total pending) were in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Gonda, whose work was decidedly heavy. In consequence of the relief afforded by the appointment of an Additional Munsif at Gonda at the commencement of the current year, the pending file at the close of June, 1886, numbered 230 suits only.

The average duration of suits in Small Cause Courts during 1885 was as follows :—

	UNCONTESTED SUITS. *Days.*	CONTESTED SUITS. *Days.*
	1885.	1885.
Courts of Subordinate Judges	41·01	40·68
„ Munsifs	27·70	37·10
Lucknow City Court	14·13	14·12
„ Cantonment Court	8·37	8·73
Fyzabad „ „	13·12	9·06

The highest averages were—

	UNCONTESTED SUITS. *Days.*	CONTESTED SUITS. *Days.*
Subordinate Judge, Gonda	124·18	105·21
Munsif, Fyzabad	35·76	36·99

The number of miscellaneous cases that came before Small Cause Courts during 1885 was almost the same as in the previous year. Of 821 suits, 284, or 34·5 per cent., were disposed of without trial, and 41 without contest; 525 cases, or 63·9 per cent., were contested, and 221 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs and 304 in favour of the defendants.

During the year under report 8,463 applications for execution of decrees were before Small Cause Courts, being 154 more than during 1884.

The following statement shows how these cases were disposed of:—

	Cases.	*Percentage to total number of cases.*	
		1885.	1884.
By transfer	553	6·53	6·14
Satisfied in full	2,684	31·71	32·44
„ part	1,700	20·08	18·96
Wholly infructuous...	3,050	36·03	38·52
Pending...	476	5·62	3·91

The realizations during the years 1884 and 1885 were :—

	1884.	1885.	*Difference.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount realized with issue of process	97,341	85,701	—11,640
„ „ without „ „	14,820	13,986	—834

Witnesses examined in Small Cause Courts proper (*i.e.*, City Lucknow, Cantonment Lucknow, Cantonments Fyzabad) during 1885 numbered 2,824, and of these 2,769 were dismissed on the day they appeared, and 55 were detained for two days.

Rent Courts.—There was a slight increase in the number of suits filed under the Oudh Rent Act during the year under report (31,856) as compared with the figures (30,957) during the previous year.

A comparative statement showing the fluctuation in the number of each class of suit instituted during the years 1884 and 1885 is here given :—

	1884.	1885.	*Difference.*
Arrears of rent with or without ejectment ...	17,521	16,094	—1,427
Enhancement or abatement of rent	46	86	+40
Relating to distraint	432	433	+1
Damages for extortion, &c.	217	259	+42
For pattas or kabuliats	13	34	+21
For ejectment or recovery of possession ...	1,052	851	—201
For recovery of money or accounts from agents ...	97	88	—9
Other suits	11,579	14,011	+2,432

The number of miscellaneous cases that came before the courts during the year under report was 16,737, being 1,173 more than during 1884. They were disposed of as follows : 1,539, or 9·19 per cent., were struck off without trial ; 371, or 2·21 per cent., were compromised; 8,339, or 50 per cent., were decided without contest ; 6,093, or 36·40 per cent., were decided with contest, 4,018 being in favour of plaintiff, 2,075 in favour of defendant, and one was referred to arbitration, leaving 394 cases pending at the close of the year. In 1884 the percentages were 10·14 struck off without trial, 2·45 compromised, 45·32 decided without contest, and 40·10 decided with contest.

Appellate courts had 3,640 appeals from decrees before them for disposal during 1885, being 446 more than in 1884.

The mode of disposal is shown below :—

Transferred	12
Summarily rejected	29
Dismissed	226
Heard ex-parte.	
Confirmed	54
Modified	11
Reversed	19
Remanded	15
Contested.	
Confirmed	1,614
Modified	245
Reversed	507
Remanded	391
Pending	517

The Commissioner of Fyzabad disposed of 782 appeals and had 286 pending at the close of the year. The Commissioners of Lucknow, Sitapur, and Rae Bareli together disposed of 827 appeals (only a little more than the Fyzabad Commissioner alone), leaving 107 undisposed of at the close of the year. The average duration of appeals in Commissioner's Courts was 73·12 days, a fraction lower than in 1884 : the highest average, 87·19 days, was in the Court of the Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, the reason for which no doubt was the heavy state of his file. Deputy Commissioners disposed of 1,502 appeals and had 124 pending at the close of the year. The average duration was 33·65 days, as against 26·84 days in 1884. The Deputy Commissioner

of Unao disposed of 247 appeals, and the Deputy Commissioners of Sitapur and Kheri each disposed of 35 appeals.

The Judicial Commissioner had before him 541 appeals, being 104 more than during 1884. They were disposed of as follows: 71 were rejected or dismissed; decrees were confirmed in 310 cases, modified in 8 cases, and reversed in 46 cases; 41 cases were remanded, and 65 remained pending. The average duration of rent appeals in the Judicial Commissioner's Court was 222·2 days.

There were 248 miscellaneous appeals before the Courts of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners during the year under report, being 26 more than in 1884. These 248 appeals were disposed of thus: 22 were dismissed, rejected or transferred; the orders in 114 cases were confirmed, in 5 modified, in 28 reversed, and remanded in 37 cases: pending cases numbered 42. The average duration of decided appeals was 43·24 days.

The Judicial Commissioner had 38 such appeals before him, of which 9 were rejected or dismissed; the orders in 18 cases were confirmed, in 4 cases reversed, and in 4 cases remanded: only 2 appeals remained undisposed of. The average duration of decided miscellaneous appeals in the Judicial Commissioner's Court was 276·8 days.

The number of applications for execution of decrees of Rent Courts fell from 13,454 in 1884 to 12,795 in 1885. The following comparative statement shows how such applications were disposed of in each year:—

			Percentage to total number of applications.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
By transfer	69	47	·51	·36
Satisfaction in full	6,365	6,025	47·30	47·08
„ part	1,814	1,720	13·47	13·44
Wholly infructuous	4,064	3,916	30·20	30·60
Pending	1,142	1,087	8·48	8·49
In which debtor imprisoned	186	181	1·38	1·41
„ arrested	151	146	1·12	1·14
„ movable property sold	1,604	1,462	10·56	11·42
„ „ „ attached ...	3,194	2,955	21·22	23·09
„ immovable property sold	313	224	2·78	1·75
„ „ „ dealt with under section 305, &c., Civil Procedure Code ...	10	13	·31	·10
In which immovable property attached ...	432	252	3·15	1·96
„ possession given of movables ...	18	13	·07	·10
„ „ „ „ immovables ...	221	224	·95	1·75
„ contract was enforced	60	43	·09	·33
„ execution otherwise effected ...	2,123	2,393	17·95	18·70
Amount realized { with issue of process ...	2,50,637	2,43,909	...	...
Amount realized { without issue of process ...	27,945	29,286	...	...

The districts in which 50 per cent. and upwards of the decrees executed were satisfied in full were Hardoi (63 per cent.), Partabgarh and Bara Banki (55 per cent.), Gonda and Sultanpur (54 per cent.), Fyzabad (51 per cent.).

Witnesses examined during the year under report numbered 15,950, and of these 15,515, or 97·2 per cent., were detained one day, 318 were detained two days, and 117 from three to five days.

There was a considerable falling off in the number of processes issued during the year under report, 256,344, as compared with the previous year, in which 286,070 were issued. In 1885 the receipts were Rs. 70,211, and the expenditure was Rs. 51,716, the surplus being Rs. 18,495: the surplus in 1884 was Rs. 23,800.

The sale commission fund receipts amounted to Rs. 3,111, and the surplus to Rs. 2,489. In 1884 the receipts were Rs. 2,886, and the surplus Rs. 2,235. In both years, however, one-fourth of the surplus was paid as commission to názirs.

(c)—Kumaun.

In all 5,576 cases were instituted in the civil courts of the Division, or 88 more than in the previous year. The pending files at the close of the year have in most cases been reduced, the improvement being most noticeable in the court of the Assistant Commissioner at Naini Tal, the arrears in which attracted the notice of Government last year.

The table below shows the manner in which the case-work of 1884 and 1885 was disposed of:—

How disposed of.	Number of cases.	
	1884.	1885.
Compromised	780	788
Decreed on confession	898	845
Decreed *ex parte*	779	752
Dismissed *ex parte*	112	143
By arbitration	38	18
With contest for plaintiff	978	1,071
Ditto for defendant	484	557
Otherwise disposed of	1,432	1,474
	5,501	5,648

The statements appended to the district reports, showing the nature and value of the suits filed during the year, exhibit the usual characteristics of litigation in Kumaun, the low average value of the suits, and the high percentage of suits upon oral contract. For the Division the average was Rs. 80, and in Garhwál it was as low as Rs. 30; while in the North-Western Provinces in 1884 the average value was Rs. 380, and in Oudh Rs. 128. Over one-fourth of all the cases instituted were valued under Rs. 10, and over three-fourths under Rs. 50. Suits were brought to enforce written contracts in 2,207 cases, and unwritten contracts in 1,365. In the North-Western Provinces in 1884 suits of the former class were nearly eight times as numerous as the latter. In Garhwál suits to enforce unwritten contracts were in a considerable majority.

The returns of executions of decree show diminished success in enforcing decreed claims. In only 584 cases were decrees satisfied in full as compared with 611 in the preceding year, and the proportion of decrees in which nothing at all could be realized rose from 45 to 50 per cent. The total amount realized by issue of process came to Rs. 46,194 as compared with Rs. 1,17,942. The courts least successful in enforcing their decrees were those of the Assistant Commissioner, Naini Tal, and the Sudder Amín, Garhwál. No definite explanation has been given, though a tendency is observed in all the district reports to attribute the want of success to inaction on the part of decreeholders rather than to any shortcomings in the supervision and conduct of this important part of a judicial officer's duty. A special inquiry into the matter has failed to elicit any more definite explanation.

Appeals were, as usual, few in comparison with the number of appealable cases tried; and the decisions of the lower court stood the test of appeal well.

The proportion of costs to the value of the suits in litigation was under 10 per cent.

The process fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 11,393-3-0, while the total expenditure on the process-serving establishment came to Rs. 7,966-9-2, the surplus at the credit of Government being Rs. 3,426-9-10.

The statement showing the income and expenditure of the courts shows a net loss to Government of Rs. 23,370, as compared with Rs. 21,310 in 1884.

7.—INFANTICIDE.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

There were on the 1st of April, 1886, twenty-eight proclaimed districts, none having been, since the close of the previous year, freed from the operation of the Act. The number of villages, however, fell during the year from 1,708 to 1,573. The district of Pilibhít, which, at the close of the year under review, had only four villages on the proclaimed list, has since been wholly exempted.

One hundred and ninety-two families were struck off: of these no less than 182 were removed from the lists in the Bareilly district alone.

At the close of 1884-85 the proclaimed population amounted to 224,076; at the opening of the following year it was 208,962; at its close 205,598.

The following table shows the English birth and death-rates, the decennial mean for the period beginning in 1872, and the provincial rates for 1883-84, 1884-85, and 1885-86:—

	England.	*Proclaimed population in North-Western Provinces.*			
		Decennial mean, 1872—82.	For 1883-84.	For 1884-85.	For 1885-86.
Birth-rate per mille of population... ...	·35	43·19	49·41	50·14	43·88
Percentage of births of boys to total births ...	50·68	51·79	51·40	51·55	51·75
Ditto girls ditto ...	49·32	48·21	48·60	48·45	48·25
Percentage of deaths of boys under one year to total deaths under one year	55·38	50·86	48·82	49·05	50·84
Percentage of deaths of girls under one year to total deaths under one year	44·62	49·14	51·18	50·95	49·16
Percentage of deaths under one year to births of the year	15·78	23·19	20·27	27·12	23·95
Percentage of deaths of male infants to male births	17·24	22·93	19·26	25·80	23·53
Percentage of deaths of female infants to female births	14·27	23·45	21·35	28·52	24·41
		1874—1882.			
Percentage of all deaths between one and 12 years of age to population of that age ...	...	3·61	4·61	8·03	5·45
Percentage of deaths of boys between one and 12 years of age to boy population of that age,	1·59	3·03	3·94	6·70	4·70
Percentage of deaths of girls between one and 12 years of age to girl population of that age,	1·63	5·35	5·62	9·96	6·53

The excessive mortality among the girl population is, as has been often observed, due less to actual infanticide than to the comparatively small attention female children meet with in times of sickness. From the outset it has been found that this is an evil to be guarded against; and in 1874 Magistrates were empowered, where neglect was apparent, to remove sick children from their parents' custody and to levy a charge for their support. The measure had a good effect at the time, and steps will be adopted for again enforcing it.

The birth-rate per mille on population was 43·88: it is still fairly high as compared both with the English rate and with the decennial mean; but there has been a falling-off since the previous year, when it was no less than 50·14. This reduction in the number of births is striking, though it is impossible to assign any special reason for it.

The following table exhibits the percentage of boy and girl births on total births:—

	England.	*Proclaimed population in North-Western Provinces.*			
		Decennial mean, 1872—82.	For 1883-84.	For 1884-85.	For 1885-86.
Boys	50·68	51·79	51·40	51·55	51·75
Girls	49·32	48·21	48·60	48·45	48·25

The percentage of births of boys to total births is, in England, 50·68; in the proclaimed districts in the North-Western Provinces it reaches 51·75. There are reasons to fear that in many parts of the North-West a habit of reporting births of girls as births of boys has sprung up. The Commissioner of Agra suspects that this practice exists in his Division; and the figures point to its existence in the majority of the districts which for other reasons are chiefly obnoxious to suspicion.

The percentage of boy and girl deaths (under one year) on total deaths was as follows:—

	England.	*Proclaimed population in North-Western Provinces.*			
		Decennial mean, 1872—82.	For 1883-84.	For 1884-85.	For 1885-86.
Boys	55·38	50·86	48·82	49·05	50·84
Girls	44·62	49·14	51·18	50·95	49·16

Judging by the English rate and by the decennial mean, these figures are, if they can be relied on, highly satisfactory.

The percentage of deaths of infants of both sexes on births, 23·95, is high as compared with the English rate, 15·78; but this is always the case in India. Looking at the decennial mean, 23·19, the rate is almost normal.

The percentage of deaths of infants of each sex to births of that sex was for boys 23·53 and for girls 24·41 as compared with a decennial mean of 22·93 and 23·45, and with the English rate of 17·24 and 14·27.

The following was the death-rate of children between one and 12 years of age calculated on the population of each sex for that age:—

	England.	*Proclaimed population in North-Western Provinces.*			
		Decennial mean, 1872—82.	For 1883-84.	For 1884-85.	For 1885-86.
Boys	1·59	3·03	3·94	6·70	4·70
Girls	1·63	5·35	5·62	9·96	6·53
Both sexes	...	3·61	4·61	8·03	5·45

Of boys, as shown in this table, 4·70 per cent. died in the year; of girls 6·53. The proportion of girl deaths, as compared with that of boys, was high in Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Farukhabad, Etah, Moradabad, Budaun, and Bareilly. In Sháhjahánpur it is extremely low. In a majority of the southern districts, too, the deaths of girls exceed those of boys, but the discrepancy is not clearly marked; and the total number of deaths of both sexes is, as compared with child population, comparatively low. Allahabad, Jaunpur, Gházipur, Ballia, and Jalaun, as a whole, show well under this test: the districts in the Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand Divisions, as a rule, come out badly.

Of a juvenile population of 36,637 boys and 26,780 girls there were 2,601 deaths, or 7·09 per cent., among the former, and 2,518, or 9·40 per cent., among the latter. The rate of girl deaths was somewhat higher than that of boys, and this has been the case in every one of the last six years. It may, therefore, be laid down as a principle that girl deaths in every year of life exceed, though but slightly, those of boys.

The percentage of girls to minor population was at the opening of the year 41·35: at the close of the year it was 41·73; in April, 1884, it was 41·15. There are reasons to hope that there is a very gradual improvement under this head.

Fourteen thousand five hundred and sixty-five arrivals and 17,531 removals were reported. Among pregnant women 230 arrivals and 327 removals.

The number of midwives registered has been reduced from 3,528 to 3,049.

The following table shows the inquests and *post-mortem* examinations that were held during the year, and gives the number of suspicious cases :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Inquests	2,721	2,019
Post-mortem examinations	199	185
Suspicious cases	9	7
Judicial trials (number of cases)	3	...

There are reasons to fear that inquests are too commonly looked upon as little more than a matter of form. That proceedings in 2,019 cases should have been followed by *post-mortem* examination in but 185 instances, and that the latter procedure should in not a single case have led to judicial proceedings being taken, supports this conclusion. The question will be looked into by the inspecting officer of districts.

The following punishments were awarded for breach of the rules:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Chaukidárs	49	50
Midwives	1	...
Heads of families	128	126

(b)—Oudh.

In Oudh infanticide operations have hitherto been of a less systematic character, and doubts have been felt as to whether the crime is sufficiently prevalent to require special measures of repression. Before sanctioning any change in the existing system, the Government directed a special inquiry to be made by District Officers as to the necessity and practicability of introducing the rules in force in the adjoining Province. The inquiry is not yet complete, but the results at present before the Government tend to show that in Oudh infanticide is rare, and that where it occurs at all, it is less as the custom of the clan than as that of the locality. It seems probable that certain clans have in the past been more addicted to it than others, and the household or particular villages where it still survives generally belong to those sections of the Rájput population. It is a matter of satisfaction that the custom should, in Oudh, have thus reached this stage of decline, and that it no longer receives support from tribal sentiment, and this fact will have an important bearing on the character of any measures which, on the completion of the inquiry, the Government may still find it necessary to enforce for the complete repression of the crime.

The following is a brief summary of the district reports on the subject. It is generally remarked that the extremely small population of most of the villages of Oudh and the broken and scattered nature of the Rájput clans, make it difficult to apply precisely to Oudh the procedure in force in the North-Western Provinces. In two instances (Lucknow and Fyzabad) the Deputy Commissioners would drop the matter altogether, believing that infanticide no longer exists in their districts. In another instance (Sitapur) the Deputy Commissioner similarly believes that infanticide is practically extinct, though he mentions two clans which possibly may be open to slight suspicion. In three instances (Unao, Hardoi, and Partabgarh) the

Deputy Commissioners would confine operations to two or three villages in the whole district, and in another instance (Sultanpur) to twelve villages. In the three remaining districts the Deputy Commissioners are generally in favour of dealing with a particular clan or particular clans as the unit of repressive measures, although in detail their proposals differ considerably. The Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki, for example, would take a special census every year in selected villages of the clan he chiefly suspects. The Deputy Commissioner of Gonda at first proposed to take a special census of one clan in a portion of the district, and subsequently included two other clans in his recommendation; while the Deputy Commissioner of Rae Bareli would place two clans throughout the whole district under surveillance. The diversity of practice thus recommended in the district reports is considerable, and the Government, after a careful examination of the census and tribal statistics of the several districts, is not as yet satisfied that sufficiently important differences in respect of the actual prevalence of infanticide really exist to warrant repressive measures in one locality and their abandonment in another. The subject therefore is still under examination.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In the year under report new forms were prescribed allotting separate sections for litigation as it related to (1) the State, (2) Municipalities, and (3) the Court of Wards.

The cases in all departments were usually instituted with judgment, and prosecuted or defended with success. The alterations in the tabular statements, though in themselves advantageous, render comparisons with the results of previous years difficult, and it is perhaps too early to pronounce a very decided opinion on the working of the Legal Remembrancer's Department, though there is every reason to be satisfied with its present administration.

There was a considerable increase in the number of original cases which passed through the Legal Remembrancer's hands during the year under report, the rise having been from 147 in 1883-84 to 206 in 1884-85. This increase is distributed between the different departments by the following table :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
State	55	63
Municipalities	21	54
Court of Wards, North-Western Provinces	71	89
Total ...	147	206

Besides this no less than 120 suits, which are not included in the above table, were brought by or against the Court of Wards in Oudh.

The total number of suits to which Government was a party, brought before all the courts during the year under report and the preceding year, were as follows :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
Suits in courts of first instance	147*	326
Regular appeals	42	62
Special appeals	15	33
Total ...	204	421

Government was a party as plaintiff or appellant in 218 and defendant or respondent in 203 cases. The total number of cases decided during the year was 315, of which 237 were won and 55 lost; of the remainder 16 were compromised, and

the balance withdrawn. The number of suits in behalf of the Court of Wards was very large, amounting in all to 209; but the values were generally small: considerably more than half the cases were contributed by Oudh estates.

The following is a statement of the number of cases in which Government engaged as plaintiff in the courts of first instance, and the value of the claims made: the number of suits was nearly treble that of last year, though the value in dispute was less by a third, owing to the large number of petty suits filed for the Court of Wards:—

	No. of cases for disposal.	*Value of claims.*
		Rs.
State	19	30,687
Municipalities	27	6,482
Court of Wards	142	46,789
Total	188	83,958

Of the 188 cases for disposal, 129 were decided in favour of Government and 13 against it, while 43 remained pending, and 3 were withdrawn or compromised. The percentage of success on decided cases was 89 as against 86 in the preceding year. Of Rs. 83,958 claimed, Rs. 24,430 was decreed, while claims to the amount of Rs. 14,789 were dismissed. The remainder was claimed in cases still pending.

The litigation against Government in the courts of first instance was as follows:—

	No. of suits for disposal.	*Value of claims.*
		Rs.
State	44	30,128
Municipalities	27	2,284
Court of Wards	67	6,82,628
Total ...	138	7,15,040

Of the 138 suits for disposal, 104 were decided during the year, 57 in favour of and 30 against Government, and the remainder (17) were withdrawn or compromised. The percentage of successful defence in the decided cases being 55 as compared with 72 last year.

In the courts of regular appeal 13 cases were decided in which Government was appellant, and 31 in which it was respondent. In each class four cases were lost.

Eleven cases were specially appealed, out of which four were decided in favour of Government and three against it: of the remainder one was compromised and three are still pending. There were 22 special appeals against Government, of which 12 were decided in its favour and one against it; the rest are pending. One suit in the Kheri district, involving Rs. 2,85,000, is pending before the Privy Council.

Final orders were given in 48 of the original suits by or against the State, and in nine only, or about 18 per cent., was the decree adverse. Four cases were compromised. Every case where the State was plaintiff was decreed in its favour. Five of the nine adverse decrees, in all of which the State was defendant, have been reversed in appeal, and one is still pending. The ultimate result of the litigation in which the State has been involved is that of 63 original cases 51 have been finally disposed of, and of these four only, or less than eight per cent., have been lost; while 12 were pending either in the court of original jurisdiction or in appeal. Of 19

appeals before the district courts 12 have been decided in favour of the State and one adversely. The remainder were pending.

The sum decreed in favour of the State during the year as principal and interest amounted to Rs. 3,353-9-6, to which a nearly equal amount (Rs. 3,315-9-1) was added as costs. Including arrears from previous years, the whole sum due under decree was Rs. 75,246, while the realizations on all accounts amounted to Rs. 4,798, or 6½ per cent. on the amount due, and not quite half as much again as the costs only which were decreed during the year. The results can hardly be thought satisfactory from a financial point of view, but they are not inferior to those which are obtained elsewhere.

The litigation in which municipalities were concerned was generally unimportant in its character, and the only point in connection with it that seems worthy of remark is the small proportion borne by the number of suits decided to the number instituted.

Of the 122 original cases which were instituted by the Court of Wards, only 10 were lost and two compromised, and the realizations amounted to Rs. 55,718, or 38 per cent. of a total demand on all accounts of Rs. 1,45,134. The realizations in Oudh were especially good, and amounted to 54 per cent. on the demand on all accounts, and nearly 100 per cent. on the sums awarded during the year.

Of Rs. 51,254 due to Government on account of pauper suits, Rs. 10,914, or 21 per cent., was recovered, and Rs. 15,943, or 31 per cent., expunged as irrecoverable. The ratios of both these sums to the total amount due correspond very closely with those of the preceding year.

The general financial results of the year's litigation is as follows:—

Receipts.

	Outstandings on 1st October, 1884.	Awarded during 1884-85.	Total.	Realized during 1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State	68,577	6,669	75,246	4,798
Municipalities	4,478	417	4,895	306
Court of Wards	1,13,498	31,636	1,45,134	55,718
Total ...	1,86.553	38,722	2,25,275	60,822

Expenditure.

	Receipts.	*Nature of disbursements.*			
		Amount, including costs awarded against the State in regular suits.	In prosecution of suits.	In defence of suits.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State	4,798	1,153	1,095	378	* 3,402
Municipalities ...	306	...	56	499	555
Court of Wards ...	55,718	14,071	3,728	1,558	* 42,987
Total ...	60,822	15,224	4,879	2,435	46,944

* Details of some amounts have not been received.

9.—Registration.

The total receipts in the Registration Department have increased since 1874-75 from Rs. 3,14,475 to Rs. 3,48,730 in the year under report, or by nearly 11 per cent., and the surplus has risen during the same time from Rs. 1,36,646 to Rs. 1,55,412, or by 14 per cent. From a financial point of view the North-Western Provinces have remained nearly stationary, the proportion of cost to total receipts being exactly the same in 1885-86 as it was eleven years ago, while the rise in both has been less than 8 per cent. In Oudh there has been an increase of nearly 26 per cent. in the gross receipts, while the cost of management, which at the beginning of the period was high, has fallen to little more than the same proportion to the receipts which it has borne throughout, with slight variations, in the North-Western Provinces.

Although the variations in the totals have not been very great, an analysis of the details discloses some features of considerable interest. Classifying registered documents into—(1) for immoveable property (*a*) compulsory, (*b*) optional, and (2) for moveable property, a comparison of the figures of 1874-75 with those of 1885-86 shows the following results :—

	1874-75.			1885-86.			Percentage of variation.		
	North-Western Provinces.	*Oudh.*	*Total.*	*North-Western Provinces.*	*Oudh.*	*Total.*	*North-Western Provinces.*	*Oudh.*	*Total.*
Immoveable—									
Compulsory ...	64,954	12,664	77,618	74,430	20,140	94,570	+14·6	+60·	+22·
Optional ...	37,623	9,774	47,397	37,031	11,017	48,048	0	+12·7	+ 1·3
Moveable ...	38,790	13,788	52,578	29,848	14,626	44,474	—23·	+ 6·	—15·
Total ...	141,367	36,226	177,593	141,309	45,783	187,092	0	+26·4	+ 5·4

The main interest lies in the figures for optional registration. If the sum of the two classes into which optional documents are divided is taken, it will be seen that they have within the same time decreased by 12 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and risen by 9 per cent. in Oudh. The proportion of deeds whose registration is optional to the total population is now one to every 487 units in the North-Western Provinces and one to every 442 in Oudh; whereas if only deeds affecting moveable property are taken (and the great dissimilarity between the laws and conditions of landed property in the two Provinces make this the fairer test), the proportions are one to every 1,096 and one to every 778 units of the population. The disproportion is not so great as it was found to be in the case of the institutions of civil suits, and may indicate nothing more than a greater readiness in the people of the lately-acquired province to have resort to the assistance of Government. At the same time the relative numbers of optional registrations in the two years selected for comparison may not improbably be attributed, at least in part, to the greater number of the registration offices and the difference in the systems of registration. Should this view be correct, the history of the past decade would seem to justify the hope that the introduction into the North-Western Provinces of the Oudh system of departmental sub-registrars may tend to make registration more popular. The experience of the same period would further seem to show that even if the introduction of the new system at first entails a slightly increased cost to Government, it may eventually become as cheap as the system which is being superseded.

A comparison with the figures of 1884-85 shows an increase of Rs. 9,077 in the gross receipts. The expenditure had at the same time been reduced from Rs. 1,95,503 to Rs. 1,93,318, a considerable increase on this account in Oudh having been more than counterbalanced by reductions in the North-Western Provinces; and the net profit at the end of the year was higher by Rs. 11,262 than it had been in 1884-85.

The following table shows the distribution of registrations according to subjects in both Provinces, and how they compare with the figures of the previous year :—

		North-Western Provinces.				Oudh.			
		1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.	1884-85.	1885-86. c c	Increase.	Decrease.
	Compulsory.								
Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I.	Instruments of sale of immoveable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards.	19,309	19,507	198	...	3,112	3,128	16	...
	Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards.	34,608	33,955	...	653	10,825	11,643	791	...
	Perpetual leases	1,158	1,381	223	...	276	343	67	...
	Term leases under section 17,	10,758	12,057	1,299	...	2,684	3,026	342	...
	Other compulsory registrations,	7,693	7,530	...	163	1,749	2,000	251	...
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property.	73,526	74,430	904	...	18,673	20,140	1,467	...

		North-Western Provinces.				Oudh.			
		1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Optional.								
Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I.	Instruments of sale of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100.	10,341	11,286	945	...	2,716	2,926	210	...
	Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100.	18,220	17,611	...	609	6,774	6,826	52	...
	Leases for one year or less ...	2,238	4,709	2,471	...	393	467	74	...
	Miscellaneous documents ...	3,933	3,425	...	508	843	798	...	45
	Total optional registrations affecting immoveable property.	34,732	37,031	2,299	...	10,726	11,017	291	...
	Total registrations affecting immoveable property.	108,258	111,461	3,203	...	29,399	31,157	1,758	...
Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.	Obligations for payment of money.	17,574	19,599	2,025	...	7,316	7,058	...	258
	All other registrations ...	8,885	9,505	620	...	6,848	7,257	409	...
	Total of above ...	26,459	29,104	2,645	...	14,164	14,315	151	...
	Number of wills registered ...	683	722	39	...	253	309	56	...
	Ditto written authorities,	23	22	...	1	6	2	...	4
	Total registrations ...	135,423	141,309	5,886	...	43,822	45,783	1,961	...

In the North-Western Provinces, under compulsory registrations there was a net increase of 904, or 1·2 per cent., owing mainly to increase under leases; perpetual leases increased by 19·25 per cent., and term leases 12·07 per cent.

Under optional registration affecting immoveable property there was a continued increase. In 1884-85 the increase occurred under every head; in 1885-86 the increase occurred chiefly under leases, and there was a falling off in mortgages and miscellaneous documents. There was a marked rise (2,299, or 6·6 per cent.) in the number of total optional registrations affecting immoveable property.

Registrations affecting moveable property also increased, especially obligations for payment of money. The increase under these heads may show that registration is becoming more popular.

In Oudh the total increase was 1,961, or 4·4 per cent. Compulsory registrations increased by 7·8 per cent. Optional registrations of immoveable property increased by 291, or 2·7 per cent., and registration of deeds affecting moveable property by 151, or 1·06 per cent. In Oudh the chief increase occurred under compulsory, whereas in the North-Western Provinces the main rise took place in optional registrations.

The values of the property, moveable and immoveable, that was the subject of registration during the last two years, and the amount per head in each Province for the year under report, are next compared :—

	North-Western Provinces.		*Oudh.*		*Rupees per 100 population.*	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	N.-W. P.	Oudh.
Immoveable	49,413,581	47,341,523	14,102,923	15,681,407	144	137·5
Moveable	6,059,513	6,449,474	3,597,277	3,421,878	19·7	30
Total ...	55,473,094	53,790,997	17,700,200	19,103,285	163·7	167·5

The value of the immoveable property on account of which registration was effected decreased by about 4 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces, while it rose by more than 10 per cent. in Oudh. Exactly the reverse happened in the case of the registrations of moveable property, where the value rose by 6 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces, and suffered a slight decline in Oudh. The value per head of population closely corresponded for both Provinces in the case of immoveable, while it was half as much again in Oudh as in the North-Western Provinces in the case of moveable property.

The figures relating to sale and mortgage of land, as far as they refer to immoveable property for both Provinces in the year under report, were as follows :—

		North-Western Provinces.		*Oudh.*		*Number per 100,000 population.*		*Values per 1,000 population.*	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	N.-W. P.	Oudh.	N.-W. P.	Oudh.
			Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Sales ...	Compulsory...	19,507	1,45,30,896	3,128	26,22,042	60	28	444	230
	Optional ...	11,286	6,69,233	2,926	1,36,578	34	26	20	12
Mortgages ...	Compulsory...	33,955	2,04,02,769	11,643	82,35,765	104	102	623	723
	Optional ...	17,611	11,75,326	6,826	3,49,365	54	60	36	30

These figures generally agree with those of the preceding year. With respect to the number of mortgages, whether compulsory or optional, there was no material difference between the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Oudh there was a considerable increase in the value of compulsory mortgages, and sales were comparatively infrequent. The great majority of mortgages registered were for short terms only, and their registration was not compulsory. Of this class less than 3 per cent. resulted in sale. The loans secured by these mortgages did not lead to any wholesale transfer, under the stress of want or indebtedness, of the specific property pledged, and the returns afford no cause for material concern to the administration.

The district fluctuations in the registration of deeds affecting immoveable property were nowhere remarkable except in the Benares Division and in the Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares. In the former the rise was confined to the districts in which a revision of the settlement was either in progress or has

recently been finished, and, as it amounted in all to less than 15 per cent. on the number registered in 1884-85, called for no special notice. The rise in the Family Domains of from 2,384 to 5,387, or by more than 130 per cent., was more serious. Of the 3,003 deeds in excess of the number registered in 1884-85, 2,311 were petty leases, which may have been given under the impression that the accrual of rights of occupancy will thereby be defeated. There was besides a marked increase both in optional and compulsory sales and mortgages.

The following table shows the relative cost to the public and to the Government of the work done by special sub-registrars, and other officers acting as sub-registrars, working in the same district:—

Registration districts.	Office.	Number of documents.	Receipts.	Charges.	Cost to public per deed.	Cost to Government per deed.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
AGRA ...	3 special sub-registrars ...	4,024	6,428 4 0	2,051 0 8	1 9 6	0 8 1
	14 other offices ...	6,803	10,491 4 0	6,710 6 10	1 8 8	0 15 9
BAREILLY ...	3 special sub-registrars ...	10,073	7,334 11 0	2,701 1 1	0 11 7	0 4 3
	9 other offices ...	3,679	6,173 12 0	3,806 11 11	1 10 10	1 0 5
ALLAHABAD ...	1 special sub-registrar ...	1,335	3,881 7 0	2,659 7 9	2 14 6	1 15 11
	10 other offices ...	1,993	4,914 3 0	3,252 2 6	2 7 5	1 10 0
MIRZAPUR ...	1 special sub-registrar ...	886	2,084 7 0	643 14 3	2 5 7	0 11 7
	4 other offices ...	3,655	6,776 9 0	1,864 14 10	1 13 8	0 8 1
BENARES ...	1 special sub-registrar ...	2,743	7,589 2 0	3,937 12 4	2 12 3	1 6 11
	3 other offices ...	3,629	6,066 11 0	2,082 10 0	1 10 8	0 9 2
TOTAL ...	9 special sub-registrars ...	19,061	27,317 15 0	11,993 4 1	1 6 11	0 10 0
	40 other offices ...	19,759	34,422 7 0	17,716 14 1	1 11 10	0 14 4

The comparative cheapness of the work done by the special sub-registrars may be explained by the fact that the cost in their case was distributed over a larger number of registrations than it was in the case of other offices; and the same reason would account for the slightly higher percentage of cost on receipts in Oudh, where the registration offices were very much more numerous in proportion to the population than they were in the North-Western Provinces.

10.—MUNICIPAL.

The number of municipalities was 108, the same as in the preceding year. The classification of these towns according to population is as follows:—

Over	200,000	2
Between	200,000 and 100,000	4
Ditto	100,000 „ 50,000	10
Ditto	50,000 „ 25,000	11
Ditto	25,000 „ 10,000	48
Ditto	10,000 „ 5,000	30
Under	5,000	3
	Total ...	108

They are distributed over the several Divisions as under:—

Meerut	25
Agra	15
Rohilkhand	18
Allahabad	5
Benares	7
Jhánsi	6
Kumaun	3
Lucknow	4
Sitapur	13
Fyzabad	9
Rae Bareli	3
Total ...	108

One hundred and two towns are municipalities constituted under Act XV of 1883: and six—namely, Naini Tal, Jhánsi, Orai, Kálpi, Kunch, and Lalitpur—are under Act XV of 1873. The circumstances of the settlement of Naini Tal are special to itself, and the Act of 1873 is likely to be for some years at least retained. The other five towns still under the earlier Act are all in the Jhánsi Division, Mau-Ránipur being the only municipality in that Division which has been brought under Act XV of 1883. It is probable that the development of railway communication throughout the Division may hasten the advance of the population generally, and render it possible before long to introduce municipal government in its later and approved form. The head-quarters municipality of Jhánsi, however, has since the close of the year been very greatly increased in size and importance by the inclusion within its limits of the native city of Jhánsi, recently ceded by Mahárája Scindia: and for the present it has been considered advisable to keep the town under Act XV of 1873, as suitable to the peculiar circumstances of the case.

Of the towns to which the provisions of Act XV of 1883 have been extended, the following were declared to be unsuited to the rules regarding election: Fatehpur-Sikri, Bilsi, Partabgarh, Newalganj-Mahárájganj, and Dhaurahra. In these municipalities, therefore, the boards consist of members appointed by Government under section 78 of the Act. They are all small towns with a population below 10,000; the population of Newalganj-Mahárájganj is 3,084 only.

In nearly all the towns under Act XV of 1883 the municipal boards elect their chairman. Many of the boards confer that position permanently on the Magistrate of the district. In the following towns the chairmen are appointed by Government under section 18, clause (*b*) of the Act: Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, and Moradabad.

Much public business was efficiently transacted by the various municipal boards during the year, and the Government has in several cases acknowledged the intelligence and public spirit shown by the non-official members, who now constitute a most valuable agency for the management of urban affairs. The municipalities of Meerut, Agra, and Fyzabad were conspicuous in the progress made by them in self-government, and in excellence of administration both in levying and expending the municipal income: and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner recorded in these cases, by a brief Resolution, his satisfaction and approval. At Meerut and Agra the District Officer is chairman of the board; but at Fyzabad the board is entirely non-official, the post of chairman being held by Bábu Kakku Mal, a leading citizen of the town.

The total income of the municipalities in the two Provinces during 1885-86 was Rs. 26,94,712, against Rs. 27,03,926 in the preceding year. Including the opening balance, the total assets were Rs. 31,76,078. The income was derived from the following sources:—

	Rs.
Taxation	20,39,150
Realizations under special Acts	61,956
Proceeds of land, &c.	6,863
Income from markets (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.)	43,220
Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.)	59,649
Municipal fines	20,698
Payments for municipal services rendered to individuals ...	2,330
Grants-in-aid	1,06,285
Rent of nazúl lands, receipts from public gardens, and similar receipts	3,53,148
Loans	1,000
Deposits	209
Advances	204
Total ...	26,94,712

The principal form of taxation was octroi, which was in force in 75 towns. The other systems of taxation in force are shown below :—

	Towns.
Conservancy tax in	2
Tax on professions and trades in	17
Compound and site tax in	28
Tax according to circumstances and property in	13
Tax on houses and lands in	11
Tax on vehicles in	8
Tax on animals in	1
Tolls, &c., in	3
Tax on stone quarries in	1
Tax on stalls in	1

The gross income from octroi was Rs. 21,46,122, as compared with the following figures in the three preceding years :—

	Rs.
1882-83	21,65,260
1883-84	23,30,403
1884-85	19,71,905

The sums paid in refunds of octroi duty during these years were as follows :—

	Rs.
1882-83	4,11,654
1883-84	5,60,685
1884-85	3,36,133
1885-86	4,38,977

The net receipts under each class of article were as follows for 1885-86 and the preceding year :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	9,40,150	9,58,067
Do. II	65,297	68,732
Do. III	1,27,881	1,34,233
Do. IV	88,167	97,555
Do. V	99,342	1,04,875
Do. VI	43,858	52,050
Do. VII	2,08,327	2,28,405
Do. VIII	62,750	63,228
Total ...	16,35,772	17,07,145

The average consumption per head of each of the principal articles was—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	*Standard.*
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Grain	6 9 2	6 0 15	7 0 0
Refined sugar	0 4 3	0 5 9	0 6 0
Unrefined do.	0 17 14	0 15 11	0 15 0
Ghí	0 3 8	0 3 6	0 4 0
Oil	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 4 8
Tobacco	0 3 1	0 3 10	0 4 0
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
Drugs	1 2 9	1 2 4	1 0 0 to 1 4 0
Cloth	6 7 6	6 13 6	4 0 0 „ 6 0 0
Metals	1 8 9	1 8 7	1 8 0 „ 2 0 0

The following municipalities were specified last year as offending by excess consumption of grain : Gházipur, Muttra, Najíbabad, Lalitpur, Meerut, Bághpat, Kosi, Dhámpur, Nagína, Bareilly, Tilhar, Azamgarh, Sandila, and Bahraich. The

list of municipalities showing considerable excess in the year under report is as follows :—

	Mds.	s.	c.
Sahárapur	7	27	10
Muttra	7	36	11
Agra	8	20	1
Etah	7	32	5
Kásganj	10	0	2
Dhámpur	8	29	5
Najíbabad	8	17	9
Pilibhít	9	6	2
Gházipur	9	29	13
Lalitpur	8	8	11
Sandila	9	1	11
Bahraich	7	26	12

The following municipalities show an excess over the Government standard of consumption in the item of Sugar :—

Municipality.	*Refined.* Mds.	s.	c.	*Unrefined.* Mds.	s.	c.
Hardwár Union	0	9	4	0	15	7
Gháziabad	0	8	2	1	2	13
Bulandshahr	0	8	7	0	15	15
Anúpshahr	0	8	10	0	16	3
Khúrja	0	23	0	0	31	1
Sikandrabad	0	24	7	0	21	1
Koil	0	11	3	1	14	13
Muttra	0	18	0	0	22	13
Agra	0	20	6	0	22	12
Fatehpur-Sikri	0	9	0	0	13	4
Firozabad	0	7	4	0	26	7
Etáwah	0	8	6	1	1	8
Etah	0	13	13	1	1	5
Sambhal	0	0	2	0	35	6
Sháhjahánpur	...			0	34	10
Bánda	0	7	11	0	17	3
Jaunpur	0	3	9	0	36	1
Kúnch	0	6	4	0	26	1
Nawábganj (Bara Banki)				1	32	15
Sitapur	0	4	2	0	39	6

And in Cloth, the third chief item of consumption, there was an excess above the Government standard in the undermentioned towns :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sahárapur	7	13	5
Meerut	8	9	5
Gháziabad	7	4	9
Baraut	9	0	5
Hapur	7	7	8
Koil	7	12	3
Muttra	8	6	8
Kosi	8	6	6
Agra	12	13	6
Firozabad	9	10	1
Etáwah	10	7	1
Etah	7	1	3
Moradabad	8	4	2
Budaun	7	8	2
Bareilly	7	5	1
Tilhar	10	2	5
Pilibhít	10	14	1
Mirzapur	8	10	9
Gorakhpur	10	10	0
Lalitpur	8	12	8
Almora	9	4	2
Sitapur	7	13	5
Bahraich	11	13	2
Nánpára	7	2	11
Sultanpur	16	5	1

It appears from the above statements that although the attention of municipal boards has for years been directed, and has almost everywhere been given, to the necessity for granting refunds upon exports of taxed goods with the utmost liberality, the municipal revenue from octroi still in many cases exceeds that which might legitimately be expected from the average consumption of the inhabitants of the town. It is frequently represented that a considerable portion of the excess is derived from the population of the surrounding country, who provide themselves at the shops and markets in the town with small quantities of goods on which they do not think of claiming refund: and from whom a contribution of this (in each case) inappreciable amount may not unfairly be taken in return for the benefits they enjoy. Even allowing for this, however, it can hardly be denied that a certain amount of taxation continues, under existing arrangements, to be levied upon goods in transit through the towns. As this is not in strict conformity with the law, or with the principles of municipal taxation approved by the Government of India: and as, on the other hand, its continuance under the present plan of levying octroi at the barriers—and refunding upon application—seems inevitable: means have been sought whereby, if possible, the levy of octroi at all upon goods in transit should be obviated. It was mentioned in the report for 1884-85 that the Director of Agriculture and Commerce had during that year been engaged in drawing up a note on the subject of octroi taxation, and had formulated certain proposals upon which experimental action was in course of being taken.

The Director's note placed clearly on record the most serious defects of the system of collecting octroi at present in force; and, notwithstanding these, stated that the inquiries made in all parts of the provinces had left no room for doubt on the point that octroi is the form of municipal taxation which the vast majority of the inhabitants of the towns prefer. The proposals made by the Director fall under two heads. Firstly, in respect to drugs, spices, cloth, ghí, and metals, having regard to the difficulties which surround any attempt to levy duty on the actual consumption only of these articles, Mr. Smeaton was inclined to recommend, as the best plan likely to be feasible, a system of low duties and no refunds. This is the remedy for existing unsatisfactory features in the octroi administration which approves itself to nearly all local authorities and administering bodies in these provinces—bodies in which the export trading interest of the various towns is fully represented. The system advocated, however, would conflict with positive orders of the Government of India, which have lately been repeated and insisted on: and under these circumstances it is not at the option of the Local Government to take any action in the direction of the proposals above noticed.

The action to be reported, therefore, was taken only with regard to the second class of dutiable goods concerning which the Director of Agriculture submitted recommendations. The trade in wheat, cotton, oilseeds, and (with some modification) sugar and tobacco, is conducted in nearly all towns under a custom whereby the goods, when brought into the town, are delivered first into the stores of a broker. From this broker they are then purchased, on the one hand by wholesale traders for export, and on the other by local dealers for sale in the town. The plan recommended was to leave the imports untaxed until they reach the brokers' warehouse: and thereafter to tax the goods disposed of to the local dealers, and not those disposed of to the wholesale traders. For this purpose it is necessary of course to supervise the brokers' accounts, and also to prohibit by municipal bye-law retail vend by a wholesale merchant. Copies of the Director's note were supplied by the Government to the various municipal boards, who were asked to consider how far local circumstances admitted of the adoption of the proposals with a view to remedying the defects in their octroi administration. The boards, however, were somewhat chary of accepting in their entirety the suggested measures: in the end the municipalities of Agra, Saháranpur, and Sháhjahánpur agreed to give the system a trial. The Agra board, however, subsequently raised legal difficulties: and the

Saháranpur board, after trying the experiment in a modified form, abandoned it. At Sháhjahánpur, the new system has hitherto given complete satisfaction; and it is in contemplation to extend it gradually, especially in cases where (as *e.g.*, Chandausi) octroi taxation is being re-introduced or levied for the first time.

As in former years, the following forms of direct taxation were in force:—

(a) house tax;

(b) tax on trades and professions;

(c) tax according to circumstances and property.

The total sums realized from these taxes in 1884-85 and 1885-86 respectively were—

	1884-85. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.
House tax	23,964	28,598
Trades tax	1,29,449	1,31,881
Circumstances tax	49,014	50,289

and the following minor forms of taxation yielded, in addition to the above sums,—

	Rs.
Conservancy tax	14,652
Compound and site tax	65,197
Tax on vehicles	14,061
Tax on animals	679
Tolls, &c.	26,041
Tax on stone quarries	390
Tax on stalls	217

The total realizations in the municipalities of the United Provinces from taxation amounted to Rs. 20,39,150. The average incidence of taxation per head of population was 10 annas 3 pies, the average incidence of the total municipal income from all sources being 13 annas 6 pies.

"Realizations under special Acts" [which comprise fines levied under the Gambling Act (III of 1867) and the Cattle-Trespass Act (I of 1871), and fees for hackney carriage licenses under Act XIV of 1879] amounted to Rs. 61,956. Rupees 6,863 were received as proceeds of land sold by municipal boards. The greater part of the land held by municipalities is Government nazúl, and as the proprietary right in this remains with the Government, sale proceeds are as a rule credited to Provincial funds. In some exceptional cases, however, the sale proceeds are allowed to be credited to the municipality, and where leases are given, the annual payments are usually regarded as a municipal asset (falling under "Sundries"), since the usufruct in intra-municipal nazúl has in nearly all cases (Lucknow and Sitapur are conspicuous exceptions) been made over to the boards. The number of *quasi*-permanent building leases granted of such land is increasing: and the subject of prescribing a suitable and legally accurate form of lease for the irregular documents frequently used by municipalities in the past is at present occupying the attention of Government.

The income from markets (Rs. 43,220) shows a fair advance upon that (Rs. 40,612) realized in the preceding year. At Meerut the amount received from this source was no less than Rs. 5,269: the next highest receipts (Rs. 3,091) were at Cawnpore. By far the highest income under "conservancy and road-cleaning" also (*viz.*, Rs. 12,234) was raised by the Meerut board: this satisfactory figure was entirely due to the skill and industry which a native member of the board devoted to supervising the municipal conservancy. The aggregate income of all towns in the provinces under this head was Rs. 59,649. Municipal fines brought in Rs. 20,698, against Rs. 19,219 in the previous year, and payments for services rendered to individuals were Rs. 2,330, against Rs. 2,442.

The total of grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local funds for municipal purposes was Rs. 1,06,285.

Sources falling under the head of "sundries" (chiefly nazúl rents and fairs) yielded Rs. 3,53,148. The following are the municipalities which derive the largest revenue under this head:—

	1884-85. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.
Benares	55,157	76,550
Allahabad	47,160	34,820
Cawnpore	32,177	24,861
Agra	27,900	29,044
Lucknow	21,532	10,496
Pilibhít	12,211	12,986
Jaunpur	5,319	12,954

The single receipt item under "loans" was the amount borrowed by the municipal board of Chandausi from the neighbouring municipality of Moradabad. The remainder of the municipal receipts is made up of small items under deposits and advances.

Expenditure.—The total sum available for expenditure, including the balance (Rs. 4,81,366) from the previous year, was Rs. 31,76,078. Of this Rs. 88,404 was spent on the necessary office establishment, and Rs. 2,45,266 in collecting the taxes, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,42,408 to be devoted to the purposes of municipal administration.

A considerable sum (Rs. 68,851) was spent on lighting; special attention has been paid to this useful public work of late years in the larger towns. Agra, Allahabad, Benares, and Lucknow spent Rs. 5,601, Rs. 6,079, Rs. 8,082, and Rs. 4,267 respectively in 1885-86 upon lighting their streets.

The expenditure from municipal funds on police was Rs. 4,18,926. The apportionment of the cost of the intra-municipal police between Provincial revenues and (so far as they are entertained for purposes of watch and ward) municipal funds was made at the introduction of the system of local self-government in 1883-84. Some points, however, unavoidably remained open to discussion; and the correspondence on these has only recently been brought to a close. The pay of the lowest grade of constable in these Provinces was raised in 1885-86, with a view to increasing the efficiency of the force, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per mensem: and some additional expense was thus caused to the municipalities which entertained constables of this grade for watch and ward. Almost all the boards have, however, accepted, and arranged to meet, the expenditure.

The sum of Rs. 3,807 was spent by municipalities on the registration of births and deaths. The municipality of Allahabad devoted much the largest sum (Rs. 468) to this purpose. Rupees 1,43,662 were spent on the erection of buildings of various kinds; and Rs. 37,638 on repairing municipal buildings, such as markets and dispensaries. Maintenance of medical institutions absorbed Rs. 63,712, and vaccination Rs. 13,894. Rupees 10,162 were spent in connection with the up-keep of water-works; and Rs. 40,471 and Rs. 1,30,154 upon road-watering and road-cleaning respectively. Rupees 3,88,064 were devoted to conservancy, and Rs. 29,974 to the establishments and up-keep of drainage works. Rupees 96,507 were contributed towards intra-municipal schools. Rupees 4,15,219 were spent on the construction and maintenance of roads; and Rs. 1,01,560 upon new public works; Rs. 46,845 being also devoted to repairs not connected with roads. The "contributions to Provincial or Local funds" amounted to Rs. 1,64,782; the nature of this item was explained in last year's report. The instalments of debt repaid by municipalities during 1885-86 aggregated Rs. 23,971.

The total municipal expenditure in the Provinces was Rs. 27,38,164, and a balance remained at the close of the year of Rs. 4,37,914: Rs. 2,655 of this being deposits, and the remainder actual cash balance.

The following abstract gives an account of the sanitary works undertaken by the principal municipalities. The Sanitary Commissioner was fully satisfied with the efforts made in this direction, and expressed his opinion that "nowhere in the world can more anxiety be evinced by the local authorities to do good sanitary work, when its necessity and probable advantages have been pointed out":—

Almora.—From a total income of Rs. 6,460 a sum of Rs. 3,400 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief new work effected was the construction of a bathing tank at the termination of the new water-supply channel. The water of the tank is renewed weekly. A new drainage way 250 feet in length was also constructed.

Naini Tal.—From a total income of Rs. 51,742 the sum of Rs. 12,889 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief sanitary work being the construction of new drainage ways at a cost of Rs. 2,547.

Káshipur.—From a total income of Rs. 8,798 a sum of Rs. 2,830 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. Surveys and plans for the realization of a better drainage system for the town site were partly effected, and a supply of bricks for street-paving provided.

Moradabad.—From a total income of Rs. 48,122 the sum of Rs. 23,235 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief works being the construction of a new public latrine, increased accommodation at the dispensary, improvements to the slaughter-house, new pavements, and a gateway for the Town Hall.

Sambhal.—From a total income of Rs. 20,291 the sum of Rs. 9,623 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief works being the construction of a new public latrine, metalling a public thoroughfare, the partial construction of a new dispensary, the improvements of pavements, roadways, and drainage ways.

Bareilly.—From a total income of Rs. 94,110 the sum of Rs. 31,187 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The original works consisted of the improvement and extension of the drainage system, the consolidation of public thoroughfares, the improvement and cleansing of all municipal wells. Rupees 11,617 was expended for conservancy.

Sháhjahánpur.—A sum of Rs. 11,405 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. Thirteen new drainage ways were constructed, reservoirs for flushing the town drains were built, the public wells were deepened and cleansed, and moveable iron public latrines were provided. This town now possesses 43 such latrines, described as light iron shelters which move on rails, laid on either side of a trench sunk in the ground. In this town also there are 21 water reservoirs in existence, at suitable places of drainage commencement—the water being utilized solely for flushing the drains, morning and evening of every day.

Dehra.—From a total income of Rs. 16,305 the sum of Rs. 4,269 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The works effected were chiefly for the improved drainage of the town site, the improvement of the parade-ground, the removal of huts; and designs have been prepared for the supply of drinking water to the townspeople from the Nilapáni spring issuing at the foot of the hills.

Saháranpur.—A sum of Rs. 13,590 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. Of this Rs. 6,458 were expended in constructing permanent minor drainage ways, in connection with the general drainage scheme. Several unhealthy water-holes were filled up, and specially a very bad one situated on the Government camping-ground. A new slaughter-house and two permanent public latrines were built. The sum of Rs. 25,000 has been borrowed for the perfect completion of the city drainage system, and the effectual drainage of all the site.

Hardwár.—A sum of Rs. 2,526 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief work effected was the paving of several streets with boulders, and the improvement of the public latrines. Cholera disease commenced amongst the fair pilgrims on the 11th of April: 42 cases with 20 deaths occurred, the last death on the 26th of April.

Roorkee.—From a total income of Rs. 18,114 as much as Rs. 12,491 was expended on sanitary purposes and works. The chief original works were the construction of a permanent main drain in the south precinct of the town, the metalling of two thoroughfares, and the paving with boulders of three lanes.

Muzaffarnagar.—From a total income of Rs. 14,509 the sum of Rs. 8,789 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. Chief original works—the construction of a masonry drainage way, the metalling of public thoroughfares, and the construction of pavements.

Meerut.—The sum of Rs. 16,593 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original work consisting of two important drainage ways.

Agra.—The sum of Rs. 41,419 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original work, upon which Rs. 8,609 was expended, being the tentative sinking of an artesian well. The pavement of lanes, the cleansing of wells, and the extension of drainage ways, were also pushed forward.

Firozabad.—The sum of Rs. 3,522 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief work effected being the conversion of the deep side-drains of the main street into shallow saucer-drains—an important sanitary improvement.

Muttra.—From a total income of Rs. 62,926 a sum of Rs. 24,543 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original works being the construction of a new roadway, the building of seven permanent public latrines and screen walls, 18 public urinals, the erection of two new slaughter-houses, the improvement of the much-frequented Jumna bathing-ghâts. This last work cost Rs. 20,128, of which Rs. 2,000 was subscribed from city funds.

Kosi.—From a total income of Rs. 13,678 the sum of Rs. 3,303 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief works constructed being—two masonry drainage ways and eight culverts, the opening of a new roadway, and the stone pavement on entrance way to the town.

Brindaban.—From a total income of Rs. 23,603 the sum of Rs. 10,448 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief original works were the construction of stone and brick pavements at a cost of Rs. 3,256, and of saucer-drains at a cost of Rs. 3,514.

Mainpuri.—From a total income of Rs. 16,026 the sum of Rs. 6,610 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief works effected being the thorough repair of all the town drains and the construction of two public urinals.

Kásganj.—From a total income of Rs. 16,604 the sum of Rs. 2,347 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, chiefly for the part construction of a new tank, the construction of a drainage way, the building of a bridge, and the construction of pavements.

Jalesar.—From a total income of Rs. 9,795 the sum of Rs. 1,639 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original work being the sinking of a new public well.

Soron.—From a total income of Rs. 16,107 the sum of Rs. 1,892 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original work being the part construction of a new bathing-ghát on the Ganges bank.

Etah.—From a total income of Rs. 12,419 the sum of Rs. 2,216 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original work being the sinking of a new public well.

Farukhabad.—From a total income of Rs. 49,799 the sum of Rs. 10,916 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief original work consisted of an important drainage way for the removal of excessive rainfall.

Lakhimpur.—From a total income of Rs. 2,073 the sum of Rs. 1,513 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, chiefly for the better drainage of the site, the construction of new shops in place of old ones pulled down, and the metalling of a public thoroughfare.

Sitapur.—The sum of Rs. 5,768 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, chiefly for the construction of an important permanent drainage way for the removal of rainfall, the improvement of the wells, the raising of the grain-floors in the public market, and the levelling of roadways in the town.

Lucknow.—From a total income of Rs. 2,80,906 the sum of Rs. 65,978 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, being Rs. 45,760 for purposes of conservancy and vaccination, and Rs. 20,218 for works, the chief of which were the making of 14,273 feet of stone and brick drains, the filling up of 35 ditches, the repairs and cleansing of 28 public wells, the planting of trees, the building of masonry public latrines, and the erection of 23 temporary public latrines.

Bara Banki.—The sum of Rs. 4,463 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, chiefly for the construction and repair of drainage ways, the purchase of stoneware pipes, and the building of a public latrine. In this town the surface drains are flushed daily from reservoirs situated at the points of highest drain level and with very good result.

Unao.—The sum of Rs. 1,751 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, chiefly for the filling up of hollows and ditches.

Fyzabad.—The sum of Rs. 17,893 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, chiefly for the construction of a new drainage system, consisting of one main channel and 11 drainage ways. The digging of 10 new wells, the levelling of ruins and their sites, the filling up of ponds in the inhabited site, the construction of urinals, the planting of trees on both sides of all the chief roadways, and the building of a new slaughter-house, were among the works.

Tánda.—From a total income of Rs. 6,110 the sum of Rs. 2,206 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, chiefly for the construction in part of a new drainage system and for the cleansing of 82 public wells.

Bahraich.—The sum of Rs. 7,756 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief works being the construction of a permanent drainage way for the removal of rainfall from the town site, the levelling, consolidation, and drainage of 6,070 feet in length of the public ways, the building of a new public latrine, the construction of 16 masonry receptables for town sweepings. In this town the surface drains are flushed daily with water drawn by a Persian wheel from a tank, with very good sanitary result.

Nánpára.—From a total income of Rs. 6,844 the sum of Rs. 3,371 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original works being the making of a new well, the construction of two new drainage ways, the raising of ruined houses and levelling of their sites.

Gonda.—From a total income of Rs.16,644 the sum of Rs. 10,738 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original works being the shaping of the Sagar tank and turfing and planting of its banks, constructing two new

masonry-built public wells, laying down new saucer-drainage ways, and cleansing 106 wells in use.

Sultanpur.—The sum of Rs. 1,673 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, chiefly for the building a public latrine and the cleansing of all the town wells.

Partabgarh (Bela).—From a total income of Rs. 5,415 the sum of Rs. 3,451 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, chiefly for the construction of a new well, the cleansing of all the town wells, the filling up of excavations, and the part construction of a new Town Hall.

Mau-Ránipur.—The sum of Rs. 2,512 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original works being the part construction of new saucer-drains to a bazaar way, the cleansing of the public wells, and the consolidation with kankar of the surfaces surrounding 16 of the town wells.

Cawnpore.—From a total income of Rs. 1,34,290 the sum of Rs. 35,202 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original works being for the construction of drainage ways, the filling up of an old tank, and the raising and levelling of depressed surfaces of the city site.

Fatehpur.—From a total income of Rs. 12,817 the sum of Rs. 3,346 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief works being the levelling of the site around the Town Hall, the conversion of a piece of waste land into a flower-garden, the construction of a new drainage channel, and the repair and cleansing of the town wells.

Allahabad.—From a total income of Rs. 2,53,742 the sum of Rs. 91,943 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, distributed as follows: Rs. 60,333 for conservancy purposes; Rs. 8,663 for hospital, vaccination, and statistical purposes; Rs. 20,112 for repairs to existing works; and Rs. 2,835 for original works. These works are described as some hollow grounds filled up, a new drain constructed, and some latrines re-constructed.

Benares.—From a total income of Rs. 2,19,032 the sum of Rs. 55,283 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original works consisting of the completion of two newly-designed permanent roadways and their drainage with stone-made saucer-drains, and the partial filling in of five large excavations in the city site.

Gorakhpur.—From a total income of Rs. 53,339 the sum of Rs. 13,187 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, chiefly for the continuation of the Ramgarh Tal drainage scheme, and the further improvement of the drainage way from Sumer Sagar to the Rapti river, where the city drainage system ends; and several excavations in the city site were filled up. Fifty-four public wells in the city were cleaned out.

Gházipur.—From a total income of Rs. 46,433 the sum of Rs. 16,983 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original work being the construction of new drainage ways and the improvement of the public latrines and urinals.

Ballia.—From a total income of Rs. 12,139 the sum of Rs. 4,291 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief original works consisted of the construction of two new public wells, the building of two slaughter-houses, a new permanent public latrine, and the consolidation of the public thoroughfares.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

During the year 1885-86, 338 towns were administered under Act XX of 1856 as compared with 332 in the previous year. The population of the towns was

1,671,216; the total number of houses 372,996, and the number of houses assessed 198,084. The gross realizations from the tax amounted to Rs. 3,05,029; and the incidence of taxation was 2 annas 11 pies per head of population and Re. 1-8-7 per assessed house. The total income, including miscellaneous receipts and the balance from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 3,97,957, and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,35,992, leaving a balance of Rs. 61,965 at the credit of the towns at the close of the year.

12.—Military.

Volunteer Movement.

During the year the volunteer force at Dehra was increased by the formation of the Dehra Mounted Rifles, and the addition of another company to the infantry corps; other corps remained as before. There were in all five troops of cavalry containing 311 officers and men, a half battery of artillery numbering 47, and 27½ adult and 8½ cadet companies of infantry with a strength of 1,981. The total force of all arms was 2,339 against 2,134 in the previous year—and was arranged in 12 corps and three battalions: 13 per cent. of the men were non-efficient, 37 per cent. efficient, and 50 per cent. extra efficient. The musketry figures of merit were for cavalry 141·51 and for infantry 158·24.

The slight falling in the results is accounted for by the introduction of the new musketry course, which requires better shooting and more attendances on the range than the old system. Most corps held successful annual rifle meetings. The Oudh, Agra, and Mussoorie corps furnished contingents for the volunteer battalion at the Delhi camp of exercise, and the Gházipur corps formed a camp at Benares on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit. Inspecting officers were in general satisfied with the conditions of the corps they examined. The financial state of the forces is sound.

STATEMENT A.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.		Qualification for capitation.								
						Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.						Cavalry.			Infantry.			Total.		
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra efficient.	Efficient.	Non-efficient.	Extra efficient.	Efficient.	Non-efficient.	Extra efficient.	Efficient.	Non-efficient.
I Battalion.																												
Naini Tal... ...	None	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	9	23	203	235	9	23	203	235	...	20·3	...	...	...	75	155	5	75	155	5
Rohilkhand ...	Chandausi	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	12	122	146	12	12	122	146	...	10·98	...	...	...	46	39	61	46	39	61
	Moradabad																											
	Sháhjahánpur ...																											
	Rosa																											
Oudh	Eleven	1	6	1	8	3	8	48	59	23	56	331	410	26	64	379	469	17·81	24·40	33	15	8	179	191	43	212	206	51
II Battalion.																												
Mussoorie ...	Dehra	...	2½	1½	4	...	...	...	...	14	22	193	229	14	22	193	229	...	30·89	...	...	...	170	50	9	170	50	9
Dehra	Dehra Mounted Rifles ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*42
Meerut	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	45	54	3	6	45	54	...	18·38	...	...	...	49	5	...	49	5	...
Roorkee	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	27	...	2	25	27	...	13·25	...	...	...	16	11	...	16	11	...
Agra	Achneyra, Muttra, Awa...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	8	24	209	241	8	24	209	241	...	32·15	...	...	...	135	75	31	135	75	31
III Battalion.																												
Gházipur	Benares	3	6	...	9	9	12	99	120	15	13	183	211	24	25	282	331	9·92	11·00	73	27	20	104	57	51	177	84	70
	Gorakhpur																											
	Gházipur																											
	Basti																											
	Azamgarh																											
	Jaunpur																											
Allahabad ...	Fatehpur and Bánda ...	1	3	1	5	5	7	33	45	13	41	220	274	18	48	253	319	19·06	23·82	31	7	7	114	156	4	145	163	11
Cawnpore ...	Kálpi	1	1	1	3	3	6	36	45	4	8	79	91	7	14	115	136	25·57	16·11	24	15	6	46	37	8	70	52	14
Fatehgarh ...	Kásganj	Artillery ½	1	...	1½	2	4	41	47	2	5	56	63	4	9	97	110	18·85	20·55	29	8	10	46	12	5	75	20	15
	Total ...	7½	27½	8½	43½	22	37	257	358	103	212	1,606	1,981	125	249	1,923	2,339	...	...	190	72	51	980	833	217	1,170	860	309

* Arms were received too late to admit of members qualifying as efficients.

STATEMENT A—(*concluded*).

Corps.	Detachments.	Musketry qualification.						Receipts.			Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Figure of merit.		*Percentage of extra efficients.*		*Number of marksmen.*						
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of year.	Total.		
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I Battalion.												
Naini Tal	None	...	68·69	...	...	...	...	3,876 13 0	5,018 0 0	8,894 13 0	5,056 6 1	
Rohilkhand	Chandausi	...	138·73	...	31·50	...	11	581 4 3	4,370 5 11	4,951 10 2	2,869 0 0	
	Moradabad											
	Sháhjahánpur											
	Rosa											
Oudh	Eleven	155·83	131·46	96·87	56·46	11	39	2,783 8 7	13,972 13 9	16,756 6 4	16,245 3 2	
II Battalion.												
Mussoorie	Dehra	...	77·18	...	87·75	...	6	4,883 7 7	7,497 7 7	12,380 15 2	7,163 15 11	
Dehra	Dehra Mounted Rifles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meerut	*Nil*	...	147·07	...	94·23	...	7	275 3 7	1,548 6 0	1,823 9 7	1,699 12 9	
Roorkee	*Nil*	...	78·0	...	59·25	...	...	200 6 9	622 12 0	823 2 9	1,020 10 0	
Agra	Achneyra, Muttra, Awa ...	153·61	...	...	67·83	...	29	59 10 7	6,802 8 3	6,862 2 10	6,434 0 11	
III Battalion.												
Gházipur	Benares	47·95	109·00	78·49	82·03	25	39	630 7 5	6,670 6 4	7,300 13 9	6,788 15 4	
	Gorakhpur											
	Gházipur											
	Basti											
	Azamgarh											
	Jaunpur											
Allahabad	Fatehpur and Bánda ...	98·81	82·00	68·88	41·60	2	12	170 15 1	14,395 2 7	14,566 1 8	11,961 0 9	
Cawnpore	Kálpi	135·02	Adult ... 125·20 / Cadet ... 82·86	53·33	55·49	6	8	1,084 13 10	4,067 2 6	5,152 0 4	4,014 1 9	
Fatehgarh	Kásganj	141·51	158·24	61·70	73·01	11	16	230 3 11	3,407 13 4	3,638 1 3	2,016 11 3	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	55	167	14,776 14 7	68,372 14 3	83,149 12 10	65,268 13 11	

13.—MARINE.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Miscellaneous.

(a)—Fairs.

There were 11 fairs of importance held during the year, and attended in nearly every case by officials of the Agricultural Department. Improved implements and seeds were contributed, and the popularity of these gatherings would appear to be greatly on the increase. A novel feature of the year was the institution, uninspired by official promptings, by two native gentlemen in different districts of small agricultural shows on their estates.

(b)—Agricultural Journal.

Owing to an increased demand, the number of issues has been raised from 350 to 400, and the number of pages from 16 to 20. The journal is published monthly with regularity; and as the native Press freely copy articles and notes from it, the circulation is thereby practically much enlarged.

(c)—Forecasts of special crops.

During the past year regular forecasts of the condition and prospects of the principal export crops—cotton, oilseeds, and wheat—have been received from selected zamíndárs all over the united provinces. The number of reporting zamíndárs during the year has been 434. Their reports have been of the greatest value, and have furnished information which no system of official reports in the old fashion could satisfactorily supply. The gentlemen who have thus aided us have now, it is believed, got entirely rid of the idea that the information which they give can in any way be connected with assessment of their estates; and consequently the Government obtains from them a perfectly free expression of opinion and the results of the best inquiries which they can make.

(d)—Provincial Museum.

Considerable progress was made during the year in nearly every department of the Museum; and the exhibition held at Lucknow in December last afforded an opportunity, which was not lost on the committee, of renewing many of the specimens of artware and of introducing fresh exemplars.

The additions to the library numbered 613 and to other sections 6,065, chiefly by donation. The number of visitors was close on half a million.

A classified catalogue of the birds was prepared by Mr. George Reid (a member of the committee) and sent to Press. This catalogue will be of great value to collectors and to other museums, as indicating, amongst other matters, the specimens on hand which can be spared for exchange with specimens which the Provincial Museum may not happen to possess.

(e) and (f)—Lucknow and Indo-Colonial Exhibitions.

The exhibition work during the past year was extremely heavy. In addition to the work for the London Exhibition, the aid of the Agricultural Department was solicited and afforded in the organization of an exhibition of the arts and manufactures of Oudh and of the arts of the North-Western Provinces, which was opened at Lucknow from the 4th to the 11th December, 1885, in the Canning College.

This exhibition, which was opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in person, and was further honored by a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy, was organized at the entire expense of the Talúkdárs' Association and of the municipal board in equal shares. It was so arranged that the greater part of the exhibits intended for the Indian and Colonial Exhibitions were displayed at Lucknow and despatched from there direct to London.

The utility of such an exhibition was amply shown, apart from the large attendance, in the numerous examples of artware displayed, which were novel even to those accustomed to collect in these provinces, and also in the large sales and larger demand.

Had the exhibits reserved for London been for sale locally, it is probable that the greater number of them might have been disposed of.

To meet wishes, which were at this time very generally expressed, the Museum committee undertook to procure artware according to samples displayed in the Museum for visitors; and native workmen have benefited up to date by the measure in the sale of work amounting to over Rs. 3,000.

The carved wood and stone screens to surround the courts at the London Exhibition were designed and constructed, and the provincial exhibits of all kinds collected, catalogued, packed, and despatched under the supervision of the department. There were 2,539 exhibits arranged in 161 packages, weighing 1,200 maunds. This work involved much labour and voluminous correspondence.

In selecting the exhibits the plan was adopted of awarding prizes to the best samples of artware tendered for sale in addition to the price paid, due notice having been previously given of the sums to be awarded. This was done in conjunction with medals distributed by the Lucknow Exhibition Committee, and the result will doubtless be to stimulate competition on all future occasions.

AGRICULTURE.

(*a*)—*Cawnpore Experimental Station.*

The station remained throughout the year in the charge of Mír Muhammad Husain, M.R.A.C., Assistant Director of Agriculture, by whom the usual half-yearly reports were submitted.

The season proved very unfavourable to sorgho and maize, and cotton fared indifferently well. Speaking generally, the kharíf crops gave poor results, and a consequent scarcity of winter fodder ensued, which, as events proved, had its value in proving the utility of ensilage. This latter has now become a factor in the economy of the station of considerable value. Cattle were fed on ensilage entirely for weeks together, and quantities were given and accepted by cartmen travelling on the grand trunk road near the station.

Amongst experiments, those with woollen refuse from the Cawnpore mills as a manure gave increasingly good results, and the usual comparative experiments with manures were carried through successfully.

Experiments with maize cultivated as in America, and with sugarcane cultivated as in the Mauritius, proved in both instances failures.

From varied trials with cotton more facts were accumulated in regard to production under different modes of cultivation. Oilseeds grown alone and mixed were tested for outturn, and so also were certain mixed kharíf crops. The plots of kharíf crops sown to test produce were maintained.

Amongst implements successfully experimented with may be noted an improved Bull's dredger and a centrifugal sugar separator.

(b)—Saháranpur Gardens.

Receipts increased at the same time that expenditure was reduced, thus showing improvement in the financial position of the gardens. The hill garden at Arnigadh has begun to yield an income.

On the whole, the season was a fair one, and the crops throughout good; acclimatized vegetables in particular were most satisfactory, and indicate progress in a very important line of usefulness.

Plants, seeds, drugs, and fruit trees were all in increased demand. Many new and interesting additions were made to the gardens and to the herbarium.

Experiments were conducted with cereals and textiles, notably with bolls of a hybrid cotton first grown at the gardens: a quantity of this cotton was forwarded to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition for submission to experts. "Spider silk," a natural product found in the hills, was also collected by the Superintendent for the exhibition; and, indeed, for a considerable part of the season, the Superintendent and his staff were actively employed in preparing a collection of raw products, &c., for the exhibition, the number of exhibits sent forward amounting to 1,038. Duplicates of part of the collection were at the same time sent to the Museum at Lucknow.

The Superintendent undertook extensive tours both in the hills and plains, of which separate reports have been submitted.

(c)—Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow.

The year was one of very fair success under adverse conditions, the gardens having been wrecked by a storm in the previous year. Receipts exceeded those of the previous year, and the net cost amounted to Rs. 3,429 only. The fruit crop was poor; but vegetable, farm, and flower culture gave good results. The demand for seed and plants continues to improve. Special attention continues to be given to date and orange culture, and is also being directed to the paper mulberry of Japan, a valuable addition to the fibre-yielding plants of India.

(d)—Meerut Demonstration Farm.

The rabi crops covered an area of 37½ bíghas, on which the staples grown were wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, white linseed, mangold-wurzel, and winter maize. Though the outturn, on the whole, was poor in quantity, some of the wheat grown on land green-soiled with *sanai (crotalaria juncea)* secured the first prize at the Nauchandi fair for quality.

Ensilage was prepared with fair success in three silos, the fodder silaged being grass in two silos and *chari* in one, and total quantity about 250 maunds, of which about two-thirds was realized as good fodder.

The services of the bull kept on the farm appear to have been appreciated by a good number of cattle-owners; and the visitors to the farm are reported to have been upwards of 700.

Ploughs were lent to neighbouring cultivators, and it is remarked by the committee that mangold-wurzel and white linseed—both comparative novelties in the Meerut country—have attracted attention from the neighbours.

(e)—Enclosure of land for Fodder Reserves.

The two blocks of infertile waste land, which had been selected in the Aligarh district for experimental enclosure as fodder reserves, were duly acquired by Government a year ago, and operations since then have been carried on under the direction of Mír Muhammad Husain, Assistant Director of Agriculture. Both plots have been enclosed, and the natural grasses are thus protected against the inroads of cattle. Several methods of dealing with the land are being tried. Flushing with canal

water in one plot so as to raise meadow grass; flooding with canal water in another (in the way which has proved successful in Amaramau), so as to see if after a year's submersion the land may not be fit to grow rice; scraping away of the reh efflorescence in a third plot to see how long the reh will continue coming to the surface; planting fodder and other trees on a fourth plot on the Awa plan; and sowing and dibbling exotic grasses all over the rest of the area. These processes are all going on over both plots. Time will show which, if any, will be successful. It is too soon yet to make any forecast.

(*f*)—*Sericulture.*

Nil.

(*g*)—*Arboriculture.*

The total grant for arboricultural operations for the united provinces for the year 1885-86 was Rs. 75,000, less Rs. 18,000 subsequently retrenched owing to financial pressure. The amount actually spent during the year was Rs. 52,942. Receipts amounted to Rs. 44,517, thus the total net expenditure was Rs. 8,425 only, against Rs. 34,696 spent in 1884-85. More than 80 per cent. of the total expenditure went towards keeping up and extending the roadside avenues, and of the receipts nearly 85 per cent. were derived from lopping and felling of old and badly-grown trees. The total length of roads protected up to the end of the year was 3,587 miles, or nearly 52 per cent. of the entire length of roads in the united provinces. Forty-seven groves and 170 nurseries were maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 9,631. In the previous year 51 groves and 181 nurseries were maintained, the cost of maintaining which amounted to Rs. 12,676.

MANUFACTURES.

There has been a satisfactory increase in factories. The Lucknow brewery operations have been extended. A new ice company, with flour and oil mills, has been opened at Lucknow, and a new cotton mill is approaching completion at Cawnpore.

The exhibition held at Lucknow in December last brought to light much talent heretofore little known. As particularly interesting may be noted the glass manufactures of Sawansa in the Partabgarh district and of Masain in the district of Unao.

Formerly, when there were 50 to 60 factories at Sawansa, 12 colours were known, but of these the art of making two only is now left to a scanty remnant of five or six houses; foreign competition having demolished the trade. Glass rods of the colours lost are still picked up about the villages.

Painted and lacquered wood from Tilhar in the Sháhjahánpur district showed remarkable development, due to the fostering care of Mr. H. P. Mulock, C.S. The Fatehpur chintzes sent by Mr. Growse, C.I.E.; the carpets, particularly those from Mirzapur; and the pottery from Bulandshahr, Rámpur, and Lucknow, all showed an advance on the work of similar kinds shown at Calcutta in 1883: while for wood-carving there appear good prospects of revival.

The following figures show the number and description of the principal factories in the Provinces:—

Paper mill ...	1
Silk filature ...	1
Indigo factories ...	1,975
Cotton presses ...	12
Printing presses ...	14
Woollen mills ...	2
Cotton mills ...	3
Lac factories ...	13
Soap factory ...	1
Sugar factory ...	1
Tobacco farm ...	1
Tannery ...	1
Ice factories ...	8

These establishments, excluding the indigo factories, which only work during a portion of the year, employ daily about 12,000 hands. The indigo factories during the busy season give work to about 67,000 more. Details of the amount of capital invested, or of the quantity and value of the outturn, are imperfect, and it is not thought necessary to reproduce them.

Forests.

The areas of the reserved forests at the beginning and end of the year are shown in the following statement :—

Circles.	In square miles.			
	At commencement of the year.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	At end of the year.
Central	1,471	132	...	1,603
Oudh	1,194	...	...	1,194
School	764	39	...	803
Total ...	3,429	171	...	3,600

The area excluded during the year amounted to less than half a square mile. In the Central Circle 29 acres were made over to the Public Works Department, and in the School Circle some 215 acres were lost by rectification of boundaries in the Land Settlement Department, and by the exclusion of two small blocks, hitherto held by the Department, from the renewed lease of the Tehri forests. The added area of 132 square miles in the Central Circle comprises the forests formerly held by the defunct Kumaun Iron Works Company, and now made over to the Department. Their inclusion in the returns for 1885-86 was premature; as although a preliminary notification under section 4 has issued, they cannot be formally declared "reserved" until the demarcation of the boundaries and the settlement of village rights have been completed.

Progress was made in all the Circles in demarcating boundaries and care taken to maintain existing boundary pillars. The total expenditure on this object incurred during the year was Rs. 7,554 against Rs. 7,396 in 1884-85. In the Central Circle the demarcation of the Kumaun Iron Company's forests is said to have "progressed from some unexplained cause" with extraordinary slowness. The matter has been separately before the Government, with the result that the Settlement Officer has been exonerated from negligence. The forests in question are interspersed with frequent patches of cultivation, and numerous private rights of an intricate character had to be enquired into and determined.

In the Oudh Circle the Conservator notices (paragraph 9) the inaction of the Nipálese authorities with regard to clearing the boundary on the Nipál side. The Darbár has lately issued, at the instance of the Government of India, stringent orders on the subject to the officials responsible for the work, and the boundary lines will probably be kept in future in better order. In the School Circle the demarcation work performed by Mr. Hearle in the leased forests of Tehri-Garhwál was completed by the erection of boundary pillars. In all the Circles the work of inspecting existing boundary marks seems to have been properly performed by the respective officers.

The expenditure under surveys and working plans in each Circle as compared with that in the previous year was as follows :—

Circles.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central	2,691	1,407
Oudh	...	1,052
School	2,465	2,664

In the Central Circle permanent working plans for all the hill divisions are said to be progressing towards completion in the Dehra office. In this Circle survey work is practically finished, and it remains with the School Conservator to see that the data compiled by Messrs. Fernandez and Hearle are rapidly worked out into useful and practical plans. The necessity of the early completion of these plans in the provincial forests has been repeatedly pointed out, in the interests not only of the Government, but of the officers who succeed each other in the administration of them. And however interesting and valuable may be the dissertations which the examination of them suggests, they must be separately considered if the several plans are to be brought to a speedy completion. In the Oudh Circle none of the permanent plans are yet in an advanced stage, and the fellings and export are still regulated by the temporary plans which have from time to time been sanctioned. The commencement made in the Kheri Division by a party from the School was interrupted by a change of method induced by a further experience of the forests; but 6,000 acres were carefully surveyed with results very creditable to the more summary estimates of the Conservator which have hitherto guided the felling, and a sound basis has been given for more rapid progress in the present winter. In the School Circle good work was done by Mr. Hearle in his valuation of the leased forests in the Tons valley, and by Mr. Fernandez. The necessity noticed by the Conservator for working plans for the Chakráta fuel forests and the Siwálik forests will not be lost sight of.

Little mention is made of the conduct of the subordinate establishment in the reports for the Central and Oudh Circles. More information would be valuable on this point, as the position of the subordinate establishment has of late been considerably improved. It is satisfactory to observe that the Conservator of the School Circle has been able to report, on the whole, an improvement among the foresters and rangers. The reduction effected by some of them in the cost of fire-protection is very encouraging, and the promotions awarded have been well earned.

The number of persons brought before the courts during the year was exactly the same as in 1884-85, though there was a decrease of 27 in the number of cases. The subjoined table gives the chief details :—

Circles.	Cases before the courts.	Prosecutions.				Cases compounded.	
		Convictions.		*Acquittals.*		Number of persons.	Amount received in compensation.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
							Rs.
Central... ...	139	113	252	22	71	368	1,147
Oudh	60	53	93	7	14	104	Not given.
School	14	12	26	2	10	184	950
Total ...	213	178	371	31	95	656	...
Total for 1885-86 ...	240	197	373	41	93	...	3,750

These figures certainly do not indicate that the forest law in these provinces is worked with undue rigour. Otherwise, they call for little remark. Speaking generally, the great bulk of the cases related to petty thefts of forest produce and unlawful grazing. There is a considerable decrease in the number of cases compounded; but as there has been no increase in prosecutions, the falling off, despite the favour with which composition as a mode of punishment is usually and deservedly regarded, is not a matter of serious regret.

The following statement compares the fire-conservancy operations of the year with those of 1885 :—

Circles.		Area attempted to be protected.	Area actually protected.	Failures.	Percentage of failures.	Cost during the year.	Cost per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	
Central	1884-85	256,895	256,364	531	·20	15,966	11·9 pies.
	1885-86	263,287	263,017	270	·10	18,224	13·2 ,,
Oudh	1884-85	253,968	251,490	2,478	·9	11,805	8·9 ,,
	1885-86	357,448	345,283	12,165	3·40	11,589	6·1 ,,
School	1884-85	228,442	227,706	736	0·3	10,352	8·7 ,,
	1885-86	326,875	313,274	13,601	4·1	8,993	5·2 ,,
Total	1884-85	739,305	735,560	3,745	·5	38,123	9·9 pies.
	1885-86	947,610	921,574	26,036	2·7	38,806	7·9 ,,

Three facts are brought out by this table—*first*, that, in the Oudh and School Circles combined, fire-protection has been extended to about 200,000 additional acres hitherto unprotected; *secondly*, that, in these Circles, the percentage of failures has considerably increased; and *thirdly*, that, in them, the cost per acre has greatly diminished. In the School Circle there was comparatively little change. The increased area placed under protection in the Oudh and School Circles, accompanied by an actual decrease in expenditure, is very satisfactory. In both these Circles the fire-protected area now amounts to half the total area of the reserved forest. In the Central Circle it amounts to about one-fourth. In avoiding failures, the Central Division was again very successful; but this must be partly attributed to a heavy winter and an unusually wet spring. In the Oudh and the School Circles considerable areas were burnt; but in the case only of the Saháranpur Division of the latter Circle does the damage seem to have been severe. Elsewhere, merely grass and sparse jungle suffered. As regards the cost of protection per acre, all comparisons must be made subject to the principle that the cost necessarily varies with situation and class of forest. Thus the hill forests of the Naini Tal Division cost only 2·63 pies per acre to protect, while the submontane jungles of the Bhábar cost 14·92 pies. Similarly, the deodar forests of Jaunsár in the School Circle cost 3·1 pies an acre, while the mixed forests of the Dún cost 6·3 pies.

The amount realized in grazing fees (Rs. 91,689) exceeded by Rs. 11,000 the receipts of 1884-85. No changes in the areas in which grazing is allowed are reported. It would seem, however, from the increase of the fire-protected area in the Oudh Circle, that a considerable portion of the forests hitherto open to grazing has been closed. All protected blocks, however, in this Circle are not closed to grazing, and there is no reason to believe that the local demand for pasturage has anywhere been disregarded. The difficulty, in fact, in this Circle is to render nominal closure effectual in the absence of fencing. The Conservator remarks in general terms on the necessity for excluding sál forests from the grazing area, while utilizing every bit of legitimate grazing-ground. This point has been frequently urged by him in previous reports in the interest of forest reproduction, and his representations have so far been accepted by the Government, that sanction has been given in the case of the more valuable forests in the Circle to the periodical closing of blocks to give seedlings time to spring up. The Government also is entirely of the Conservator's opinion, that the substitution of dried grass or hay for promiscuous grazing, so far as the people can be gradually taught to accommodate themselves to the change, and where means of transport are available, would be an unmixed advantage for forest conservancy. But ancient usage is slow to reform itself, and meanwhile a too rigid insistance on the strictest precepts of scientific

conservancy is apt to embitter the relations of the Forest Department with the people. The ill-success of the experimental sale of dried grass in Lucknow from the Bhira forests is disappointing.

Natural reproduction appears to have been carefully watched in the various Circles, though there is little calling for special remark. The Conservator of the Oudh Circle, as usual, records some instructive observations on the growth of sál and sissu seedlings, which testify to his keen interest in this most important subject. It is satisfactory to learn that, in the valuable but sadly misused forests of his Circle, reproduction is, on the whole, doing very well. In all Circles the advantage of protection from fire and from constant grazing becomes yearly more obvious, and without these auxiliaries the finest forests have little chance of successfully reproducing themselves. Artificial reproduction was carried on with attention and more or less success in all the Circles. In the Central Circle the plantation area remained unaltered. In the Oudh and School Circles it was enlarged by nearly 900 acres. The total charges amounted to Rs. 11,615 against Rs. 13,822 in 1884-85. The receipts were Rs. 1,878, derived from sale of fruit and trees from the Ránikhet nursery. The report on the operations of this useful garden reflects credit on the management. The large number of apple and other grafts distributed year by year among the villages of Kumaun has already considerably increased the fruit supply of these provinces, and will increase it still more largely in future. The thorough order and well-stocked condition of the garden is very satisfactory.

Creeper-cutting seems to have progressed in all Circles as far as funds and establishments permitted. In the Oudh Circle the Conservator notes that it is greatly required in the Bhira forests; and in the School Circle Mr. Fisher similarly specifies certain blocks of sál in the Saháranpur Division. The experiments to ascertain the growth of sál in thinned areas noticed last year were continued by Mr. Greig, and establish beyond dispute that a sál forest grows more rapidly when thinned and fenced. The Conservator's suggestion to try the same experiment in a *young* sál forest has been approved.

The expenditure incurred during the year on communications and buildings is shown below :—

Circles.	Roads and bridges.	Buildings.	Other works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	26,388	9,810	1,460	37,658
Oudh	11,843	13,960	1,181	26,984
School	5,710	9,020	875	15,605
Total ...	43,941	31,705	3,516	80,247
Total, 1884-85 ...	60,581	35,767	5,644	1,01,993

Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of expenditure in all the Circles. In the Oudh Circle 23 miles of new roadway were completed; and in the Central Circle about 28 miles. The greater part of the funds were naturally absorbed in the repair of existing buildings and communications. The Oudh Conservator raises a question of considerable importance in advocating permanent tramways in place of cart-roads from the largest forest depôts to the rail or river. In his opinion, the financial future of some of the forests in his Division turns on the question of cheap carriage from the forest to the nearest railway station. The suggestion will not be lost sight of. That cheap carriage is essential to the proper development of our forests throughout the province has long been apparent, and the Government is always willing to consider any proposals calculated to facilitate this end.

The best general view of the productiveness of the forests during the year is given in the following table :—

	In cubic feet.							
		Class of exports.			*By whom exported.*			
	Total exports.	Selection fellings.	Clearances.	Thinnings.	Government agency.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
Timber	688,211	398,438	258,198	31,575	81,737	507,110	11,495	87,869
Firewood	1,133,079	189,926	933,761	10,390	209,832	806,845	13,558	103,892
Minor produce ...	Rs. 1,32,962	...	...	...	Rs. 4,867	Rs. 1,27,976	Rs. 81	Rs. 38
OUDH CIRCLE.								
Timber	3,909,750	682,466	3,127,436	98,878	1,117,127	378,008	2,394,617	...
Firewood	2,254,230	58,760	1,548,663	648,807	474,110	1,294,712	485,408	20,000
Minor produce ...	Rs. 1,05,209	...	...	...	Rs. 2,796	Rs. 90,635	Rs. 11,788	...
SCHOOL CIRCLE.								
Timber	623,019	438,339	58,790	125,890	151,896	362,198	108,925	...
Firewood	738,211	107,220	390,647	240,344	252,404	473,607	....	12,000
Minor produce ...	Rs. 58,978	...	...	...	Rs. 20	Rs. 58,531	Rs. 15	Rs. 415
Gross Total—								
Timber	5,220,980	1,519,243	3,444,424	256,343	1,350,760	1,247,316	2,515,037	87,869
Firewood ...	4,125,520	355,906	2,873,071	899,541	936,346	2,575,164	498,966	135,892
Minor produce ...	Rs. 2,97,149	...	...	...	Rs. 7,683	Rs. 2,77,142	Rs. 11,884	Rs. 453

Thus the total export of timber and firewood was 9⅛ million cubic feet, of which over 3¾ millions were removed by purchasers, 3¼ millions by free-grantees and right-holders, and 2¼ millions by Government agency. Distributing the produce over the total forest area, as returned at the beginning of the year, the average outturn of wood per square mile was 2,750 cubic feet. The Oudh Circle was the most productive, yielding over 5,000 cubic feet the square mile. The Central Circle yielded only 1,200. The figures for the reserved forests of Lower Bengal may be compared with these. In 1883-84 the Bengal average was 4,167 cubic feet, in 1884-85, 3,382. But though the outturn in Bengal is much larger, both the gross and net revenue are much less. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the gross receipts in 1885-86 were Rs. 426 the square mile, and the net receipts Rs. 142. The corresponding figures for the reserved forests of Bengal in 1884-85 were Rs. 90 and Rs. 16.

The above figures relate to exports. The "yield," that is, the timber actually cut within the year, is shown for the Central and School Circles in the table given below. Similar information is not available for the Oudh Circle.

	Selection fellings.		*Thinnings.*		*Clearances.*		*Total.*	
	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.
Central Circle, 1885-86,	32,052	530,809	52,810	77,851	1,442	14,957	86,334	623,617
Ditto, 1884-85,	29,238	458,820	9,210	11,288	675	2,487	39,123	472,595
School Circle, 1885-86,	9,174	554,788	42,208	122,937	...	...	51,382	677,725
Ditto, 1884-85,	14,099	1,408,771	21,112	147,503	1,735	9,000	36,946	1,565,274

These figures show all timber felled within the year whether by villagers, contractors, or departmentally. In the Central Circle an addition of 213,696 cubic feet has to be made for dry fallen trees, and the yield of timber, after certain deductions, is brought up to 761,192 cubic feet. Taking the total yield of each Circle as given above, the falling off in the School Circle is noticeable. Though more trees were felled, the yield was less by nearly 900,000 cubic feet than in 1884-85. The selection fellings yielded only 60 cubic feet per tree against 100 in 1884-85, and the thinnings not 3 cubic feet in place of 7. The Conservator notices the fact that smaller

trees were felled; but he does not say whether it was due to the exhaustion of the forests, or merely to a temporary change in the working system. The increase in the number of trees thinned out in the Central Circle is remarkable. The Conservator reports that most of them were half-dried standing "poles" from the Garhwál Division.

The departmental operations carried on during the year in the three Circles are shown in the table below:—

Circles.	1885-86.		1884-85.	
	Trees.	Cubic feet.	Trees.	Cubic feet.
Central	7,494	152,376	3,437	72,863
Oudh	38,154	...	10,543	501,549
School	4,788	224,569	2,293	229,358
Total	50,436	...	16,273	...

The increase in the number of trees felled was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in yield. A large number of crooked, under-sized trees were included in the "selection" fellings of all three Circles. To complete the departmental yield of timber, the quantity obtained by departmental "thinnings" and "clearances" has to be added. The figures are—Central Circle, 6,889 trees (=23,756 cubic feet) against 691 trees (=2,902 cubic feet) in 1884-85; School Circle, 22,522 trees (=48,148 cubic feet) against 11,732 trees (=52,677 cubic feet) in 1884-85. Adding these figures to the "selection" fellings, the total number of trees felled by departmental agency in the Central Circle was 14,383 (=176,132 cubic feet) against 4,128 trees (=75,765 cubic feet, in 1884-85; and in the School Circle 27,310 (=272,717 cubic feet) against 14,025 trees (=282,035 cubic feet) in 1884-85. The increase of outturn in the Central Circle was occasioned by special fellings for sleepers in the Kumaun and Garhwál Divisions, and by extensive thinnings in the growing jungles of Bánda, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur. In the School Circle the increase was almost entirely due to thinnings in Dehra Dún and Saháranpur; and though twice the number of trees was cut, the quantity of wood put on stock was not materially changed. Similar figures are not available for the Oudh Circle. It is known, however, that 1,664,210 cubic feet of timber were received into the Oudh Circle depôts during 1885-86. Taking this, in the absence of more precise information, as the yield of all trees felled departmentally in the Circle, the officers of the Oudh Circle had three times as much to do in the felling of timber and its preparation for the market as those of the other two Circles combined.

The value of timber in stock in the depôts at the beginning and end of the year is shown in the following table:—

Circles.	*At beginning.*		*At end.*	
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Central	66,246	35,629	30,581	33,770
Oudh	1,020,211	6,00,194	1,705,908	6,90,498
School	...	88,691	...	66,922

The increase in the closing stocks in the Oudh Circle is due to the non-delivery within the year of sleepers prepared for export.

The financial results of the year's operations are shown in the appended tables :—

Receipts, expenditure, and surplus.

Circles.	Receipts.					Expenditure.					Surplus.				
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	5,04,037	4,14,003	5,34,280	4,92,497	4,43,133	3,04,893	2,86,648	2,65,892	2,61,912	2,64,479	1,99,144	1,27,355	2,68,388	2,30,585	1,78,654
Oudh ...	3,11,145	3,84,430	3,05,538	7,77,021	6,81,712	2,24,506	2,88,707	4,89,214	5,50,758	5,03,197	86,639	95,723	3,16,324	2,26,263	1,78,515
School ...	2,50,911	2,14,970	2,71,565	3,02,801	3,36,649	3,86,813	2,63,669	2,86,778	2,07,432	2,06,842	—1,35,902	—48,699	—15,213	95,369	1,29,807
Total ...	10,66,093	10,13,403	16,11,383	15,72,319	14,61,494	9,16,212	8,39,024	10,41,884	10,20,102	9,74,518	1,49,881	1,74,379	5,69,499	5,52,217	4,86,976

Receipts and expenditure under the headings of departmental timber operations, other revenue, and formation, &c., of forests.

Circles.	*Departmental timber operations.*			*Other revenue.*			*Formation, protection, and improvement.*	Net surplus.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ... 1884-85 ...	1,18,216	69,773	48,443	3,74,281	1,07,028	2,67,253	85,111	2,30,585
Central ... 1885-86 ...	1,22,256	86,700	35,556	3,20,877	90,147	2,30,730	87,632	1,78,654
Oudh ... 1884-85 ...	6,13,071	3,76,647	2,36,424	1,63,950	77,127	86,823	96,984	2,26,263
Oudh ... 1885-86 ...	5,11,660	3,30,036	1,81,624	1,70,053	80,170	89,883	92,991	1,78,516
School ... 1884-85 ...	1,50,759	79,235	71,524	1,52,042	34,137	1,17,905	94,060	95,369
School ... 1885-86 ...	1,80,643	78,777	1,01,866	1,56,006	35,675	1,20,331	92,391	1,29,806
Total... 1884-85 ...	8,82,046	5,25,655	3,56,391	6,90,273	2,18,292	4,71,981	2,76,155	5,52,217
Total... 1885-86 ...	8,14,559	4,95,513	3,19,046	6,46,936	2,05,992	4,40,944	2,73,014	4,86,976

Details of receipts under principal heads.

Circles.	Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency.		Timber and other produce removed from the forest by consumers or purchasers.		Confiscated drift and waif wood.		Forests not managed by Government.		Miscellaneous.		Total.
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1,18,216	1,22,256	3,69,051	3,12,269	587	1,458	148	...	4,495	7,150	4,92,497 / 4,43,133
Oudh ...	6,12,654	5,11,216	1,52,723	1,58,306	3,234	3,994	...	...	8,410	8,196	7,77,021 / 6,81,712
School ...	1,50,759	1,80,917	1,32,971	1,33,075	7,140	11,128	8,784	9,517	3,147	2,012	3,02,804 / 3,36,649
Total...	8,81,629	8,14,389	6,54,745	6,03,650	10,961	16,580	8,932	9,517	16,052	17,358	15,72,319 / 14,61,494

Expenditure on conservancy and works.

Circles.	Timber and other produce removed by Government agency.	Timber and other produce removed by consumers and purchasers.	Confiscated drift and waif wood.	Rent of leased forests.	Live-stock, stores, tools and plant.	Communications and buildings.	Demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central... 1884-85 ...	36,421	21,619	...	4,591	9,257	40,312	25,910	657	1,38,767
Central... 1885-86 ...	52,044	21,867	1	952	9,096	37,658	24,609	2,675	1,48,902
Oudh ... 1884-85 ...	3,49,895	10,856	116	...	7,202	40,895	30,823	4,447	4,44,195
Oudh ... 1885-86 ...	3,23,996	11,756	464	...	7,958	26,985	25,045	2,329	3,98,533
School ... 1884-85 ...	51,704	9,591	4,128	8,501	4,729	20,787	22,181	9,147	1,30,768
School ... 1885-86 ...	59,859	10,228	4,367	14,501	2,806	15,605	17,780	5,259	1,30,405
Total... 1884-85 ...	4,38,020	42,066	4,244	13,092	21,188	1,01,994	78,914	14,251	7,13,730
Total... 1885-86 ...	4,35,899	43,851	4,832	15,453	19,860	80,248	67,434	10,263	6,77,840

Expenditure on establishments.

Circles.	Salaries.		Travelling allowances.		Contingencies.		Total.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1,05,520	99,383	12,417	11,422	5,209	4,771	1,23,146	1,15,576
Oudh ...	85,982	85,930	16,066	13,826	4,506	4,908	1,06,554	1,04,664
School ...	63,651	62,661	7,418	7,510	5,595	6,266	76,664	76,437
Total ...	2,55,153	2,47,974	35,901	32,758	15,310	15,945	3,06,364	2,96,677

The gross receipts for the three Circles were Rs. 14,61,496 against Rs. 15,72,319 in 1884-85, and the expenditure Rs. 9,74,518 against Rs. 10,20,102. The net surplus was Rs. 4,86,976, or Rs. 65,241 less than in 1884-85. The diminution in receipts was confined to the Central and Oudh Circles, as in the School Circle both the gross receipts and the net surplus improved. It is satisfactory to find that in both the Central and Oudh Circles the decrease was really nominal, being due to causes which prevented the whole proceeds of the year's operations from being credited to the Department within the year.

Taking first the Central Circle, the receipts were Rs. 4,43,133 against Rs. 4,92,497 in 1884-85; the charges Rs. 2,64,479 against Rs. 2,61,912; and the surplus Rs. 1,78,654 against Rs. 2,30,585: of the gross receipts, departmental operations yielded Rs. 1,22,256 against Rs. 1,18,216 in 1884-85. The slight increase, here shown was due to the sleeper works in progress. The charges under this head aggregate Rs. 86,700 against Rs. 69,773: departmental operations were, therefore, less profitable than in the previous year; and this was in truth due, as has since appeared, to an unnecessary fastidiousness in the selection and workmanship of the sleepers the Conservator was instructed to supply. Deducting the receipts from departmental operations, the revenue from other sources amounted to Rs. 3,20,877 against Rs. 3,74,281 in 1884-85. The chief items were *(a)* from timber removed by consumers or purchasers, Rs. 1,76,066 against Rs. 2,43,874 in 1884-85; *(b)* bamboos, Rs. 72,052 against Rs. 63,871; *(c)* grazing and fodder grass, Rs. 27,721 against Rs. 20,799; *(d)* other minor produce, Rs. 26,744 against Rs. 28,264. The falling off is virtually restricted to *(a)*, and is attributed to the temporary check put on the export traffic in timber during February and March by abnormal rain in those months. Under the system in force in Kumaun and Garhwál the revenue from timber cut by merchants in the forests is solely derived from royalties levied at the time of export. If, as in the present case, timber after having been prepared for export has to lie till April before the roads become passable, the royalty due on it falls into the receipts of the next year. The Conservator shows that the receipts for April to June, 1886, were Rs. 66,374 in excess of the receipts for these months in 1884-85. This, taken in conjunction with the fact that the demand for timber showed no falling off, seems to show that the decrease in the receipts of the Circle and in its surplus is nominal. The small increase (Rs. 2,569) in the total Circle expenditure seems to be entirely due to the cost of sleeper operations. Under other heads the expenditure decreased.

The receipts of the Oudh Circle were Rs. 6,81,712 against Rs. 7,77,021 in 1884-85; the charges Rs. 5,03,197 against Rs. 5,50,758; and the surplus Rs. 1,78,515 against Rs. 2,26,263. Of the gross receipts Rs. 5,11,660 was derived from departmental operations against Rs. 6,13,071 in 1884-85. As "other revenue" amounted

Rs. 1,70,053 against Rs. 1,63,950, the decrease is seen to have occurred under departmental operations. The explanation is, that the year opened with very small outstanding debts due to the Department by the Railway Companies on account of sleepers supplied in the previous year, but closed with outstandings of over Rs. 1,00,000. Of these outstandings Rs. 59,059 had actually been transferred to the Department by the State Railways in March, though not shown in the accounts. Subject to this explanation the actual surplus exceeded that of 1884-85, and the departmental operations were very successful. The expenditure chargeable to them was Rs. 3,80,306 against Rs. 3,76,647 in 1884-85, the decrease being attributed to the interruption of cartage operations in February and March owing to heavy rains. The profits of the year (including "assets") under all heads of revenue were Rs. 2,96,437. Stocks in hand show an increase of Rs. 90,000, being sleepers which would have been delivered within the year had the weather permitted. The increase of stocks during the last five years is very noticeable. They now aggregate seven lakhs in value against 3½ lakhs in March, 1882. As, however, they mostly consist of sleepers or of logs for sleepers, their value may be presumed to be covered by existing contracts.

The receipts of the School Circle were Rs. 3,36,649 against Rs. 3,02,801 in 1884-85; the expenditure Rs. 2,06,842 against Rs. 2,07,432, and the surplus Rs. 1,29,807 against Rs. 95,369. The steady improvement in the financial position of the Circle is gratifying. Three years ago the balance-sheet showed a deficit larger than the present surplus. Of the total receipts Rs. 1,80,643 was realized from departmental operations against Rs. 1,50,759 in 1884-85. The expenditure on the same was Rs. 78,777 against Rs. 79,235. Eight-ninths of the departmental receipts belonged to the Jaunsár Division, being due partly to sleeper operations and partly to sales of timber and fuel in Chakráta. In this Circle, the outstandings on account of advances are comparatively small; still they have increased during the year from Rs. 5,885 to Rs. 17,702, and the Government has recently thought it necessary to instruct Conservators of Circles to exercise the strictest vigilance both in granting and in recovering advances.

Mines and Quarries.

Including the arrears of previous years, the demand on account of iron and copper mines, the water mills and stone quarries, in Kumaun and Garhwál, for the revenue year 1884-85, was Rs. 13,154, of which Rs. 13,061 were collected, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 93.

Trade.

Registration of the following traffic was effected during the year 1885-86 :—

(a) Traffic with Tibet and Nipál.

(b) Traffic crossing the Bengal frontier by the rivers Ganges and Gogra.

(c) Traffic passing over the Ganges and Jumna Canals.

(d) Traffic by rail with the ports and neighbouring provinces, as well as among the different divisions of the united provinces.

Traffic with Tibet and Nipál.

The total trade amounted to 39 lakhs of maunds, of which over 98 per cent. pertained to Nipál. The total traffic in the preceding year came to 37 lakhs of maunds. The increase occurred in grain, oilseeds, and fibres imported from Nipál, and in cotton-goods and salt exported to Nipál.

	Mds.
Increase in grain imported from Nipál	3,51,153
Ditto oilseeds ditto	1,12,919
Ditto fibres ditto	25,929
Increase in cotton-goods exported to Nipál	4,227
Ditto salt ditto	7,647
Less decrease in timber imported from Nipál	3,06,620

The total traffic in each of the main staples of trade with Tibet and Nipál and the share of the several frontier districts are noted in the following table :—

	Total transaction.	Garhwál.	Kumaun.	Pilibhít.	Kheri.	Bahraich.	Gonda.	Basti.	Gorakhpur.
IMPORTS FROM TIBET—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Borax	28,903	1,427	27,476	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	32,569	22,772	9,797	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool	2,859	1,476	1,383	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTS FROM NIPAL—									
Grain	14,11,866	...	20	42,111	56,172	6,45,618	21,633	3,97,224	2,49,088
Oilseeds	2,55,373	...	...	2,968	4,086	1,85,373	25,567	28,259	9,120
Timber	18,97,555	...	...	49,301	5,00,906	5,86,725	4,496	1,540	7,54,587
Fibrous products ...	55,043	...	101	62	182	366	3,904	4,237	46,196
Ghi	19,153	...	598	657	1,634	8,630	1,239	1,970	4,425
Drugs	36,085	...	575	814	2,312	19,790	194	7,775	4,625
Spices	14,573	...	803	545	2,945	7,765	59	1,318	1,138
EXPORTS TO TIBET—									
Cotton-goods ...	449	134	315	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain	55,500	25,440	30,060	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	5,171	203	4,968	...	...	...	...	...	...
EXPORTS TO NIPAL—									
Cotton	3,379	...	...	...	35	215	...	1,999	1,030
Cotton-goods	31,928	...	1,018	596	1,448	7,842	1,951	5,348	13,725
Salt	69,652	...	2,296	3,672	14,850	25,119	5,485	9,378	8,852
Sugar	24,350	...	707	692	6,467	11,547	227	1,784	2,926
Other provisions ...	73,278	...	49	42	3,946	46,707	5,179	8,562	8,793

River traffic with Bengal.

This traffic was gauged at Ballia on the Ganges and at Maniar on the Gogra as being the nearest marts of any importance to the Bengal frontier. Trained muharrirs were stationed in boats at each of the stations to register the passing boat traffic.

The total traffic by the river Ganges amounted to 15 lakhs of maunds.

Despatches consisted of cotton, gram and smaller grain, oilseeds, sugar (principally unrefined), and Mirzapur stone; while the bulk of the imports consisted of rice, salt, sugar (refined), tobacco, and wood. Transactions were for the most part confined between the neighhouring marts of the two provinces:—

	Mds.
Total exports to Bengal	10,05,804
Exports of cotton	23,605
Ditto grain	2,81,778
Ditto oilseeds	1,19,522
Ditto sugar	1,76,260
Ditto stone	2,46,225
Total imports from Bengal	4,93,634
Imports of salt	36,211
Ditto grain	1,66,618
Ditto sugar	25,188
Ditto tobacco	61,513
Ditto wood	1,02,855

The traffic over the Gogra amounted to over 67 lakhs of maunds. It consisted chiefly of exports of grain, principally wheat and gram, oilseeds, sugar (unrefined), and timber. Much of this consisted of long distance traffic intended for the port of Calcutta, reaching its destination either direct by river or changing hands and taking the rail at Patna. The imports formed but one-tenth part of the total traffic, and consisted principally of consignments of Cheshire salt, tobacco, iron, and gunny-bags :—

	Mds.
Total exports by the river Gogra	67,34,734
Exports of grain	48,03,992
Ditto oilseeds	12,13,931
Ditto sugar	4,60,991
Ditto timber	96,044
Total imports by the river Gogra	6,77,854
Imports of salt	3,97,161
Ditto tobacco	73,398
Ditto iron	51,221
Ditto gunnybags	23,648

Canal traffic.—This traffic was registered on the block system in the offices of the Traffic Manager, Ganges Canal, and Executive Engineer, Agra Canal.

The traffic over the Agra Canal consisted principally of despatches of stone from Agra in exchange of grain and gúr received from the Gurgaon and Delhi districts :—

	Mds.
Total traffic	4,49,286
Exports of stone from Agra	1,74,787
Imports of grain from the Panjáb	2,09,611
Ditto undrained sugar (gúr) ditto	33,119

The total traffic on the Ganges Canal amounted to 13½ lakhs of maunds, comprising imports of cotton, sugar (gúr), and grain into Cawnpore, and grain and building materials sent from one wharf to another in the Meerut Division :—

	Mds.
Total traffic	13,46,652
Imports of cotton into Cawnpore	50,850
Ditto sugar (gúr) ditto	51,206
Ditto salt ditto	17,205
Ditto grain ditto	1,05,695
Local traffic of grain in the Meerut Division	57,282
Ditto building materials in the Meerut Division ...	1,34,542

Rail-borne trade.—Registration of this traffic on the block system continued in the Audit Offices of the East Indian Railway, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, North-West Railway, and in the offices of the Examiners of Accounts, Cawnpore-Achneyra, and Rájputána-Malwa Railways.

The number of external blocks was increased by five. Sindh, which was formerly included with the Panjáb, and Berar, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, which formerly appeared as one block under the name of Southern India, were each formed into a separate block. The number of internal blocks remained unchanged. During the year the Bengal and North-West Railway was extended to Patna, the Oudh and Rohilkhand line extended to Saháranpur, and the Midland line completed to Chaura station, this side of the Jumna opposite Kálpi.

Of the Bengal and North-West Railway stations those lying in Bahraich and Gonda were included in the Oudh block, those in Basti and Gorakhpur in the Benares block, and those lying in Behar outside the province were included in the Bengal block. Of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway extension stations from Saháranpur to Laksar were included in the Meerut Division, and the rest in Rohilkhand Division, while the whole of the Midland line up to Chaura was included in the Allahabad block.

The total traffic during the year which these provinces transacted with the ports and the neighbouring provinces and Native States amounted to 463 lakhs of maunds, against 371 lakhs of maunds in the preceding year. Nearly half of this increase was due to increased exports of wheat, which during the year reached to 81,73,575 maunds, the highest yet recorded. The total traffic with each of the provinces and the ports is compared in the following table with the traffic of the preceding year:—

Ports and Provinces.	Exports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Imports into North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta Port	1,11,81,216	71,49,889	37,02,145	33,01,925
Bombay do.	32,74,119	19,27,672	3,93,923	3,81,010
Bengal, excluding Calcutta... ...	35,17,405	25,80,137	74,01,644	57,56,383
Central Provinces	4,54,944	5,68,703	2,11,201	3,99,270
Rájputána and Central India ...	29,00,935	27,18,146	40,61,089	47,71,589
Panjáb	36,25,941	32,03,340	32,61,342	37,68,915
Sindh	2,51,228		46,886	
Berar	85,016	4,90,109	39,823	72,928
Hyderabad	4,767		363	
Mysore	629		67	
Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay Port.	6,47,194		11,61,486	
Madras Presidency	73,132		2,432	
Total ...	2,60,16,526	1,86,37,996	2,02,82,401	1,84,52,022

Among the exports, next to wheat the principal increases occurred under cotton, rice, gram, and linseed; among imports, the increases occurred under cotton goods, coal, and railway plant and rolling-stock:—

Exports.	*Lakhs of maunds.*	*Imports.*	*Lakhs of maunds.*
Total increase	74	Total increase	18
Increase under wheat ...	43¾	Increase under cotton goods ...	1¼
Ditto rice ...	5	Ditto coal ...	11½
Ditto gram ...	16¼	Ditto railway plant and rolling-stock ...	7
Ditto cotton ...	2½		
Ditto linseed ...	10½		

Public Works.

(*a*)—*Buildings and Roads Branch.*

Early in the year the Supreme Government addressed this Government with a request that reductions might be made in the Provincial and Local budgets for 1885-86, in view to meeting the expenditure which had been incurred on military preparations. In compliance with this demand the Provincial and Imperial Budgets were re-cast, and a circular was addressed to the district boards, pointing out the

necessity which had arisen for curtailing expenditure under all heads of the administration, and asking that each board would specify what sums could be spared from the special grants made to them for the current year. The result of this appeal was the surrender of no less than Rs. 2,74,269 out of Rs. 4,81,500 specially placed at the disposal of the districts. Some boards voluntarily offered to surrender portions of their normal grants. Whilst acknowledging the willingness displayed by the several boards to co-operate with the Government in reduction of expenditure, the Lieutenant-Governor decided that it was only necessary to withdraw a sum of two lakhs from the special grant of five lakhs. In the Provincial Branch a sum of Rs. 2,70,970 was retrenched from the anticipated expenditure, bringing up the total reduction in the Public Works Department of these provinces to Rs. 4,70,970.

The total expenditure incurred during the year 1885-86, under the Public Works Department of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, amounted to Rs. 56,24,745, *viz.*,—

	Rs.
Imperial	2,73,543
Provincial	29,68,224
Local	23,48,604
Contributions	34,374
Total ...	56,24,745

This amount was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Original works	18,16,759
Repairs	23,42,796
Establishment	11,29,405
Thomason Civil Engineering College	1,66,533
Tools and plant	69,183
Suspense	1,00,069
Total ...	56,24,745

Of the sum for original works, *viz.*, Rs. 18,16,759, Rs. 8,10,814 were spent on communications; and the balance, Rs. 10,05,945, on civil buildings and miscellaneous public improvements.

Commenting on the work done as shown by these figures, it is satisfactory to note that of the large sum spent on new works of communication, the amount spent by the local boards under district management was Rs. 5,85,728, whilst Rs. 10,14,508 were expended under the same agency on road repairs. The interest taken by the boards in all matters connected with the communications of their districts has been most marked, both in regard to maintaining existing roads in good repair and in constructing new ones to accommodate increased needs of traffic.

The experience of the past year's working has shown that the boards are fully prepared to carry out the duties entrusted to them in regard to the administration of the local public works. Local needs have been carefully considered and attended to, so far as the funds available permitted. The importance of considering the financial resources at their disposal, when taking up new schemes, has also been more generally recognized by the boards during the past year; and it seems probable that the normal grant has now been practically accepted as the basis on which the public works administration of the district must be carried on, irrespective of any exceptional addition that the Provincial Government may be able to make from time to time in the shape of special grants. Whilst, however, the administration of the local public works has been on the whole satisfactory, some modifications appear to be still required in regard to the actual carrying out of work under existing local arrangements. The experience of the last four years seems to show that the system in force does not permit of sufficiently responsible supervision being

exercised on local public works whilst under execution,—a fact which might in some cases affect the work injuriously, both in respect of quality and of engineering fitness.

It is further to be remarked that the system by which both local and provincial establishments have to be maintained has not proved, so far, an economical arrangement. During the first three years of the present scheme, the cost of the Public Works Department establishment in the entire province rose at the rate of about Rs. 45,000 a year, *viz.*, from Rs. 9,71,499 in 1881-82 to Rs. 11,06,665 in 1884-85. During the year under review, 1885-86, there has been a further increase of Rs. 22,740, bringing the total increase up to Rs. 1,58,000 for the four years that the local system has been in force. In view of the urgent calls which are being made for reduced expenditure in all branches of the public service, these facts have a special importance. The subject has already received the serious attention of Government, and it is under contemplation to make some proposals in view of remedying the present state of affairs.

The artesian well boring operations at Agra, having been continued by the municipality for some time after geological experts had declared all chance of reaching a water-bearing stratum had ceased, were finally ordered to be abandoned, and the operation of drawing the pipes is now in hand. The failure, so far, of the experiment is to be regretted; but there seems no reason why a further trial should not be made in a more favourable locality and with improved apparatus. The Lucknow water-supply must ere long be seriously considered, and in view of the enormous advantages that would accrue to the whole of the province, should an artesian well boring turn out to be feasible, there seems every reason for not allowing the experiment to fall to the ground on account of the failure at Agra.

The chief work under the head of communications has been the military road from Ránibagh to Ránikhet, on which very substantial progress has been made. Its completion will connect the important military station of Ránikhet with the railway system of the province, and should add considerably to the traffic, both of goods and passengers, to be served by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun line.

The necessity for any longer retaining the Roorkee Foundry as a Government institution has long been under consideration. The opening of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway extension through Roorkee, by connecting that station with the main railway systems of India, was thought to be a favourable opportunity for disposing of the Roorkee shops to some private company, if such could be found willing to take over the concern at a fair valuation. Under instructions from this Government, and with the sanction of the Supreme Government, inquiries with this view were made at Bombay, and finally negotiations were commenced with a Bombay firm, representing a London syndicate, for the purchase of the shops. These negotiations have not up to the present led to any final purchase, owing to the syndicate being unable to comply with all the conditions regarding payment. Negotiations are still, however, in hand, and there seems a probability of the sale being finally completed on satisfactory terms.

The most important building in these provinces completed during the year was the Muir Central College at Allahabad. The opening ceremony, which was presided over by His Excellency the Viceroy, took place on the 8th April, 1886, in presence of a large assemblage. The foundation-stone was laid by Lord Northbrook in December, 1873, so that the entire work has occupied 12 years and 4 months in its execution. The building, constructed from the design of Mr. R. Emerson, C.E., the well-known architect, has cost up to the date of its opening Rs. 6,80,000. Its execution has been throughout in the hands of Mr. Heinig, Provincial Executive Engineer of Allahabad, who has carried on the work in addition to his regular duties, and full effect has been given to the architectural features of Mr. Emerson's striking and effective design.

The only event to be noted in connection with the establishment of the department during the year was the retirement of Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government, in July, 1885, under the 55-year rule. He was succeeded in the post of Chief Engineer and Secretary by Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., who was transferred to these provinces from the corresponding appointment under the Government of Burma.

The following table shows the revenue realized during 1885-86, as compared with the estimate for the same year and the actuals for 1884-85 :—

Service.	1885-86.			1884-85.	
	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Total.	Actuals.	Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	700	880	880	352	352
Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	700	880	880	352	352
Provincial.					
Rent of buildings	14,000	17,592		11,572	
Sales of produce	20,200	8,637		9,165	
Ditto houses, lands, &c.		5,021		795	
Ditto old materials		3,479		5,882	
Ditto tools and plant		546		6,801	
Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Engineering (Civil) College.	3,500	2,575		5,883	
Ferry receipts	...	...		1,242	
Unclaimed deposits	...	...		157	
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous ...	3,500	41,938		2,759	
Profits from Roorkee Workshops	1,25,000	...		1,15,848	
Thomason Civil Engineering College receipts,	5,000	1,84,935		10,848	
Value of Gogra river bridge-of-boats made over to Bengal and North-West Railway Company.	99,800	99,774		...	
Total ...	2,71,000	3,64,497	3,64,497	1,70,952	1,70,952
Local Incorporated.					
Rent of buildings	1,500	1,620		1,705	
Sales of ditto	11,000	4,438		...	
Ditto tools and plant		997		657	
Ditto produce		5,849		4,886	
Ditto old materials		818		1,096	
Value of materials received from old buildings,		...		...	
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous... ...	500	1,446		1,651	
Total ...	13,000	15,168	15,168	9,995	9,995
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,84,000	3,80,545	3,80,545	1,81,299	1,81,299

The excess receipts of Rs. 93,497 over the revised estimate under Provincial is accounted for as follows:—

	Rs.
Amount of revenue receipts brought on in the accounts of the Thomason Civil Engineering College for the Press and Book Depôt in connection with the settlement of some old discrepancies in the College accounts	1,45,545
Value of stores and machinery of the late Kumaun Iron Works Company, taken over by the Roorkee Workshops	37,293
Excess profits during the year on account of the Press and Book Depôt attached to the Thomason Civil Engineering College	33,487
Net excess receipts under other heads	2,172
No profits from the Roorkee Workshops	—1,25,000
Total ...	93,497

The budget grants, as finally revised, and the actual expenditure for the year distributed by funds, were as follows:—

BUDGET GRANT.					ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.						
Imperial.		Provincial.	Local.	Total.	*Imperial.*		Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Contributions.	Grand total.
Military.	Civil Works.				Military.	Civil Works.					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
82,000	2,10,400	28,23,000	24,80,000	55,95,400	79,401	1,94,142	29,68,224	23,48,604	55,90,371	34,374	56,24,745

Distributed by service and main heads of account, the expenditure was as follows:—

Service and heads of account.	Original works.	Repairs.	Public Works Department establishment.	Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, establishment.	Tools and plant.	Increase or decrease of suspense balance.	Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	61,219	2,528	14,693	...	961	...	79,401
Civil Works... ...	1,09,639	47,002	34,623	620	2,258	...	1,94,142
Total ...	1,70,858	49,530	49,316	620	3,219	...	2,73,543
Provincial.							
Civil Buildings ...	7,11,538	2,69,297					
Communications ...	2,25,086	8,72,685					
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	11,264	9,120					
Total ...	9,47,888	11,51,102	5,56,051	1,65,913	46,453	1,00,817	29,68,224
Local Incorporated.							
Civil Buildings ...	75,235	1,08,036					
Communications ...	5,85,728	10,14,508					
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	6,944	16,866					
Total ...	6,67,907	11,39,410	5,22,616	...	19,419	—748	23,48,604
Contributions ...	30,106	2,754	1,422	...	92	...	34,374
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,81,675	23,42,796	11,29,405	1,66,533	69,183	1,00,069	56,24,745

The following table compares the final grants with the actual outlay :—

Service.	Final grant.	Actual outlay.	*Outlay compared with grants.*		Percentage of excess or short outlay.
			More.	Less.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial ... { Military ...	82,000	79,401	...	2,599	3·27
Imperial ... { Civil Works ...	2,10,400	1,94,142	...	16,258	8·33
Provincial	28,23,000	29,68,224	1,45,224	...	4·89
Local	24,80,000	23,48,604	...	1,31,396	5·59
Total ...	55,95,400	55,90,371	1,45,224	1,50,253	...

The lapses under the different main heads are as follows, the net short outlay amounting to Rs. 5,029 only :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Excess outlay.	Increase or decrease in suspense balances.	Net short outlay.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial, { Military ...	972	1,972	307	39	*691	...	2,599	*Expenditure in England.
Imperial, { Civil Works.	9,661	998	5,257	342	...	...	16,258	
Provincial	...	...	...	...	—1,45,224	...	—1,46,224	
Local	81,733	20,480	27,704	731	...	+ 748	1,31,396	
Total ...	92,366	23,450	33,168	1,112	—1,45,915	+ 748	5,029	

The usual report was made to the Government of India with this office No. C.1760B.-R., dated 24th June, 1886, but the figures were approximate only. The above statement shows that the actual lapse was but a small amount.

The expenditure under the different heads of service—Imperial, Provincial, and Local—was as follows :—

IMPERIAL.

Military Works.

	Rs.	Rs.
Accommodation for troops	1,573	
General cantonment works	98	
Fortifications	899	
Military lines of communication	61,186	
		63,756
Public Works Department establishment proper	14,693	
Tools and plant	961	
		15,654
Total ...		79,410

Civil Works.

Customs	247	
Opium	82,689	
Postal	40,720	
Telegraph	28,563	
Administration	4,422	
		1,56,641
Public Works Department establishment proper	35,243	
Tools and plant	2,258	
		37,501
Total ...		1,94,142
GRAND TOTAL, IMPERIAL ...		2,73,552

PROVINCIAL.

Civil Buildings.

		Rs.
Forest		8,722
Government Experimental Farm		1,924
Administration		2,69,447
Minor departments		19,587
Law and Justice		1,14,292
Ecclesiastical		18,686
Jails		3,16,150
Police		1,37,436
Educational		69,593
Medical		8,312
Miscellaneous		24,575
	9,88,724	
Deduct contributions...	7,889	
Total		9,80,835

Communications.

Roads and bridges		9,51,279
Boat-bridges and ferries		1,12,739
Accommodation for travellers		35,353
	10,99,371	
Deduct contributions...	1,600	
Total		10,97,771

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Miscellaneous public improvements		22,964
Deduct contributions...	2,580	
Total		20,384
Public Works Department establishment		7,21,964
Tools and plant		46,453
Total		7,68,417
Grand total		28,67,407
Add increase in suspense balances		1,00,817
GRAND TOTAL, PROVINCIAL		29,68,224

LOCAL.

Civil Buildings.

Minor departments		404
Educational		1,12,371
Medical		67,949
Miscellaneous		9,220
	1,89,944	
Deduct contributions...	6,673	
Total		1,83,271

Communications.

Roads and bridges		15,94,252
Accommodation for travellers		14,313
	16,08,565	
Deduct contributions...	8,329	
Total		16,00,236

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

		Rs.
Miscellaneous public improvements		31,113
Deduct contributions		7,303
	Total ...	23,810
Public Works Department establishment		5,22,616
Tools and plant		19,419
	Total ...	5,42,035
	Grand total ...	23,49,352
Deduct decrease in suspense balances		748
	GRAND TOTAL, LOCAL ...	23,48,604

The total expenditure during the year has been Rs. 55,90,371, as shown above, against a final total grant of Rs. 55,95,400.

TOOLS AND PLANT.

The expenditure under this head was distributed as follows:—

		Rs.
Imperial ...	Military Works	961
	Civil Works	2,258
	Total ...	3,219
Provincial		46,453
Local Incorporated		19,419
Contributions		92
	Total ...	69,183
which is 1·23 per cent. on the gross outlay of ... ... and 1·66 per cent. on the expenditure (Rs. 41,59,555) on works and repairs.		56,24,745

ESTABLISHMENT.

The amount charged for establishment was Rs. 11,29,405, or Rs. 22,740 in excess of expenditure during 1884-85, distributed as follows:—

		Rs.
Imperial ...	Military Works	14,693
	Civil Works	34,623
	Total ...	49,316
Provincial		5,56,051
Local Incorporated		5,22,616
Contributions		1,422
	Total ...	11,29,405

Sub-divided into different heads, the establishment charges and percentages on totals work out as follows:—

	Amount. Rs.	*Percentages.*
Direction	1,83,898	16·29
Accounts	50,742	4·49
Construction	8,94,765	79·22
Total ...	11,29,405	100·00

The following table shows the percentage of establishment to works, total outlay, and final budget grants :—

Service.	Total final grant.	Actual outlay, including establishment and tools and plant.	Establishment charges.	Outlay on works, repairs, and suspense only.	Percentage of establishment charges— To grant, columns 2 and 4.	To outlay, columns 3 and 4.	To works only, columns 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Imperial ... Military Works ...	82,000	79,401	14,693	63,747	17·92	18·50	23·05
Imperial ... Civil Works ...	(a)2,08,400	(c)1,93,522	(e)34,623	1,56,641	16·61	17·89	22·10
Provincial	26,50,000	28,02,311	5,56,051	21,99,807	20·98	19·84	25·28
Thomason College establishment,	(b)1,75,000	(d)1,66,533	...	...	...	...	...
Local Incorporated	24,80,000	23,48,604	5,22,616	18,06,569	21·07	22·25	28·93
Contributions. Grants-in-aid ...	784	812		812			
Contributions. Works entirely from contributions.	56,395	35,562	1,422	32,048	4·52	4·23	4·44
Total ...	56,52,579	56,24,745	11,29,405	42,59,624	19·98	20·08	26·74

(a) Excludes Imperial grant of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, as per Local Government's No. C.601B.-R., dated 29th May, 1885.

(b) Includes Imperial grant of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, as per Local Government's No. C.601B.-R., dated 29th May, 1885.

(c) Excludes a charge of Rs. 620 against sanction of Rs. 2,000 [see (a) above].

(d) Includes ditto ditto ditto ditto.

(e) Excludes ditto ditto ditto [see (c) above].

The expenditure on original works under the several heads and sub-heads is summarized in the following paragraphs, details being given of the more important works.

IMPERIAL.

Military Works.

An expenditure of Rs. 61,228 was incurred from the military grant. The principal expenditure (Rs. 61,186) was on the new cart-road from Ránibagh to Ránikhet.

Civil Works.

Opium.—Rupees 56,503 was spent on works in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The opium godown at Etah was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 13,725 against an estimate of Rs. 13,765. The amount spent in 1885-86 was Rs. 1,274. The remaining buildings at this place are being proceeded with, the prohibition against their construction, owing to an intention of removing the head-quarters of the civil station, having been removed.

An expenditure of Rs. 29,090 was incurred during the year, against an estimate amounting to Rs. 48,479 on the leaf godown at the Gházipur factory. The foundation plinth and 9 feet of superstructure were re-built and iron roof made ready.

The superstructure was completed, and two-thirds of the roof put on, of the new chest godown in the factory at Gházipur, at a cost of Rs. 8,870 (during the year) against an estimate of Rs. 11,001.

The godown at Barhalganj in the Gorakhpur district was finished this year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,125, and the total amount Rs. 19,059 against an estimate of Rs. 19,310.

Postal.—An expenditure of Rs. 27,581 was incurred during the year. The only work of importance under construction was the postal workshops at Aligarh. The new press building was almost completed, also the enlargement and roofing of the old paper godown. A total expenditure of Rs. 38,870 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 53,260. The amount expended during the year was Rs. 9,689.

Telegraph.—The expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 24,629.

The following works were in progress :—

A new telegraph office at Lucknow, the expenditure on which during the year was Rs. 9,468. The building has been completed at a cost of Rs. 23,999; the estimate amounted to Rs. 24,614.

A new telegraph office at Benares. Expenditure during the year Rs. 7,707. The work is in progress.

PROVINCIAL.

Civil Buildings.

Forests.—The first block of quarters for the students of the Forest School at Dehra was completed, with subsidiary buildings, at a total cost of Rs. 17,453. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 8,723.

Administration.—The year's expenditure on works under this head amounts to Rs. 1,69,533. The most important works are the following :—

Work.	District.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during year.	Total expenditure to date.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Tahsíli at Sitarganj ...	Tarái district,	13,017	1,435	13,368	Work completed.
Additional block, Deputy Commissioner's kacheri.	Bara Banki ...	16,257	6,980	10,695	Treasury portion of block completed; remainder built up to verandah roof level.
Tahsíli at Fatehpur ...	Ditto ...	14,426	3,421	13,357	Work almost completed.
Combined tahsíli and thána at Mohan.	Unao ...	16,418	949	15,261	Completed.
Ditto ditto at Misrikh,	Sitapur ...	23,760	1,871	24,008	Ditto.
Treasury at Ballia ...	Ballia ...	15,300	8,899	15,969	Ditto.
Tahsíli at Bansdih ...	Do. ...	21,000	8,357	8,834	Court block half finished, establishment quarters, foundation plinth, and superstructure built; work on well begun.
New distillery at Benares ...	Benares ...	28,617	17,949	26,274	Enclosure wall, gateway, and entrance buildings ready; nine stills and sheds and store-rooms finished, excepting the roofing. Improving wells, laying supply pipes, and building reservoirs still to be done.
Ditto ditto Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	14,500	9,198	15,755	Completed.
Ditto ditto Allahabad...	Allahabad ...	18,495	7,502	7,502	Collecting materials.

Minor Departments.—An expenditure of Rs. 13,885 was incurred for works in these departments during the year. The Meteorological Observatory at Allahabad was nearly completed. The entire expenditure was Rs. 13,106 against an estimate of Rs. 14,333.

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Law and Justice.—Rupees 97,305 were expended on works under this head, of which the following are the most important :—

Work.	District.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during year.	Total expenditure up to date.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Converting the old Museum building into accommodation for the Civil Courts at Lucknow.	Lucknow ...	12,062	6,458	12,435	Completed.
Constructing a court-house for the Subordinate Judge and Munsif at Unao.	Unao ...	11,347	3,062	10,368	Ditto.
Additions to Judge's kacheri, Moradabad.	Moradabad ...	12,850	8,300	12,853	Ditto.
Accommodation for District Courts, Allahabad.	Allahabad ...	97,473	40,192	85,630	All completed, except wood-work.

Ecclesiastical.—There was an expenditure of Rs. 8,266, including a contribution of Rs. 1,069, incurred on works under this head.

Jails.—An expenditure of Rs. 2,66,273 was incurred in buildings of this Department. The most important works are—

Work.	District.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure in previous years.	In current year.	State of work.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Enlarging Central Prison at Fatehgarh.	Farukhabad ...	1,80,521	5,000	88,758	In progress.
Constructing new Central Prison at Bareilly.	Bareilly ...	5,19,861	4,36,444	14,583	Ditto.
Enlargement of new Central Prison at Bareilly.	Ditto ...	1,75,691	21,723	49,082	Ditto.
Constructing new Central Prison at Benares.	Benares ...	5,00,772	4,35,599	51,029	Ditto.
Constructing Superintendent's bungalow at Central Prison, Bareilly.	Bareilly ...	20,035	18,277	3,376	Completed.
Constructing new District Jail,	Rae Bareli ...	2,71,744	2,44,141	298	Work stopped for the want of funds.
Constructing new jail ...	Unao ...	1,45,819	1,13,238	9,007	All the work sanctioned and intended to be done on the original estimate has been finished.
Remodelling and enlarging District Jail.	Kheri ...	63,360	56,778	3,669	Completed.
Ditto ditto ...	Hardoi ...	83,447	6,595	7,482	Materials only collected: work not started yet.

Police.—The total cost to the State for this class of buildings during the year was Rs. 73,875. Thirteen stations and outposts were completed, the expenditure on these new works being Rs. 20,941.

The kotwáli at Cawnpore, after completion at a cost of Rs. 47,419, was sold by order of Government.

Educational.—Rupees 58,555 were expended for works in this department during the year. The expenditure was principally on the Muir College at Allahabad, *viz.*, on the superstructure, Rs. 14,931; decorating the walls, Rs. 10,054; physical science class rooms, Rs. 29,134, and several minor works. With exception of the science class rooms, the building may be said to be completed, and was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in the early part of April, 1886.

Medical.—The expenditure recorded is small, *viz.*, Rs. 2,299.

Miscellaneous.—Under this head an expenditure of Rs. 20,514 was incurred on buildings of this class during the year. Of this amount Rs. 6,982 was spent on the office of the Executive Engineer of the Rohilkhand Division at Bareilly, against the estimate of Rs. 11,354. The building is still in progress.

Contribution works.—The following works were completed during the year :—

	Rs.
(i) Clock tower at Husainabad, Lucknow—	
Expenditure during the year	5,109
Total expenditure	13,959
Amount of estimate	18,368
(ii) Converting Malka Jahan's palace into a municipal hall, Lucknow—	
Expenditure during the year	2,580
Total expenditure	25,143
Amount of estimate	23,426

Communications.

Roads and bridges.—The total expenditure under this head for new works was Rs. 2,00,876. In the statement below is detailed the most important works undertaken or finished during the year :—

Work.	Nature of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during 1885-86.	Total outlay.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Miles 105 and 114 of Ghâziabad, Meerut, Roorkee, and Landaur trunk road.	Widening ...	20,512	5,712	20,505	Completed.
Miles 100 and 101 of Ghâziabad, Meerut, Roorkee, and Landaur trunk road.	Protective works.	25,165	2,159	24,265	Ditto.
Cawnpore, Jhânsi, and Saugor road, Lalitpur district.	Metalling ...	3,03,849	15,302	2,42,356	In progress.
Lower section, Bareilly, Rânibagh, and Naini Tal road.	Improving...	1,45,004	1,944	1,47,261	Completed.
Section of cart-road from Rânibagh to Tonga terminus at the Brewery, Naini Tal.	Ditto ...	18,618	14,773	18,599	Ditto.
Gangan nadi bridge on Meerut, Moradabad, and Bareilly road.	Re-constructing.	12,366	5,453	12,453	Ditto.
Kudwara nala bridge on Muttra, Háthras, and Bareilly road.	Re-building,	10,714	3,132	8,036	In progress.
Nakatia bridge on Bareilly, Fatehgarh, and Gursahaiganj, road.	Re-constructing.	34,551	2,657	33,988	Completed.
Miles 41, 43, and 49, Bareilly and Naini Tal road.	Metalling ...	12,532	1,839	12,869	Ditto.
40 feet arched bridge over Thakurdwara nala on the Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Fyzabad trunk road.	Constructing.	14,216	3,543	13,171	Ditto.
Rânibagh-Rânikhet cart-road, 1st section.	Ditto ...	94,825	30,109	56,074	All excavation and most of walling completed, also culverts and drainage scuppers.

Work.	Nature of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during 1885-86.	Total outlay.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ránibagh-Ránikhet cart-road, 2nd section.	Constructing.	2,36,564	90,913	1,23,724	Greater part of excavation carried out; work on spurs and training banks and most of walling in Khairna valley completed; several smaller and one 20-feet culvert in Bhowali ravine finished.
Ránibagh-Ránikhet cart-road, 3rd section.	Ditto ...	1,93,664	11,281	11,281	Nearly all excavation of road 5 miles near Khairna executed, and diversions of bridle-road made.
Buildings on above road.	Ditto ...	19,127	9,249	12,057	Three have been completed and two are in progress.
Two bridges on same road.	Ditto ...	...	12,675	15,620	Estimate for one bridge (over Ramgarh ravine) only has been sanctioned up to end of year, and girders for it are under construction in Roorkee Workshops. Excavation for foundations completed, and masonry set in hand. *Note.*—The outlay shown on this road includes the provision in the Imperial Military Budget.
Cawnpore, Hamírpur, and Saugor road, Bánda sub-division.	Completing 2nd coat metal.	29,302	5,190	28,721	Completed, except consolidation.
Cawnpore sub-division. Combined road and railway bridges over the Kali nadi.	Widening ...	23,973	698	22,029	Completed.
At Nadrai on the Muttra, Háthras, and Bareilly road.	Constructing.	32,862	6,703	6,703	In progress.
At Khodaganj on the Farukhabad and Gursahaiganj road.	Ditto ...	20,000	...	...	

Boat bridges and ferries.—A further expenditure of Rs. 8,664 was incurred during the year on account of the steamer "Rama" and cargo flats employed on the ferry service at Gházipur. The service was leased to the East Indian Railway Company to work. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 25,810.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Rupees 11,264 was spent on these works during the year. Rupees 7,719 out of this was expended on the improvements of tanks in the Jhánsi Division. Most of the works undertaken were finished.

Navigation on the Ganges River.

Owing to the high floods of 1885 shoals and sandbanks did not appear in the river until February, 1886, when the usual measures for keeping open the navigation, *viz.*, sand spurs, bandels, &c., were taken in hand. The results were satisfactory, as the stream was free from obstruction until the end of the dry season.

The expenditure incurred amounted to—in the Allahabad Division, Rs. 1,983; and in the Benares Division, Rs. 4,202.

LOCAL.

Civil Buildings.

The expenditure by the district boards on original works during the year amounted to Rs. 75,235 from local funds and Rs. 6,339 from contributions: incurred on the following departments:—

	Rs.
Educational buildings	35,994
Medical „	40,291
Miscellaneous „	5,289

Communications.

An expenditure of Rs. 5,85,728 was incurred on original works under this head.

The following statement shows the expenditure on the principal works :—

Works.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during 1885-86.	Total outlay.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Constructing bridge over Tons river on Rámpur Mandi road, Dehra Dún.	33,678	4,116	28,255	Work delayed and extra expenditure necessitated by damage done by floods in July and August, 1885, also by leaky state of boiler of engine. Piers up to 1 foot of girder level. Right abutments and wings all in, and superstructure commenced. Excavation of left abutments 10′ below bed level: spurs in on both banks.
Remodelling Titavi bridge over Hindan river on Shamli road, Muzaffarnagar district.	35,163	10,477	35,135	In progress.
Constructing bridge over the Kali nadi on Shamli road, Muzaffarnagar district.	11,530	1,894	1,894	Ditto.
Constructing Sani bridge over Kali nadi on Meerut and Bijnor road, Meerut district.	36,922	8,851	22,159	Abutment No. 1 raised 15′; wells of abutment No. 2 sunk 22½′; pier No. 1 sunk 28½′ and No. 2, 26′; cross girders and wood-work purchased, and approaches nearly completed.
Constructing bridge over Choya nadi at Dibai on Dibai railway feeder road, Bulandshahr district.	28,855	2,336	20,822	Well-sinking nearly finished.
Re-metalling 11th to 23rd miles of Anúpshahr and Aligarh road, Bulandshahr district.	14,377	964	11,857	10½ miles completed.
Converting Atrauli and Raipur railway feeder into a 1st class road, Aligarh district.	12,808	5,000	7,000	Work executed up to funds provided.
Converting a portion of the Aligarh, Khair, and Tappal road into a 1st class road, Aligarh district.	12,927	5,000	5,000	Ditto ditto.
Raising and metalling road from Aliganj to Majola station road, Etah district.	23,007	5,017	16,069	Earthwork and collection of metal completed.
Constructing bridge over Ahnia nadi on Usrabar and Sandour 2nd class road, Etáwah district.	12,280	842	12,213	Work completed.
Bridging Jalaun and Dibiapur road, Jalaun district.	52,206	10,923	34,032	In progress.
Raising and bridging Jalaun and Madhogarh road, Jalaun district.	17,000	2,977	8,977	Raising earthwork from Jalaun to Bungar finished, and seven culverts completed.
Metalling Orai and Kunch road, Jalaun district.	27,435	500	24,000	Consolidation in one mile and collection for one furlong finished during the year.
Improving Mau and Garotha road, Jhánsi district.	11,328	1,901	8,925	In progress.
Constructing Chaich nala bridge on Mau and Gursarai road, Jhánsi district.	26,288	7,046	7,046	Allotment spent; work in progress.
Constructing suspension bridge over Rámganga river at new Thal, Kumaun district.	13,082	7,090	13,082	Work completed and bridge opened for traffic.
Improving roads leading up to the Byams and Milam passes, Kumaun district.	12,562	9,563	12,563	Work completed as estimated for.
Constructing iron lattice girder bridge on Gangan nadi, Sambhal road, Moradabad district.	37,119	3,421	37,243	Minor riveting only to complete.
Metalling Bijnor and Nagina road, Bijnor district.	70,221	11,399	25,796	Out of 19 miles 12 have been completed.
Constructing bridge over the Gangan on the Bijnor and Nagina road, Bijnor district.	40,275	8,797	39,089	Masonry and earthwork completed, girders received, and bridge will be finished before the rains of 1886.
Raising Bisalpur and Faridpur road from 3rd to 2nd class, Bareilly district.	24,485	4,272	23,477	Completed.
Improving Neoria to Sitarganj and Neora to Mahope road, Pilibhit district.	16,575	4,498	12,055	In progress.
Constructing bridge over the Raputwa nala, Pilibhit district.	11,920	2,303	2,303	Ditto.
Re-constructing bridge over Gumti at Ghatiaghat on Pawayan and Khotar road, Sháhjahánpur district.	53,130	9,854	9,854	Ditto. Bricks and lime burnt.

Works.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during 1885-86.	Total outlay.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Re-constructing bridge over Aril nadi, Budaun and Sháhjahánpur road, Budaun district.	45,628	17,499	32,336	In progress.
Metalling certain portions of Burgadiaghat and Mehndighat road, Hardoi district.	19,593	3,763	17,012	Of 10 miles, 7½ miles have been completed.
Constructing a masonry bridge over the Kutna river on the Lakhimpur and Sháhjahánpur road, Kheri district.	54,135	9,628	34,469	Work progressing slowly owing to difficulty of sinking the wells in clayey bed of river.
Constructing masonry bridge over the Serani river on the Bari and Chundra road, Sitapur district.	80,356	14,710	52,333	Two piers and west abutment built up to springing. Wells of remaining 2 piers completed, and of east abutment in progress.
Metalling 4th and 5th miles, Unao and Hardoi road, Unao district.	10,831	3,318	3,318	In progress.
Metalling Zaidpur and Safdarganj road, Bara Banki district.	11,280	4,326	4,326	Kankar collection for one layer finished; work in hand.
Metalling portion of Bara Banki and Fatehpur road, Bara Banki district.	21,723	5,026	5,026	Work in hand.
Metalling Tánda and Akbarpur road, Fyzabad district.	20,493	6,060	6,060	In progress.
Metalling Gonda and Bahrampur road, Gonda district.	52,555	11,571	15,810	Besides this an expenditure of Rs. 5,852 has been incurred from the contribution from the Balrámpur estate: first coat for 25 and second coat for 16¾ miles finished; remainder in hand.
Completing Nawábganj and Utraula road, Gonda district.	72,729	11,583	16,006	Earthwork nearly finished; kankar collected; girder bridge on mile 10 finished, except painting: work on Koana bridge progressing.
Constructing bridge over Bhakla nadi, Bahraich and Bhinga road, Bahraich district.	68,931	14,127	46,119	Brickwork in all wells completed to 45′ above curbs; corbelling of 14 wells completed; girders received, and timber for roadway collected.
Constructing 10 bridges and culverts in Basti-Naugarh road, Basti district.	31,993	6,884	15,870	Three culverts completed, and a lot of bricks purchased.
Constructing Deoria and Pudrauna road, Gorakhpur district.	51,095	15,872	20,024	In progress.
Constructing a bridge over Gurdia nala on Pudrauna road, Gorakhpur district.	11,516	244	11,445	Completed.
Constructing 3rd class road from Muhammadpur to Tirwa, Azamgarh district.	16,756	6,625	15,625	Ditto.
Constructing a bridge over the Katehar nala, Ballia and Phipnar road, Ballia district.	19,917	5,495	11,490	Masonry work finished; girders awaited.
Constructing the Lethudeh-Prodhanpur 2nd class road, Gházipur district.	25,335	533	21,646	Work completed.
Additions and alterations to Rameshar bridge over the Barna nadi on the Panchkosi road, Benares district.	25,139	8,377	13,317	One pier on 12′ thick concrete base and one pier on wells sunk 25′ have been built up 19′ high. West abutment and wing wall wells 5′ diameter, 14 in number, have been sunk to full depth, corbelled over, and masonry of abutment and wells built 12′ high. Iron and stone-work nearly finished.

Works.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during 1885-86.	Total outlay.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Constructing Ahraura and Sukrit pass road, Mirzapur district.	20,225	12,475	12,475	In progress.
Constructing 1st class road from Kalianpur railway station to Singpur, Cawnpore district.	11,108	1,109	11,109	Completed.
Constructing bridge over Rindh nadi, Jhinjhak-Rasulabad 3rd class road, Cawnpore district.	31,310	1,649	32,224	Ditto.
Constructing Rohani bridge on Hamírpur and Kálpi road, Hamírpur district.	14,267	4,573	10,729	Materials collected. Excavation at back of abutments and wings for concrete backing with concrete completed. Old masonry dismantled to stone course level. All cracks repaired, and masonry of pier completed to cornice level.
Metalling miles 11 to 40, Bánda and Manikpur road, Bánda district.	74,919	7,000	72,016	In progress.
Raising and bridging Bánda and Kalinjar road, Bánda district.	38,267	17,196	35,678	Earthwork and culverts practically completed.
Converting the Pachetia and Dewakali 4th class into a 2nd class road, Jaunpur district.	21,288	3,896	17,604	Levelling road completed, also bridge over Serani nala: Motiganj nala bridge in progress.

GOVERNMENT WORKSHOPS AT ROORKEE.

The transactions during 1885-86 were as follows:—

Payments.

	Rs.
Cash paid to credit of Government	1,41,216
Charges against Public Works Department adjusted by transfer ...	1,67,924
Total ...	3,09,140

Dues.

Cash on letters-of-credit, 1885-86	1,76,700
Other receipts and transfers credited	2,00,825
Total ...	3,77,525
Short payments made by the shops in 1885-86 ...	68,385

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following shows the condition of the funds under this head connected with the Ganges river works and tolls, ferries, and accommodation for travellers:—

GANGES RIVER WORKS AND TOLLS.

	Rs.
Unexpended balance on 1st April, 1885	66,752
Collections in 1885-86	15,815
Total receipts ...	82,567

Outlay on maintenance of public works and collection establishment—

	Rs.
In Civil Department	3,896
In Local Funds Branch accounts	9,756
Total ...	13,652
Unexpended balance on 31st March, 1886	68,915

FERRY FUNDS.

			Rs.	Rs.
Receipts collected in Civil Department in 1885-86	...			6,83,508
Expenditure incurred in the Civil Department in 1885-86,			7,034	
Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department in 1885-86—				
		Rs.		
Works and maintenance	...	1,12,740		
Share of Public Works establishment	...	25,930		
Share of tools and plant	...	1,691		
			1,40,361	
		Total expenditure	...	1,47,395
		Surplus	...	5,36,113

ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

			Rs.	Rs.
Receipts collected in Civil Department in 1885-86	...			37,217
Expenditure by Civil Department in 1885-86	...		20,021	
Expenditure by Public Works Department—		Rs.		
Works and maintenance	...	48,066		
Share of Public Works establishment	...	11,055		
Share of tools and plant	...	721		
			59,842	
		Total expenditure	...	79,863
		Expenditure more than the receipts	...	42,646

against Rs. 54,997 in 1884-85.

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

The following statement shows the number of works, expenditure incurred thereon, constructed by private individuals at their own cost in the provinces during the year :—

Division.	Dharamsala.	Baoli.	Sarái.	Culvert.	Pucka wells.	Kutcha wells.	Pucka tanks.	Kutcha tanks.	Sidari.	Total number of works.	Total cost.
											Rs.
Meerut ...	2	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	18	7,350
Agra ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	3,600
Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	4,300
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	36	7,608
Sitapur ...	...	...	...	1	54	...	2	...	...	57	10,399
Lucknow ...	...	...	1	...	29	...	...	...	...	30	5,857
Fyzabad ...	...	...	...	...	25	...	2	4	...	31	7,225
Rae Bareli ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	18	3,400
Benares ...	...	1	...	...	55	4	1	...	...	61	11,186
Allahabad ...	1	...	1	1	45	...	5	...	...	53	68,468
Total ...	3	1	2	2	300	4	10	4	1	327	1,29,393

(b)—Railways.

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Cawnpore-Jhánsi Railway.—The section of this railway between Cawnpore and Chaura, a distance of 42 miles, was completed and opened for traffic by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, on the 26th March, 1886. The works were all completed, except the fencing and a portion of the ballasting.

The progress made on brickwork and well-sinking at the bridge over the Jumna at Kálpi up to the end of March, 1886, is exhibited in the subjoined table :—

	Height of well steining built on curb.	Depth of sinking below low water-level.	Remarks.
No. 1 abutment pier,	A well 90 feet ...	A well 9 feet	These wells will be founded at 64 feet below low water-level.
	B „ 90 „ ...	B „ 9 „	
No. 2 pier ...	A „ 88 „ ...	A „ 46 „	
	B „ 88 „ ...	B „ 40 „	
No. 3 pier ...	A „ 85 „ ...	A „ 75 „	
	B „ 85 „ ...	B „ 58 „	
No. 4 pier ...	A „ 90 „ ...	A „ 90 „	Five feet superstructure built on this pier.
	B „ 90 „ ...	B „ 90 „	
No. 5 pier ...	A „ 61 „ ...	A „ 42 „	
	B „ 50 „ ...	B „ 37 „	
No. 6 pier ...	A „ 52 „ ...	A „ 34 „	
	B „ 52 „ ...	B „ 47 „	
No. 7 pier ...	A „ 52 „ ...	A „ 29 „	
	B „ 52 „ ...	B „ 24 „	
No. 8 pier ...	A „ 88 „ ...	A „ 80 „	
	B „ 88 „ ...	B „ 61 „	
No. 9 pier ...	A „ 90 „ ...	A „ 88 „	
	B „ 90 „ ...	B „ 79 „	
No. 10 pier ...	A „ 90 „ ...	A „ 86 „	
	B „ 93 „ ...	B „ 93 „	
No. 11 abutment ...	...	...	This abutment will be founded on 6 wells, 16 feet in diameter, sunk 10 feet into a bed of clay 39 feet thick, the top of which is at low water-level. The wells were commenced in the end of March.

The well curbs of Nos. 5, 6, and 7 pier were pitched during the year, the wells of the remaining piers had been sunk to depths varying from two to 40 feet before the year commenced. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in sinking the wells through the first 50 feet below low water-level, owing to layers of very hard clay and kankar alternating with layers of coarse gritty sand having been met with. In sinking the wells of No. 5 pier a clay stratum, 13 feet thick, was met with at a depth of 24 feet, and after considerable difficulty this was pierced and some coarse red sand was dredged out from below it. The up-stream well went down 15 feet in a few minutes, and about 20 minutes afterwards the down-stream well toppled over towards it, and in a few minutes was nine feet out of the perpendicular in 50 feet in height. This well, which had been sunk 28 feet and had 1,000 tons of masonry upon it, gave considerable trouble. A portion of the up-stream well was corbelled out with brickwork in cement, and eight 10-ton jacks were brought to bear against the down-stream well, and a sál log eight feet mean girth was put up right against the side to which the well was leaning: its base was lashed round the masonry, and its top was strutted from the steining on the opposite side of the well. Steel wire ropes were then attached to the top of the sál log, which projected about 15 feet above the masonry of the well, and a horizontal strain of about 100 tons was brought to bear upon it. The clay was then cut away by the alternative use of a side-cutter and a Bell's grab, and the well gradually righted itself, but nearly two months were lost in carrying out the work.

Good progress has been made on the well-sinking, and there is a fair prospect of completing the bridge before the rains of 1887, if the girders arrive in time from England.

The section of railway between Kálpi and Jhánsi had only just been commenced at the beginning of the year. The works are extremely light, and should be completed about the same time as the Jumna bridge at Kálpi.

Bareilly and Pilibhít Railway.—During the rains of 1886 the Deoha river partially changed its course, and threatened to outflank the west abutment, rendering training works and spurs necessary, which were well in hand at the end of the year, and will be completed before the ensuing rains. Large quantities of boulders were also thrown round the piers where there had been considerable scour. The ballasting of the line is still incomplete, as rolling-stock could not be spared to lead it out.

Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.—During the year the works of the line were generally finished off, including a new station at Richa road and a hotel at Kathgodam.

The re-alignment of the railway near Haldwáni station, necessitated by the encroachments of the Gola river, was commenced, and also the erection of a small locomotive workshop at Bareilly.

Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.—At the end of the year the following progress had been made :—

Earthwork had been completed as far as Kheri. The bridging, except the girders, which had not arrived from England, had been completed as far as Sitapur, and ballast had been stacked alongside the line. The stations as far as Sitapur were well in hand, and material for them had been everywhere collected. Large quantities of sleepers, rails, and fastenings had been collected, but no points and crossings had been received from England. The works are all small, and do not call for any special remark, and the progress made would have been much greater if funds had been available.

Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.—The branch line from Mandhona to Bithúr (4¾ miles long) was completed during the year, except the ironwork of the Nún nadi bridge, three spans of 40 feet, the girders for which had only just arrived from England.

A temporary workshop was erected at Fatehgarh, in which the work of the line is now executed. No further progress was made on the permanent shops owing to want of funds, but the quarters for the staff were completed and are now occupied.

The 62 coaching vehicles commenced in 1883 were completed during the year, and the under-frames, &c., of 70 new 12-ton bogie wagons had been received and were being erected.

LINES UNDER SURVEY.

Dehra Dún Railway.—The plans and rough estimates were submitted during the year, and showed that a railway could be constructed with gradients of 1 in 60 from Hardwár to Dehra and 1 in 40 from Dehra to Rájpur, and with curves of 1,000 feet radius, for about 40 lakhs.

Pilibhít-Seramau Railway.—A survey was undertaken to connect the Bareilly and Pilibhít Railway with the Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway. The field-work was completed at the end of the year, and showed that there are no works of any magnitude to be constructed on the railway.

Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.—A survey was made to connect Fatehgarh station with the Gun Carriage Agency, and an estimate was submitted; but the construction of the line is held in abeyance for the present.

LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.—On the 17th July an extraordinary flood in the Kali nadi, caused by a fall of from 12 inches to 20 inches of rain in 12 hours over a large portion of its drainage-basin, destroyed all bridges over it below Bulandshahr. The water rose 14 feet above the highest previously recorded flood; and the river, which is ordinarily only a few hundred feet wide, was in most places four miles wide.

At Nadrai, one span of the railway bridge and the east abutment was carried away, and about quarter mile of the high-banked approach. At Khudaganj, where the river is again crossed, both the abutments, which had shallow foundations, were carried away, and about 150 feet of the approaches on each side.

At Nadrai it was determined to add five spans of 60 feet at the west end of the bridge, and Khudaganj two spans of 60 feet at each end. These works were at once taken in hand and are now approaching completion.

Several other small breaches were made in the line by the extraordinary rainfall of the 17th July; but they were speedily closed, and call for no special remark.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Railway Police.—No change was made in the organization of the railway police in any of the railways in the North-Western Provinces during the year.

SCHOOLS.

Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.—The only schools kept up are for the instruction of native drivers and natives in training in the locomotive department, and are of an elementary character.

VOLUNTEERS.

There is no special volunteer corps for railway employés in the North-Western Provinces; but a large number are attached to the local volunteer corps.

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Cawnpore-Jhánsi Railway.—The expenditure on this railway, which had hitherto been found by the Government of India, was transferred to the Indian Midland Railway, the capital for which was raised in England.

REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.

Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.—The revenue accounts for the year have been greatly influenced by the breaks in the line which resulted from the floods in July. The interruptions lasted from the 17th July till the 1st November. Compared with 1884, the results of working have been—

Earnings.

	1885.	1884.
	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	5,13,428	4,57,691
Goods	3,35,430	3,74,395
Electric telegraph	7,458	10,755
Sundries	52,151	17,857
Total ...	9,08,467	8,60,698

Expenses.

	1885.	1884.
	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	2,18,476	1,31,155
Locomotive	2,49,709	2,00,049
Carriage and wagon	44,326	52,304
Traffic	1,53,252	1,13,616
General charges	1,25,859	89,510
Special and miscellaneous	11,024	8,722
Total ...	8,02,646	5,95,356

It will be observed that, owing to the line having been divided into three sections for upwards of three months, the increased mileage open has resulted in a very small

increase in the earnings, the returns under goods being actually less than in the previous year. The expenditure under all heads is greater, due—under maintenance—to the large expenditure on diversions and renewal of bridges over the Kali nadi, and, under other heads, to the greater length of line open for traffic.

TRAFFIC AND WORKING.

Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.—The traffic and working for the year were greatly affected by the breaks in the line, which occurred during the floods caused by the rainfall of the 17th July. For three months there was no through working between the stations east and west of Kásganj, owing to the destruction of the upper Kali nadi bridge; and the traffic between Farukhabad and Cawnpore was greatly restricted owing to the failure of the lower Kali nadi bridge. The result was that the goods earnings were less than in the previous year, and the passenger earnings did not show such an increase as they should have done. The great increase in the number of passengers carried is more apparent than real, because many passengers, who formerly took a single through ticket, were obliged to take two, one when starting upon their journey and a second after the break had been crossed.

The low rates charged for potatoes—one-sixth pie per maund per mile—appears to have secured a large traffic in them, the quantity lifted having increased from 2,300 to nearly 10,000 tons. Potatoes are carried in carts in bulk, but have to be bagged for despatch by railway. Consequently low rates have to be charged on the railway to secure the traffic.

Bareilly and Pilibhít.—A considerable traffic in wheat, rice, seeds, sugar, and timber is done at Pilibhít station, but at the roadside stations there is little doing. The passenger traffic is not great, but is improving. Altogether, the traffic of the line has not come up to the expectations formed of it.

Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.—The traffic of the line has been steadily improving, both in passengers and goods; and the trade in wheat, rice, timber, and potatoes promises to be considerable. During the past year a large quantity of stone boulders for the Irrigation Department has been carried.

Dildárnagar-Gházipur Railway.—This branch continued to be worked by the East Indian Railway throughout the year. The earnings from both passengers and goods is nearly stationary, with a slight tendency to decrease.

RATES AND FARES.

Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.—The changes in the rates and fares charged were not great, the most important being an increase of from 9 to 12 pies per maund for special class goods between Háthras junction and Achneyra.

Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.—The freight for 1st class passengers from Bareilly to Kathgodam was reduced from Rs. 12 to Rs. 10, and an intermediate class at half the above rate was introduced.

(c)—Canals.

Capital outlay for and to the end of the year.—The capital outlay of all kinds, direct and indirect, on each canal system for and to the end of the year closing 31st March, 1886, is shown in the following table:—

TABLE A.

Canal.		During the year.	To the end of the year.
		Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure on public works not charged against revenue. 48.—Irrigation works ...	Upper Ganges	26,834	2,81,03,924
	Lower Ganges	9,13,674	2,84,30,533
	Agra	25,437	88,91,646
	Eastern Jumna	39,354	31,04,153
	Total ...	10,05,299	6,85,30,256

	Canal.	During the year.	To the end of the year.
		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation ... 43.—Minor works and navigation.	Dún	431	6,37,413
	Rohilkhand and Bijnor	3,574	17,43,579
	Bundelkhand Irrigation works ...	—252	82,664
	Ditto ditto survey ...	228	1,73,715
	Sardah Canal	1,377	49,642
	Cawnpore Branch Extension survey, Lower Ganges Canal.	—460	56,746
	Total ...	4,898	27,43,759
Famine relief and insurance... 35.—Construction of protective irrigation works.	Betwa Canal	5,68,240	38,75,580
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,78,437	7,51,49,595

The division between direct and indirect charges is—

	During 1885-86.	*To end of year.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges*...	14,83,766	7,01,41,984
Indirect charges	94,671	50,07,611
Total ...	15,78,437	7,51,49,595

*NOTE.—The direct charges include "Loss by exchange," which in previous years was accounted for under indirect charges.

The following statement compares the amount of sanctioned estimates with the expenditure to end of 1885-86:—

Canal.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure to end of 1885-86.	*Difference.*	
			More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Ganges	3,11,49,652	2,81,03,924	...	30,45,728
Lower Ganges	2,99,75,709	2,84,30,533	...	15,45,176
Agra	94,55,111	88,91,646	...	5,63,465
Eastern Jumna	36,75,923	31,04,153	...	5,71,770
Betwa	44,83,776	38,75,580	...	6,08,196
Total ...	7,87,40,171	7,24,05,836	...	63,34,335

During the year revised estimates for the Agra and Betwa Canals were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The submission of the revised estimate for the Lower Ganges Canal was delayed owing to the entire destruction of the Kali nadi aqueduct, necessitating the preparation of designs and estimates for a much larger work than was at first contemplated.

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Realizations.*—The revenue actually realized during the year was—

	Rs.
Water-rates and miscellaneous revenue	45,11,037
Indirect revenue.—Share of enhancement of land-revenue	9,49,631
Total receipts ...	54,60,668

The charges against revenue during the year were—

	Rs.
Direct charges	23,16,290
Indirect charges	1,72,103
Total charges ...	24,88,393
Leaving a net revenue of	29,72,275

The interest charges for the year on the capital outlay on productive and protective works amounted to Rs. 26,75,204, after deducting which there is a clear surplus of Rs. 2,97,071. Excluding the interest charges on protective works, Rs. 1,37,343, which are included in the administrative accounts for the first time in the accounts for 1885-86, the surplus is Rs. 4,34,414.

The corresponding figures for 1884-85 were—

	Rs.
Net revenue	47,65,914
Interest	24,96,705
Surplus ...	22,69,209

(*b*) *Assessments.*—The results obtained by taking the assessments for the year are more favourable:—

	Rs.
Water-rates and miscellaneous revenue	50,83,385
Share of enhancement of land-revenue	9,49,631
Gross revenue ...	60,33,016

Deducting from this the charges, *viz.*,—

	Rs.
Working expenses, inclusive of indirect charges	24,88,393
Interest charges	26,75,204
Total charges ...	51,63,597

the clear profit amounts to Rs. 8,69,419, against Rs. 6,32,064 in the previous year and Rs. 25,71,285 in 1883-84.

To the end of the year 1885-86 the—

	Rs.
Gross receipts, direct and indirect, amounted to	9,57,80,350
And the charges, direct and indirect, to	4,18,62,466
Leaving a net revenue of	5,39,17,884

The interest charges to the end of 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 5,34,39,539, inclusive of Rs. 4,30,940 on protective works. There is now, therefore, after deducting all charges, a clear surplus of Rs. 4,78,345, or Rs. 9,09,285 if the interest charges on protective works be excluded as in former years, against a surplus of Rs. 4,79,818 at the end of the previous year, and a deficit of Rs. 17,89,391 at the end of 1883-84.

Return on capital outlay.—The table below compares, for the past six years, the net profits on the capital outlay to the end of the year calculated on assessments:—

TABLE B.

Year.	*Amount.*		*Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.*	
	Net direct revenue.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Direct.	Direct and indirect.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1880-81	25,88,194	35,38,941	3·98	5·45
1881-82	31,31,741	40,81,375	4·72	6·14
1882-83	33,45,285	42,92,916	4·85	6·23
1883-84	40,71,676	50,21,307	5·69	7·82
1884-85	21,79,138	31,28,769	2·96	4·25
1885-86	25,94,992	35,44,623	3·45	4·71

The percentage, although considerably better than in the previous year, is still below the average of the last six years.

Net revenue and percentages on canals classed as "Productive."—The following table compares, for the past six years, the net profits and percentages on the four canals classed as "Productive," also calculated on assessments :—

TABLE C.

Year.	*Upper Ganges.*		*Lower Ganges.*		*Agra.*		*Eastern Jumna.*	
	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1880-81 ...	14,00,777	5·14	10,87,124	4·58	2,65,001	3·15	7,13,640	25·56
1881-82 ...	17,53,631	6·40	11,82,646	4·75	2,94,749	3·48	8,09,183	28·46
1882-83 ...	20,14,559	7·28	10,55,784	4·07	3,53,043	4·14	8,26,665	28·53
1883-84 ...	23,59,664	8·44	11,92,654	4·45	5,61,425	6·47	8,31,183	27·92
1884-85 ...	15,55,933	5·54	7,35,746	2·67	1,69,814	1·91	6,17,349	20·14
1885-86 ...	18,23,237	6·48	5,78,616	2·03	3,84,202	4·32	7,29,881	23·51

Compared with the previous year, the Upper Ganges, Agra, and Eastern Jumna Canals show a satisfactory increase; but, on the other hand, the Lower Ganges Canal shows a considerable falling off, chiefly due to the very favourable nature of the rainfall over the country commanded by this canal.

Area irrigated.—Table D shows the area irrigated in each harvest during the last ten years. The area irrigated during the year under review is about 6 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year, kharíf showing a falling off and rabi an increase :—

TABLE D.

Year.	*Area irrigated in acres.*		
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.
1876-77	463,430	776,356	1,239,783
1877-78	731,585	729,844	1,461,429
1878-79	660,026	1,075,952	1,735,978
1879-80	555.641	843,482	1,399,123
1880-81	700,139	1,032,010	1,732,149
1881-82	706,025	1,209,823	1,915,848
1882-83	739,410	1,234,226	1,973,636
1883-84	825,747	1,471,927	2,297,674
1884-85	773,315	843,701	1,617,016
1885-86	702,258	1,007,413	1,709,671

Kharíf irrigation—April to September, 1885.—The total kharíf area irrigated was 702,258 acres, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 71,057 acres, or 9·2 per cent. This decrease is due entirely to the favourable and well-distributed rainfall of the season, more especially in the upper portion of the Doab. This is most marked on the Upper Ganges Canal, where alone the decrease is upwards of 63,000 acres.

Areas of principal kharíf crops.—Table E shows the areas of the principal kharíf crops irrigated during the past ten years :—

TABLE E.

Crops.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane ...	129,605	139,374	148,060	165,914	135,493	165,020	198,158	155,147	153,652	175,944
Rice ...	84,744	66,587	79,257	75,903	135,570	101,755	96,357	106,443	92,607	95,986
Indigo ...	148,589	214,662	227,238	185,006	194,679	319,060	316,145	295,388	392,302	298,246
Cotton ...	40,497	104,596	74,887	57,724	62,878	63,519	52,493	93,546	66,791	61,040

Sugarcane shows an increase of 22,292 acres, due to the anticipation of better prices than those formerly prevailing. Rice has increased by 3,299 acres, and has advanced to its usual average area of about 96,000 acres. The decrease of 94,056 acres under indigo is accounted for partly by the very low prices realized by the previous year's crop and partly by the serious losses sustained by floods. The decrease of 5,751 acres under cotton is due to the favourable rainfall.

Rabi irrigation—October, 1885, *to March,* 1886.—Over the upper part of the Doab the September rainfall was light, and during October and November there was a strong demand for water. In the lower part of the Doab the September rainfall was more abundant, and there was very little demand until the middle of November. On the 11th and 12th of December good rain fell generally all over the province and at once stopped the demand. Timely rain also fell during January, February, and March, and the demand for water on all canals after the 11th December was unusually light. Notwithstanding this, however, the area irrigated, 1,007,413 acres, is 163,712 acres in excess of that of the previous year, although it is still below the average area irrigated during the three years preceding 1884-85.

Areas of principal rabi crops.—Table F shows the areas of the principal crops irrigated during the last ten "rabi" seasons :—

TABLE F.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other cereals.	Pulses.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1876-77	532,221	160,361	24,821	26,584
1877-78	415,659	138,627	59,912	64,328
1878-79	586,776	266,472	115,914	66,901
1879-80	481,836	212,489	83,161	33,944
1880-81	545,364	261,813	130,011	56,534
1881-82	726,332	261,602	102,549	77,702
1882-83	727,740	266,604	123,383	76,349
1883-84	824,607	292,028	184,697	116,967
1884-85	512,324	108,267	168,290	26,719
1885-86	550,414	118,539	221,088	67,909

Compared with the previous year there is an increase under all crops ; but compared with 1880-81, a year of about equal area, there is an increase under wheat and pulses and a decrease under barley and "other cereals" taken together.

Areas by canals.—Table G compares by canals the areas irrigated during the last three years :—

TABLE G.

Canal.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	*Difference in results of* 1884-85 *and* 1885-86.	
				More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	1,011,990	683,939	741,636	57,697	...
Lower Ganges	653,820	534,833	462,302	...	72,531
Agra	245,300	128,002	176,721	48,719	...
Eastern Jumna	277,358	166,407	215,356	48,949	...
Betwa	...	...	12,356	12,356	...
Rohilkhand	86,251	85,265	79,923	...	5,342
Bijnor	6,509	4,191	6,588	2,397	...
Dún	14,276	12,553	12,306	...	247
Bundelkhand Lakes	2,170	1,826	2,483	657	...
Total ...	2,297,674	1,617,016	1,709,671	92,655	...

The Upper Ganges Canal shows an increase of 57,697 acres, or 8·4 per cent. The increase is chiefly confined to the upper divisions, where both the monsoon and winter rains was lightest.

On the Lower Ganges Canal there has been a decrease of 72,531 acres, or 13·5 per cent. The decrease is due solely to the nature of the season. An ample supply was available to irrigate an area fully 25 per cent. greater than was obtained. During the rabi a good demand was just springing up when it was stopped by the December rain.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal there is an increase of 48,949 acres, or 29 per cent. The increase is almost entirely confined to the rabi season, which on this canal commenced with drought in September and a strong demand for canal water; but timely and heavy winter rains checked the demand, so that after the middle of January very little new irrigation was done.

The Agra Canal shows an increase of 48,719 acres, or 38 per cent. The increase is wholly confined to the rabi season: kharíf, in fact, showing a decrease. On this canal the monsoon rain ceased earlier, and the cold-weather rains were, on the whole, lighter than on most of the other canals.

The Betwa Canal was opened in September, and 12,356 acres were irrigated. At first there was a strong demand for water, but this ceased entirely in December on account of the unusually heavy winter rains in Bundelkhand.

On the minor irrigation works, the Bijnor Canals and Bundelkhand Lakes show an increase; but, on the other hand, the Rohilkhand and Dún Canals show a decrease, due to the heavy rainfall of the year in the sub-Himálayan tracts irrigated by these canals.

Navigation.—Table H compares the navigation returns of the last two years:—

TABLE H.

	1884-85.			1885-86.		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Revenue collected ...	Rs. 18,696	5,783	24,479	20,027	5,675	25,702
Traffic in tons ...	No. 115,487	11,384	126,871	105,899	16,867	122,766
Ton mileage ...	„ 6,570,322	1,172,015	7,742,337	6,723,048	1,594,266	8,317,314
Value of goods carried ...	Rs. 40,36,491	3,91,237	44,27,728	36,15,103	4,76,548	40,91,651
Number of passengers ...	No. 5,213	18	5,231	12,077	172	12,249

The tonnage carried shows a slight decrease, but all other heads show a decided increase. The large increase in the number of passengers carried is due chiefly to more accurate registration.

The different canals were closed, as far as navigation was concerned, for about two months. The complete destruction of the Kali nadi aqueduct severed the connection between the upper and lower portions of the Lower Ganges Canal.

Outlay.—The following table compares the direct outlay of the year, under the several service heads included in the budget-estimate of the Irrigation Branch, with the original and final grants of the year:—

TABLE K.

Head of service.	Outlay.	Budget grant.	
		Original.	Final.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.			
35.—Construction of protective irrigation works	5,28,007	6,05,000	6,25,000
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.			
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.	6,205	6,000	6,000
42.—Major works—Working expenses	2,082	...	3,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.			
48.—Irrigation works	9,52,489	11,00,000	11,00,000
Total, Imperial ...	14,88,783	17,11,000	17,34,000
PROVINCIAL.			
IRRIGATION.			
42.—Major works—Working expenses	21,17,938	23,20,000	21,65,690
43.—Minor works and navigation capital account ...	3,270	13,700	12,400
Ditto ditto revenue account	1,96,270	1,55,000	1,99,860
Ditto ditto agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.	8,676	46,600	12,350
Total, Provincial ...	23,26,154	25,35,300	23,90,300
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,14,937	42,46,300	41,24,300

Under Imperial the expenditure on the Betwa Canal (Famine relief and insurance) fell short of the final grant by Rs. 97,993. The short expenditure is entirely on works, and is chiefly due to unexpected delay in the receipt of award statements of compensation for land taken up. The outlay on productive public works, "capital," fell short of the grant by Rs. 1,47,511. The lapse is chiefly due to the exceptionally wet winter, which greatly retarded the general progress of works and seriously interfered with the manufacture of bricks and other materials required.

The net result under "Imperial" is an unexpended balance of Rs. 2,22,217 as compared with the original grant, and of Rs. 2,45,217 as compared with the final grant.

Under the head of Provincial the original grant, which stood at Rs. 25,35,300, was reduced to Rs. 23,90,300. This reduction of Rs. 1,45,000 was made in response to the request of the Government of India to curtail and reduce revenue expenditure in every possible way. The actual outlay for the year amounted to Rs. 23,26,154, or Rs. 2,09,146 less than the original grant, and Rs. 64,146 less than the final grant. The object of reducing expenditure in every possible way was kept steadily in view throughout the year, and had it not been for the heavy expenditure that had to be incurred in making good the damage done by the extraordinary high floods of the rainy season, the actual saving would have been considerably greater.

Progress of works. (a) Productive public works.—The capital expenditure on productive public works under all direct heads of account was, as stated in last paragraph, Rs. 9,52,489, as against an expenditure of Rs. 10,92,082 in the previous year.

The expenditure on each canal is compared below with the original and final budget grants:—

Canal.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Ganges	2,24,500	60,700	23,266
Lower Ganges	7,51,400	9,68,600	8,74,808
Agra	58,100	28,100	18,387
Eastern Jumna	66,000	42,600	36,028
Total ...	11,00,000	11,00,000	9,52,489

Upper Ganges Canal—Main line.—During the year work was confined to re-adjusting the canal bed in the lower divisions, constructing silt traps, and raising bridges.

Escape power.—At the close of the year the Machua escape was practically completed, a little pitching and general dressing up of the work only remaining to be done. With this escape now available, and connected as it is by a branch line with the main canal telegraph lines, there is little danger of a serious flood passing down the canal to the junction works at Gopalpur and Jera.

Distributaries.—On distributaries work was chiefly confined to completing remodelling schemes and in building masonry outlets. A few minors were constructed during the year, but no important lines were put in hand.

Drainage.—No new drainage works were put in hand during the year, but good progress was made in completing works previously sanctioned.

The exceptionally heavy floods of the year severely tried the different drainage works; they, however, stood the strain without serious damage and, on the whole, worked most efficiently.

Lower Ganges Canal—Main line.—In October, 1884, the aqueduct which carries the Lower Ganges Canal over the East Kali nadi was partially wrecked by an unusually high flood. As the waterway of the old aqueduct was manifestly insufficient, it was then decided to build an entirely new work. Designs and estimates were prepared, and by the commencement of the rains of 1885 the work was being pushed on with vigour when, on the 17th of July, a flood of three times the volume of that of the previous year, and discharging at its height between 130,000 and 140,000 cubic feet per second, swept down the valley, completely destroyed every vestige of the old aqueduct, and in addition formed a gap in the embankment over 600 feet wide. This second accident rendered an entirely new scheme of operations necessary. After careful consideration it was found practically impossible to carry a temporary supply over the formidable gap at the nadi crossing. The Bewar Branch is thus cut off from its source of supply, and it cannot be re-opened until such time as the new aqueduct is completed. The Cawnpore, Etáwah, and Bhognipur Branches are now also entirely dependent for their supply on the Upper Ganges Canal, and by a re-arrangement of the distribution of the volume available at Hardwár will, until the new aqueduct is ready, get about 75 per cent. of the full volume required. As regards the new aqueduct, it was evident that a very large increase in the allowance for waterway would be necessary, and in September a design and estimates for a work with 11 spans of 60 feet, providing a waterway of 7·23 square feet per square mile of catchment area, was submitted to the Government of India. The main features of the design were approved of by the Government of India, but the number of spans was increased from 11 to 15, and the waterway provided per square mile of catchment area from 7·23 square feet to 9·81 square feet. Detailed drawings and estimates for this modified design were at once put in hand and are now

ready for submission. Meanwhile all preliminary works, such as excavation to spring level, construction of branch railway and sidings, building of officers' and subordinates' quarters, workshops, lime-kilns, store-sheds, &c., were pushed on with vigour, and may be said to have been practically completed by the end of the year. Arrangements for the collection of materials had also been well established. A contract for 300 lakhs of bricks was given out in October, while efficient arrangements were made, under the supervision of a special officer, for the collection and manufacture of lime. The very large quantity of timber required for well-kerbs at first occasioned some delay. By the end of the official year, however, large quantities were received from the Bhábar, and the kerbs were being turned out at the rate of nearly one per day. Brickwork had also been started on about ten of the pier wells. As regards other work on the main line between Narora and Jera, the expenditure was confined to payment for land in the Ganges khadir injured by percolation and for work in connection with the silting operations.

Fatehgarh Branch.—On the Fatehgarh Branch the Bagar and Baraun escapes were very nearly completed, and fair progress was made in providing masonry heads to village watercourses.

Bewar Branch.—Several minor distributaries were completed during the year, and good progress was made in building masonry irrigation outlets.

Cawnpore Branch.—On the Cawnpore Branch the raising of the Dabauli railway bridge and the lowering of the floor of the Karaoli road bridge was completed. Good progress was also made in constructing silt traps at different points along the branch. As regards distributaries, the Pachawar, Taria, Aimah, and Tirwa projects were practically completed and in full working order, only the construction of masonry outlets remaining to be done. Good progress was made on the Nagaria, Right Madhopur, and Left Taktauli projects.

Etáwah Branch.—On the main Etáwah Branch the expenditure was confined to silt traps. Two sets of traps were completed, and on eight others good progress was made. On distributaries, the remodelling of the Kusiari distributaries and the preparation of the project for the Ghatampur extension were completed: fair progress was also made on the remodelling of the Phaphúnd and Balinda distributaries.

Bhognipur Branch.—On the main line, the metalling of bridge ramps and the Panhar, Nandpur, and Bhal escapes were completed. On distributaries good progress was made in completing works and in building masonry outlets.

Agra Canal.—On the Agra Canal five minor distributaries and two branches were completed during the year, and on three others good progress was made. Masonry outlets were also built on the Hatin, Shergarh, and Sahai distributaries, and on several minors. The work on the Chota Kosi drain was practically completed.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—On the Eastern Jumna Canal the work in connection with the remodelling of the main canal channel was continued, and should be completed in another year. The Babina minor was practically finished and opened at the end of the year. The Daula and Fatehpur-Aldi drainage projects were completed during the year, and the Muhammadpur and Mandul projects were practically so.

(b) Famine relief and insurance. Betwa Canal: head-works.—The canal head and under-sluices were completed in June, and the canal could then have been opened. At that time, however, there was no demand for water, and the canal was not actually opened until the 28th of September. In connection with the removal of the island on the weir some new cuts were made; but as there were no high floods during the rains, very little earth was carried away.

Main Canal.—The earthwork, including rock-cutting, was entirely completed in June, and the pitching of the bed and slopes in August. The main part of the

pitching of slopes in the first three miles with the excavation of the lower three feet of bed was done in April, May, and June. This was a particularly heavy work and gave a great deal of trouble. The berm-cutting was practically completed as far as it appears necessary to carry it out, and very little further expenditure will have to be incurred on the main line.

Hamírpur Branch.—The total length of this branch is 82⅞ miles, of which 65¾ were quite completed, and the remaining 17⅛ miles very nearly so, both as regards earthwork and masonry works. The Bardur escape was quite completed, and work on the Babina escape was well in hand. On this branch 104⅜ miles of distributaries were put in hand during the year, of which 34⅞ miles were quite completed, and the remaining 69½ miles nearly so. Estimates for an additional length of 51 miles of distributaries were under preparation.

Kathaund Branch.—The entire length of this branch, 65⅜ miles, is quite completed, and during the year a length of 113⅛ miles of distributaries were practically finished and opened for irrigation.

Kálpi Branch.—This branch, 14⅛ miles in length, was quite completed at the end of the year. Work had also been started on about 16 miles of distributaries.

The following table shows the progress on the Betwa Canal with respect to mileage:—

	Miles completed.	Miles in progress.	Estimates submitted for sanction (miles).	Miles projected and being estimated.	Total.
Main canal, branches, distributaries (main and minor), escapes, and drainage cuts.	330⅜	104⅛	16	60	510⅞

(c) Irrigation and navigation works not sanctioned as productive. Sarda Canal.—On this project an expenditure of Rs. 1,096 was incurred, chiefly in preparing agricultural statistics and in recording gauge readings of the Sarda river.

Cawnpore Branch Extension.—The extraordinary heavy floods of the last two years clearly showed the necessity of re-considering the waterway allowed for the different drainage lines crossed by the Cawnpore Branch Extension. Fresh designs and estimates for the works required were therefore put in hand, and by the end of the year were nearly ready for submission.

(d) Works of renewal chargeable to revenue.—The expenditure on new works charged to revenue was as follows:—

	Rs.
On productive public works	1,58,159
On works not classed as productive	70,283
Total ...	2,28,442

Ganges Canal.—On the Ganges Canal, the 5th bar below the Dhanauri dam was completed at a total cost of Rs. 20,400; over Rs. 28,000 was also spent in improving the Pattri torrent. A telephone line between Meerut and Bhola was constructed and opened during the year. The Syana cattle-bridge on the Anúpshahr Branch was widened at a cost of over Rs. 2,000, and a new drainage inlet was constructed on the Dasnah navigation channel. New upper lock gates were provided at Somera, and the lower gates at Pulra were overhauled and provided with new sluices. A number of inspection-houses and mills were re-roofed with iron girders, and a large number of minor works, such as distributary bridges, drainage culverts, new *heads* for minors, &c., were constructed.

Lower Ganges Canal.—On the Lower Ganges Canal, Rs. 42,000 of the total expenditure of Rs. 68,400 under this head was on account of the write-back to

revenue of the capital expenditure incurred on the old Nadrai aqueduct. The balance, Rs. 26,000, was chiefly incurred on the following works:—Temporary restoration of the Nadrai aqueduct; strengthening embankments, miles 19 and 41; puddling canal bed; new inspection-house at Nadrai; re-roofing inspection-houses, and improvements to drainage crossings.

Agra Canal.—On the Agra Canal the expenditure on original works, "revenue," amounted to Rs. 22,602; one-half of this sum was spent on the tramway bridge at Okla. The balance was chiefly spent in completing the widening of the Hindan cut, strengthening banks of main canal, and in completing the alterations and improvements to distributaries.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—The expenditure on the Eastern Jumna Canal under this head amounted to Rs. 8,914. Of this sum over Rs. 5,000 was expended on new masonry and crib work spurs in the Jumna at Fyzabad. The balance was chiefly expended on improvements of inspection-houses and other buildings, and in completing the remodelling of certain distributaries.

Dún Canals.—The Dún Canals show an expenditure of Rs. 2,531, incurred chiefly in lining with masonry the Dharampur branch of the Rájpur Canal and in constructing spurs in the Naro nadi, Katapathar Canal.

Rohilkhand Canals.—On the Rohilkhand Canals the expenditure on works was—

	Rs.
Capital account	4,706
Revenue ditto	60,111
Total ...	64,817

Under capital the entire expenditure was incurred on the Upper Bhagul remodelling. Under revenue, with the exception of a few hundred rupees, the expenditure was entirely confined to work in connection with the Kicha weir and river training works. The river, which in October, 1884, had made a set on the high bank above the left flank of the weir, continued in very high flood during a great part of July and August, 1885, and completely outflanked the weir and carried away the upstream river wing-wall and both the canal wings. As soon as the rains were over, steps were taken to repair the damage done, a very strong and efficient system of training and protection work was designed, in which boulders railed down from Kathgodam, at the foot of the hills, entered largely. The work was well advanced by the end of the financial year, and was entirely completed by the commencement of the rains of the present year.

(e) Provincial grant for drainage works.—For financial reasons, the expenditure under this head was kept down as low as possible, the actual amount spent being Rs. 8,676, against an original budget grant of Rs. 46,600.

(f) Repairs. Upper Ganges Canal.—On the Upper Ganges Canal repairs cost Rs. 3,33,798, as against Rs. 3,26,681 in the previous year. The increase is under "head-works," and is due to a breach in No. 4 crib bar in the main river caused by a direct set of the current in that direction.

Lower Ganges Canal.—On the Lower Ganges Canal repairs cost Rs. 2,81,616, as against Rs. 2,97,818 in the previous year. Head-works show a decrease of about Rs. 8,000, and main canal a decrease of Rs. 13,000. Distributaries show no change, but drainage works and compensation show an increase as compared with the previous year. The cost of the river training works below the weir was exceptionally heavy. The Ganges continued long in high flood, and made a set on the right bank just above Ramghat and also opposite mile 9 of the canal. At both these points a good deal of land was lost, and very considerable expense had to be incurred in protecting the threatened points during the rains, and in training the river away from them during the cold weather.

Agra Canal.—On the Agra Canal repairs cost Rs. 1,14,415, as against Rs. 1,03,836 in the previous year. Head-works show an increase of Rs. 14,547; distributaries and drainage works have also slightly increased, owing to the greater mileage which had to be kept in repair. On the other hand, main canal shows a decrease of nearly Rs. 4,000 and "compensation" a decrease of nearly Rs. 700. As regards the increase under head-works, the floods of 1885 are probably the highest known since the weir was built. The weir itself sustained little or no damage; there was slight settlement in a few places and a few stones were scoured out of the talus. The spurs and training works generally suffered to a considerable extent, and during the cold weather heavy expenditure had to be incurred in repairing the damage done and in constructing new works. Stone is now being used in the training works to a much larger extent than formerly, and in future the works, even in excessive floods, will not be so liable to damage.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Repairs on the Eastern Jumna Canal cost Rs. 64,134, as against Rs. 70,950 in the previous year. Head-works and compensation show slight increases; but, on the other hand, the expenditure on main canal, distributaries, and drainage cuts has decreased to a considerable extent.

Betwa Canal.—An expenditure on repairs chargeable to revenue was for the first time incurred on the Betwa Canal; the amount spent, Rs. 1,556, is small, and calls for no remark.

Minor canals and irrigation works.—The repair expenditure on the Dún Canals exceeded that of the previous year by about Rs. 1,000, the excess being due to the damage done to the head-works of the different canals by the heavy floods of the year. On the Rohilkhand Canals repairs cost Rs. 7,821 less than in the previous year, and on the Bijnor Canals the expenditure was about normal. On the Bundelkhand Lakes the repair expenditure shows a decrease of about Rs. 700. The net result on all the minor canals and irrigation works is a decrease in the repair expenditure of Rs. 7,458.

(*d*)—*Telegraphs.*

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Post-office.

(*a*)—*Imperial Post.*

During the year 1885-86 the number of new imperial post-offices (including village offices and railway receiving offices) and letter-boxes opened amounted to 197: against 107 closed, converted, or discontinued. There was thus a total increase of 90 over the number existing in 1884-85. Of village offices: there were 116 at work at the commencement of the year, and to this number 322 were added during the period under report by the conversion of several small and unimportant district and imperial sub-offices, and by the opening of new village offices at certain places. This system is believed to be popular; and it works satisfactorily in localities where there is not much postal business to transact. Endeavours have been made to place village post-offices, as a rule, in charge of the local schoolmasters; but where this has not been possible, in consequence of objections raised by district boards, or for other reasons, the work has been entrusted either to other residents, or to men departmentally employed.

The enumeration returns taken during the year show that in head-offices 14575,106 articles were sent out for delivery, while 185,536 were returned undelivered: the latter being a percentage of 1·27 on the former. In sub and village offices the number sent out for delivery was 15,895,490, while the number returned undelivered was 383,136, or 2·41 per cent. These figures are fairly satisfactory, and show that the work of delivery in head as well as in sub-offices is efficiently performed. The following comparative statement shows the number of articles

sent out for delivery and returned undelivered during each of the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Number of articles issued for delivery.	27,467,076	30,470,596	3,003,520	*Nil.*	9·85
Ditto returned undelivered ...	730,288	568,672	*Nil.*	161,616	28·41
Ditto actually delivered ...	26,736,788	29,901,924	3,165,136	*Nil.*	10·58

It will be observed that there was a substantial increase in the number of articles of all classes sent out for delivery during 1885-86, and a considerable decrease in the number returned undelivered. There is a marked increase in the number of letters posted in these provinces during the year under report as compared with the general correspondence of the preceding year. This is attributable to the extension of post-offices and the improvements observable in delivery work generally, and also to the spread of education and the expansion of trade.

In the subjoined comparative statement details are given of the different modes of conveyance employed, and the distances over which the mails were carried during 1885-86 and the previous year :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.
Railways	1,552½	1,611¼	58¾	*Nil.*
Mail-carts	621¼	676¼	55	*Nil.*
Runners	1,405⅜	1,321⅛	*Nil.*	84¼

The increase under the head "railways" is due to extensions made to the Oudh and Rohilkhand and Rohilkhand and Kumaun lines, the length of the former having been increased by 59 miles from Najíbabad to Saháranpur. A new mail-cart line was opened between Jhánsi and Orai (distance 70 miles), while that between Roorkee and Fatehpur, on the Saháranpur-Mussoorie line (14 miles), was closed in consequence of the extension of the railway to Saháranpur. One mile of mail-cart line between the Allahabad head-office and railway station was transferred to the control of the railway mail service. In regard to lines worked by runners, that between Rosa and the Rosa railway station (three miles) was closed, owing to the mail trains on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway not stopping at the latter station, and a new line was opened between Sháhjahánpur and Rosa (six miles). Certain alterations made in the transit of mails in the Bánda and Hamírpur districts enabled the lines between Pichor and Badausa and Hamírpur and Kálpi to be closed. A runner line opened between Khanna and Bánda expedited the delivery of mails in several offices. The line between Jhánsi and Orai (70 miles) was closed on the establishment of a mail-cart. The net increase of runner lines as compared with those existing in the previous year was 30½ miles.

During the year a very important experiment was continued in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, whereby zamíndárs were permitted to pay their land-revenue by means of money-orders. The experiment was very successful. The following figures show the development of the money-order system in the Benares and Gorakhpur postal divisions during the year 1885-86 :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Number of revenue money-orders issued	39,768			
Value on ditto ditto	7,11,117	2	2	
Commission on the above	10,001	0	0	

A much-needed reform was introduced during the year by the issue of money-order receipts granted to remitters, numbered and bound in book form, whereby opportunities for fraud were considerably lessened. The value of money-orders paid during the year amounted to Rs. 99,85,773-6-10, the number of money-orders

issued having been 504,979, and the commission realized reaching the sum of Rs. 1,33,328-13-10. The increase in the number of money-orders issued was 39,368 as compared with the figures for the preceding year, representing a net increase of Rs. 3,59,651 in value and of Rs. 9,144 in the matter of commission. These figures include the amount issued for land-revenue money-orders which have already been referred to.

Towards the close of the year 1885-86 the Government of India sanctioned the transfer to the post-office savings bank of all savings banks' accounts held in district treasuries. It was not, however, until March, 1886, that the transfer actually commenced to be made; and the matter will be dealt with in the report for 1886-87 by the close of which the results of the measure will be more apparent. The savings banks transactions in these provinces for the year 1885-86 were as under:—

1	2	3		4		5		6	
Number of accounts opened during the year	Number of accounts closed during the year.	*Deposits.*		*Withdrawals.*		*Balance at close of March*, 1886.		*Balance at close of* 1884-85.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
11,609	7,823	41,511	31,95,141 15 11	26,613	18,49,892 12 10	25,820	28,41,840 11 5	22,034	14,96,591 8 4

Somewhat early in the year under review all pass-books of accounts opened in sub-offices were confidentially examined in head-offices, and it is satisfactory to note that the result did not exhibit any instances of fraud or dishonesty.

On the 31st March, 1885, there were 41 combined (postal-telegraph) offices open, in which 50 signallers were employed; while at the close of the year 55 such offices and 66 signallers were at work. The combined offices in the preceding year cost Rs. 10,192-10-0 for establishment, and earned in net collections Rs. 22,204-2-0. During the year under review the establishment charges were Rs. 19,966, and the earnings amounted to Rs 48,384-12-0, there being thus a net profit of Rs. 16,407-4-0 over the working of the previous year.

A convention with the State of Gwalior was concluded during the year, and the results have been satisfactory. The principal office of exchange between the imperial and Gwalior State post-offices is Agra, the Postal Department being represented in Gwalior by one sub-post-office in the Gwalior Residency.

(*b*)—*District Post.*

The total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, postmen, and village postmen existing at the close of the year under review and that of the preceding year were as under:—

	District post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March, 1885	318	172	707	...	1,197
Opened or entertained during 1885-86 ...	113	16	48	1	178
Closed or transferred to imperial during 1885-86,	115	12	81	...	208
Balance on 31st March, 1886	316	176	674	1	1,167
Increase ...	...	4	...	1	5
Decrease ...	2	...	33	...	35

Seven district post-offices were opened during the year: one in the North-Western Provinces and six in Oudh.

Seventy-six district post-offices in the North-Western Provinces and 30 in Oudh were converted from sub-offices into village offices. Six new letter-boxes were opened

in the North-Western Provinces and 10 in Oudh; while two letter-boxes in the former and 11 in the latter province were closed or transferred from the district to the imperial post. Two letter-boxes, one at Muriari (Ballia district) and another at Mumothar (Moradabad district), were constituted and subsequently closed during the year under review, in consequence of their not having received sufficient support to warrant their continuance. Of village postmen 13 were newly entertained in the North-Western Provinces and 35 in Oudh. Thirty-four village postmen in the North-Western Provinces and 47 in Oudh were reduced or transferred to the imperial post. The length of district post lines over which the mails were conveyed during the year was 7,943¼ miles, against 7,843¼ miles in the preceding year, showing a net increase of 100 miles over the previous year. This result is arrived at by deducting 32 miles closed in the North-Western Provinces from a net total of 132 miles increased in Oudh, and is attributable to revisions of district post lines in the two provinces.

The following is an abstract of the number of parcels posted at, and delivered from, the district post-offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

	Articles received from district post-offices for despatch to imperial post-offices.			*Articles sent from post-offices for delivery by district post-offices.*		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
Total district dâk figures for 1884-85 ...	1,277,443	6,841	1,131	2,372,569	43,553	9,778
Total district dâk figures for 1885-86 ...	1,399,424	8,718	1,466	2,443,064	53,021	9,298
Increase	121,981	1,877	335	70,495	9,468	...
Percentage ...	9·54	27·43	2·96	2·97	21·73	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	480
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·908

There is a fair and satisfactory increase under all the heads except parcels delivered, which is probably due to service and ordinary parcels being sent by packet post at reduced rates.

The number of articles received for delivery continues to far exceed that posted for despatch, and the reason of this has been already fully explained.

The total number of articles posted for despatch was 1,409,608 against 1,285,415 in the previous year, and the number delivered during the year under report amounted to 2,505,383 against 2,425,900 in the previous year.

The total number of articles returned and delivered by district post-offices was 75,860, and yields a percentage of 3·02 on the articles sent out for delivery, and compares favourably with the figures, 88,607, showing a percentage of 3·65, for the previous year.

The cost of maintaining the district post in the united provinces was Rs. 1,90,478-5-8, *viz.*, Rs. 1,56,713-3-8 for the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 33,765-2-0 for Oudh. The first item includes the cost of the district post in Kumaun, which is managed by the local authorities independently of the Postal Department. The budget allotment, including expenditure on account of contingencies, was Rs. 1,96,000.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(A)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land-Revenue.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The rains of 1884 were unusually copious, steady, and prolonged; the total rainfall exceeded the average by 33 per cent., and was double that of the previous year. The autumn crops generally suffered from abnormally heavy rain in September and October, which in many parts of the provinces caused destructive floods. Still there was nothing like a serious failure anywhere, and the excellence of the spring crops made up for any deficiency in the kharíf. The minor calamities of hail and flood, though perhaps more considerable than usual, were too restricted in their area to affect the provincial totals. The remission of revenue to the amount of Rs. 5,798-3-6, and the suspension of Rs. 2,699-7-4, with corresponding remissions and suspensions of rent, gave all the relief that was required, and there is no reason to doubt that the existing rules will enable the Board of Revenue to deal without difficulty with the more serious losses that are reported from Meerut and Agra.

The prolonged rain and excessive moisture naturally resulted in a good deal of unhealthiness among the population, especially in the western districts. The eastern division suffered from a severe outbreak of epidemic cholera. On the other hand, horned stock were unusually healthy, probably because fodder and pasturage were abundant. The annexed statement of the prices of grain in five of the principal markets in the provinces shows a degree of variation that is remarkably small when it is considered that a year of perhaps more than usual prosperity is compared with one which was everywhere unfavourable, and which was marked over large tracts of country by a scarcity that nearly approached famine:—

Markets.	Juár.		Bájra.		Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Gram.		Wheat.		Barley.		Average.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Meerut ...	26 0	26 8	23 0	26 0	7 0	6 8	13 0	15 0	25 18	27 0	18 0	23 8	26 8	28 0	19 14	21 7
Agra ...	28 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	0	5 0	11 8	10 8	23 0	25 0	17 4	21 0	23 0	32 0	17 13	21 1
Bareilly ...	28 12	31 4	24 6	30 0	8	6 4	14 6	15 0	23 12	22 8	19 6	20 10	28 2	30 0	20 14	22 4
Cawnpore ...	29 0	34 8	28 0	33 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	15 0	30 0	27 12	19 8	25 8	29 0	35 0	22 9	25 12
Gorakhpur...	22 8	25 3	18 0	28 13	11 4	15 3	14 6	18 14	23 15	18 0	18 0	21 9	22 8	25 3	18 10	21 8
Average of five markets.	25 14	29 8	23 0	28 7	7 15	8 6	13 5	14 14	25 4	24 0	18 7	22 5	25 13	30 0	19 13	22 6

The average fall in price over the whole provinces was only about 10 per cent. At Meerut, juár was practically unaffected, while the price of barley rose above the rate of the year preceding, so that the prosperity of the poorer classes cannot be attributed to any temporary fluctuation in the value of barley and millets. The demand for labour in connexion with the railway works in progress in various parts of the provinces afforded much occupation to the labouring classes, and it is considered that the effect upon wages in Basti and Gorakhpur is likely to be permanent.

The year opened with the comparatively large balance of Rs. 9,01,633 outstanding under the different heads of revenue. The following table shows the details under each separate head, and the progress made in clearing off arrears :—

Number.	Heads of receipt.	Arrears due.	Arrears collected and remitted.	Balance of arrears.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Land-revenue borne on the roll	6,79,710	3,29,275	3,50,435	
2	Land-revenue not borne on the roll	17,164	10,909	6,255	
3	Malikána	487	487	...	
4	Twelve per cent. cess	20,364	17,880	2,484	
5	Acreage cess	2,243	2,243	...	
6	Miscellaneous land-revenue (Imperial and Provincial) ...	363	329	34	
7	Occupiers' rate	24,287	23,373	914	
8	Owners' rate	12,485	11,763	722	
9	Sale of State properties	4,819	4,819	...	
10	Sale of waste lands	1,170	...	1,170	
11	Interest on purchase-money	...	...	...	
12	Profits from State properties	...	...	...	
13	Surplus process fees	...	...	...	
14	Collections from estates under direct management ...	8,778	2,761	6,017	
15	Advances under the Land Improvement Act (principal)	4,086	3,929	157	
16	Advances under the Land Improvement Act (interest) ...	1,139	1,108	31	
17	Advances under the Northern India Takávi Act (principal),	1,15,677	98,514	17,163	For the financial year.
18	Advances under the Northern India Takávi Act (interest),	8,861	7,778	1,083	
	Total ...	9,01,633	5,15,168	3,86,465	

The bulk of the unrealized demand consisted of arrears of land-revenue, and the sum which remained over for adjustment (Rs. 3,50,435) was made up almost entirely of revenue suspended on account of drought and failure of crops in four districts.*

*Muttra, Agra, Aligarh, and Sháhjahánpur.

Since the close of the year the circumstances of these districts have been fully considered; a large amount of the suspended revenue has been finally remitted; and measures have been taken to relax the demand in villages and tracts which had deteriorated from natural causes. The current demand, with collections, remissions, and closing balances, is summarized in the following table :—

Number.	Heads of receipt.	Demand.	Collections and remissions.	*Balance.*			Remarks.
				Nominal.	Real.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Land-revenue borne on the roll.	4,28,18,119	4,26,67,182	75,201	75,736	1,50,937	
2	Land-revenue not borne on the roll.	37,447	31,458	625	5,364	5,989	
3	Malikána	1,70,407	1,70,072	...	335	335	
4	Twelve per cent. cess ...	47,27,981	47,22,225	...	5,756	5,756	
5	Acreage cess	5,70,989	5,65,741	...	5,248	5,248	
6	Miscellaneous land-revenue (Imperial and Provincial).	1,13,246	1,10,169	5	3,072	3,077	
7	Occupiers' rate	38,86,641	38,75,184	...	11,457	11,457	
8	Owners' rate	3,72,130	3,71,596	...	534	534	
9	Sale of State properties ...	8,268	4,101	...	4,167	4,167	
10	Sale of waste lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Interest on purchase-money,	...	767	...	...	...	
12	Profit from State properties,	...	4,30,277	...	...	...	
13	Surplus process fees ...	...	12,168	...	...	...	
14	Collections from estates under direct management.	34,375	32,334	...	2,041	2,041	
15	Advances under the Land Improvement Act (principal).	70,544	67,000	...	3,544	3,544	
16	Advances under the Land Improvement Act (interest).	15,010	14,149	...	861	861	
17	Advances under the Northern India Takávi Act (principal).	33,902	29,676	...	4,226	4,226	For the financial year.
18	Advances under the Northern India Takávi Act (interest.)	2,566	2,445	...	121	121	
	Total ...	5,28,61,625	5,31,06,544	75,831	1,22,462	1,98,293	

In the preceding year the total demand was Rs. 5,43,03,722, and the collections and remissions Rs. 5,40,10,051. In this, an increase under every head of importance, which amounted altogether to Rs. 7,21,773, was more than counterbalanced by a falling off of nearly 14 lakhs in the canal revenues. The arrears, both nominal and real, have sunk to an insignificant figure, and the balance-sheet presents the total operations of the year in a very favourable light. The fixed land-revenue demand was reduced by Rs. 23,131, chiefly by transfers to the head of fluctuating land-revenue, and stood at Rs. 4,28,18,119. Of this sum Rs. 4,26,67,182 was collected within the year, leaving the very small balance of Rs. 1,50,937 almost equally divided between real and nominal. The proportion of real balance to demand reached the exceedingly low percentage of ·002. It is satisfactory to learn from the statement of coercive processes that these large collections were made without any undue pressure. Some difficulty was experienced in realizing the revenue in the Aligarh district, which suffered from a bad season followed by destructive floods in 1884, and again from floods in 1885. There were considerable outstanding balances at the beginning of the year, and it became necessary to be lenient in realizing canal water-rates, of which Rs. 10,101 remained uncollected. The Collector preferred to await the results of another harvest before pressing on collections which might have borne hardly on the revenue-payers. In the whole province the advance collections were somewhat smaller than before; but the closing balance slightly increased, being as usual heaviest in the Benares Division, which is credited with half the entire sum carried forward. The demand for land-revenue not borne on the roll, which was swelled last year by outstanding balances, fell from Rs. 80,768 to Rs. 54,611. It is made up of varying items subject to constant rise and fall. The fluctuations in the annual assessment of forest villages in Pilibhít account for the greater part of the decrease.

After another year's experience in the Benares Division, the Board of Revenue pronounce favourably on the system of permitting payment of land-revenue by money-orders. Various improvements have been effected in the form of the order and in the method of adjusting accounts, and the scheme, which is likely to have an important effect on the system of collection, has now been extended to the whole province excepting Kumaun. It will rest with the Post-office Department to take precautions for the security of the large sums which will pass through the hands of its subordinate officials.

As there has been no considerable change in the land-revenue demand, the 12 per cent. cess remains practically unchanged. The variations are too trifling to call for remark. The cadastral survey has disclosed an increase in the cultivated area of Ballia, Gházipur, and half Mirzapur, which has added Rs. 13,555 to the acreage cess. A further increase may be expected when the assessments for Jaunpur, Benares, and the uplands of Mirzapur are completed.

The area taken up for public purposes, though rather less than last year (11,112 against 13,631 acres) was still considerable. The compensation paid fell from Rs. 6,24,611 to Rs. 3,80,606, and the reduction in the land-revenue from Rs. 12,806 to Rs. 8,109. The average rate shows an abatement on the prices paid last year, which is most marked in the case of temporary appropriations. Creditable promptitude was shown in the disposal of claims, and much progress was made in the settlement of pending cases.

The prolonged and continuous rainfall occasioned a serious decline in the canal revenues. The demand, which had risen in 1883-84 to Rs. 57,00,006, fell to Rs. 42,58,771. No other explanation is possible of this very great decrease in an income which must always be largely influenced by the character of the season. In the Muttra district it is probable that in the previous year the canal authorities had undertaken the irrigation of a larger area than the available supply would

command. But, generally speaking, the demand for canal water was limited because the natural rainfall rendered artificial irrigation unnecessary. Irrigation from the Betwa Canal had not commenced during the year under report.

The large addition to the number of State properties during the year is accounted for by the acquisition of 46 small estates under the Jhánsi Relief Act. Nearly the whole of the rental demand was realized. The disposal of the surplus from the Bhábar and Tarái is at present under consideration.

The rent-law statistics again disclose a considerable increase in litigation. The total number of suits and applications instituted during the year amounted to 214,279, compared with 188,647 in 1883-84 and an average of 125,238 in the ten years which followed the introduction of the Rent and Revenue Acts. The peculiar feature of the return for 1884-85 is the large addition to the number of suits, which had not increased since 1877-78. An analysis of the return shows that the increase occurs chiefly in class I, suits for arrears of rent, which account for 6,904 out of a total increase of 7,612. Of these 6,904 suits 4,569 were in the Benares Division, where every district shows an increase. Both in Ballia and in Azamgarh more than a thousand additional suits for arrears were filed. This unusual activity is attributed generally to the occurrence of good harvests in succession to several inferior ones: and in the permanently-settled districts to the completion of the cadastral survey and new record-of-rights. Some value may be allowed to each of these explanations; but if, as is probable, one of the reasons is that the agricultural classes are becoming more familiar with our courts and more prone to resort to them, a progressive increase in the number of suits must be expected. In dealing with these figures it is necessary to remember how widely suits for arrears of rents differ in their character from ordinary civil litigation. Of the 70,945 cases disposed of the during the year under report, only 17,124, or 24 per cent., were contested; and in only 2,694—or less than 4 per cent. of the whole number instituted, and about 15 per cent. of the number contested—was a decree given in favour of the defendant. Notwithstanding the considerable increase in the number of the claims, only 89 more were decreed in favour of the defendant during this than during the preceding year. In the great majority of cases the object of the landlord is merely to register a debt which would otherwise be barred by limitation; they involve no dispute, and do not necessarily imply unsatisfactory relations between him and his tenant. Under no other class of suits between landlords and tenants has there been any appreciable rise, and the greater part of the remaining increase is accounted for by litigation between landlords.

Applications as well as suits have risen largely in number, and here again the greater part of the increased litigation under all the principal heads occurred in the Benares Division—a circumstance which would seem to justify the view that the agricultural classes had hitherto been too much engaged by settlement operations to find time for a recourse to the ordinary rent courts. It is remarked that in Jaunpur—the only district not in the Benares Division where a revision of the record-of-rights has been undertaken—the rent litigation is higher than in any other district in the provinces.

The total number of applications rose from 116,546 to 134,566, the increase being under—

Class	XVIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,341
Do.	XIX	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,183
Do.	XX	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,397
Do.	XXI	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,291
						Total	...	16,212

To this the Benares Division contributed under—

Class	XVIII	930
Do.	XIX	4,580
Do.	XX	1,631
Do.	XXI	3,441
	Total ...	10,582

Under class XIX there was an excess over last year's return of 3,069 in the two districts of Gorakhpur and Basti, and it is not unreasonable to connect this abnormal litigation with the settlement operations at present in progress there. The number of applications to enhance or determine rent (class VI) rose from 5,754 to 7,138, giving an increase of 1,384, or 24 per cent., on the number filed last year. This class even now only contributes 5 per cent. to the whole number of applications, and the increase may with probability be ascribed to a growing readiness to refer disputed questions of rent to the arbitration of the courts. Applications connected with ejectment under the four heads into which they are divided amount to no less than 83 per cent. of the total number of applications of all classes. Class XVIII consists of applications under section 35 to eject a tenant with rights against whom an unsatisfied decree is in force. There is a direct connexion between the frequency of this process and the number of suits for arrears of rent. In the present year both have increased in almost the same proportion, and in 28 cases per cent. the issue of a degree was followed by an application for ejectment; while in 91 per cent. of the contested cases a decree was given in favour of the zamíndár. The little district of Benares alone is credited with no less than 1,135 of this class of applications—a number greatly in excess of that entered against any other district in the provinces. Applications under section 36 (to eject a tenant-at-will) were more numerous than before by 7,183, giving an increase of nearly 16 per cent. on the number filed last year. When, however, the figures are analyzed, the same result is disclosed as in the case of suits. Of the total increase more than two-thirds (4,580 cases) occurs in the Benares Division. In the remaining divisions the increase has only been 2,603 cases, or about 7 per cent. on the institutions of last year for the same area—a variation which calls for no special remarks.

Compared with last year, the outcome of ejectment proceedings was, on the whole, rather more favourable to the tenants. The general result to the province was that notices of all sorts affected an area of 379,325 acres, or 1·6 per cent. of cultivation. If every notice that was not successfully contested was followed by eviction, 266,715 acres, or 1·1 per cent. of the entire cultivated area, changed hands. But there is every reason to believe that the actual area from which tenants were evicted was much less than this. In the case of applications under section 35 (to eject a tenant with rights) ejectment followed over less than a third of the area to which the notices applied. Allowing the same proportion for notices of all kinds, the total area from which tenants were ejected would be less than five acres in a thousand. It would not appear from a careful consideration of the returns for the year under report that there was any reason for doubting the correctness of the conclusions deduced last year from the inquiry into the growth and decay of occupancy rights. These conclusions are thus briefly summarized :—

"The final deduction drawn by Government from these statistics and from the report submitted by the Board was that landholders are not, as a body, actively adverse to the accrual of occupancy rights; that the relations between them and their tenants are not usually unfavourable to tenancies of a lengthened and permanent character; that tenant right holds its own place, on the whole, steadily and extensively in the land system of the North-Western Provinces; that the area of tenant's right, if it is not greater than it ever was, is at least not less, and that therefore no alteration of the law is at present necessary with the object of restricting the right to issue applications for the ejectment of tenants-at-will. These conclusions have been accepted by the Government of India."

Though the aggregate increase of the number of suits and applications was large, it only reached considerable proportions in the districts where a new record-of-rights

had recently been completed, and where litigation had received a temporary stimulus, the effects of which may be expected soon to disappear. In the other parts of the province the increase was not greater than may be accounted for by the occurrence of a prosperous year after one or more seasons of unusual agricultural depression. Notwithstanding the additional work thrown upon them, the revenue courts were able to dispose of the very large number of cases which came before them with creditable punctuality and completeness; yet, in spite of efforts which must have severely taxed the energies of district establishments, the year closed with a larger balance of pending cases and some increase in the duration of those which remained over for disposal.

The amount of work falling on appellate courts has naturally grown with the growth of original litigation, though not in the same proportion. The same characteristics run through both classes. Suits tried by Assistant Collectors of the 2nd class are almost exclusively suits to recover small arrears of rent: the proportion of appeals against decisions in such cases was smallest in the Meerut and highest in the Benares Division. On the other hand, Meerut was most fruitful in appeals against decisions in application cases, which usually involve questions of occupancy tenure. The proportion of appeals to appealable cases of each class shows little divergence from the figures presented last year, and the results were, on the whole, rather more favourable to the original courts. The proportion of appeals to Judges from appealable decisions of Collectors and 1st class Assistant Collectors naturally continues high, as the subject-matter involved is valuable; but a considerable improvement is shown in the proportion of decisions confirmed, which rose from 51 to 63 per cent. This still compares unfavourably with the result of appeals and revisions decided by Commissioners, where the percentages of decisions upheld are 74 and 78 respectively. It may be observed that in the course of the late inquiries which preceded the amendment of Act XII of 1881 both Judges and revenue officers were unanimous in thinking that the appellate jurisdiction of civil courts in revenue cases ought not to be extended. The average duration of appeals before Judges still exceeded six months; in Commissioners' courts it was only two months and twelve days.

The revisional and appellate work falling on Commissioners shows a further increase, especially in the Meerut Division. It was found necessary to devise measures to re-adjust the burden of appellate and revisional work which in Benares certainly, and perhaps in Meerut, had become far too heavy for a single Commissioner. These measures have since been given effect to by amendments of the Rent and Revenue Acts. The judicial work of the Board has also increased very appreciably; but the disposal of cases has kept pace with the institutions, and the average duration is less than before. The number of suits and applications decided within the year amounted to 212,296, and in only 7,644 cases, or 3 per cent., were further proceedings taken to contest the order of the lower courts on appeal or revision. The superior courts only found it necessary to interfere with the original orders in 2,442 cases (1·1 per cent.); and in 1,377 of these only (·6 per cent.) were the decisions of the lower courts reversed. These figures bear testimony to the efficiency of the revenue courts. Notwithstanding the numerous executive and magisterial duties which devolve on the district staff, a large amount of revenue case-work has been disposed of with punctuality and despatch, and the decisions have been very generally accepted by the parties concerned.

The arrears in the Kumaun courts have increased in a greater proportion than the institutions; and though the fact that a large number of cases were filed in the last quarter may account for heavy pending files, yet it does not sufficiently explain the failure to dispose of even the moderate number of cases decided in 1883-84. Of the 2,747 cases decided, 611 were settled without trial and 474 more without contest;

and under these circumstances the average duration of suits might have been shorter.

Except in a few localities which suffered from present or past calamities, the Government demand was realized without pressure and with little resort to the severer forms of coercion. The increase in the number of writs of demand (2,258) occurred chiefly in Aligarh (895) and Etáwah (1,289). In the Bareilly district writs are still issued with a frequency which requires some explanation; since they should not be issued as a mere matter of routine. The process of arrest was most frequently resorted to in the Meerut Division; and as the revenue-payers there are usually well off, and in no single case was arrest followed by detention, this can only be accounted for by the supposition that the defaults were due to contumacy, and not to poverty. Attention was directed last year to the extensive use of coercive processes in the Jaunpur district, and the explanation supplied indicates the necessity of adopting effective measures for defining the amount of revenue due from each individual co-sharer and stringently enforcing punctual payment. It is to be hoped that when the new khewats are completed, this difficulty may disappear or, at any rate, be materially lessened. In the meantime the Board of Revenue have instituted a thorough inquiry into the subject.

The return of estates held under direct management after annulment of settlement, shows improved results. The collections were sufficient to defray the nominal demand for revenue and cesses, and leave a balance of Rs. 7,285. Of the rental demand, including arrears, 81 per cent. was collected.

The statistics of recorded transfers of land show a small, but progressive decrease in private transfers *inter vivos* and in sales by order of court of revenue-paying and revenue-free lands. The increase in the number of transfers by inheritance is probably due to more accurate reporting. The aggregate of recorded transfers is below the average of the past five years. Much has been done in the past three years to perfect and complete this record; but defects such as those discovered in Jhánsi no doubt still exist elsewhere; and the attention both of District Officers and of the Director of Agriculture will be called to the great importance of seeing that the accuracy of the records is maintained by the punctual report of all cases when land changes hands. Proceedings connected with the sale of non-ancestral land under orders of the civil courts practically repeat the results obtained last year. Out of 2,669 cases decided, 720 only ended in sale, the rest were settled by agreement between the parties.

In every Division the number of partition cases pending at the close of the year had increased. There was little difference in the number of cases disposed of, and the increase is almost entirely due to the greater number of institutions. The employment of special officers seems to be justified by the satisfactory results reported from Moradabad, and improvement from the same cause may be expected in other districts where special Deputy Collectors have been appointed. It may be hoped that the new rules which have lately been sanctioned by Government may remove some of the difficulties which have hitherto delayed the prompt disposal of this class of cases; but they will always require much patience and care. The inconvenience which is likely to arise from the excessive sub-division and multiplication of mahâls is again noticed by the Board of Revenue. One thousand eight hundred and forty-two new mahâls have been added to the registers during the year under report, and in the whole province the number has increased by 22,681, or more than 30 per cent. since the last settlement. The evil, however, is not to be measured by the increase on the whole province. In some districts it appears to be assuming serious proportions. In Budaun, for instance, the increase in the number of mahâls since settlement has been from 2,140 to 4,300. It has been suggested that some alleviation might be found by encouraging imperfect partitions, to which the law of the North-Western Provinces opposes a very serious obstacle in requiring the assent of all the co-sharers.

In Oudh it is only necessary that the holders of one-half of the joint property should consent to the partition. The statistics of the two provinces show that in the North-Western Provinces the proportion of imperfect partitions to the initial number of mahâls is 1·86 per cent., while in Oudh it is 8·55, and the proportion of imperfect to perfect partitions, which is 37 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces, rises to 74·5 in Oudh. Even if special circumstances exist which would prevent imperfect partition from becoming popular in these provinces, it can hardly be doubted that they will increase in number when they are more easy to obtain; and though perfect partitions may be preferable, from the zamíndár's point of view, the choice would seem to lie between the less complete form of division and the administrative difficulties occasioned by the multiplication of minute estates. Eventually it will, perhaps, be necessary, with such exceptions and qualifications as may be found expedient, to restrict perfect partitions to estates above a certain size; but before any measure of the kind is recommended, it may be advisable to ascertain by experiment whether the evil cannot be met by some such rule as that in force in Oudh.

The report on the working of patwáris and kanúngos has, as usual, been prepared by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce. During the year twenty-six districts were inspected by Mr. Smeaton and his assistants. A short notice of the condition of the work in each district is given by the Director. In fifteen districts it was found to be deserving of commendation. In eleven faults of one kind or another were brought to light. The excellent results attained in Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, and Hamírpur reflect much credit on the Collectors. A large amount of testing was done by kanúngos, and the percentage of errors discovered is smaller than it was last year. The papers were more punctually filed, and the residence of patwáris within their circles more rigidly enforced. The testing done by superior officers shows some improvement on last year; but still leaves much to be desired. In the districts of Mirzapur, Fatehgarh, Dehra Dún, and Lalitpur practically nothing was done; while the return for Benares is an absolute blank. Much has been done to improve and systematize the teaching in patwáris' schools. The total expenditure on this account in 1883-84 was Rs. 4,351, against which the receipts were Rs. 779; in the year under report the expenditure was Rs. 13,990, while the receipts had risen to Rs. 7,273. The cost to Government is moderate, and the results of having a trained body of men, capable of carrying out a survey sufficiently accurate for all revenue purposes, should be very valuable. Nearly half the patwáris liable for examination have now been passed, and much benefit may be expected from the training they have undergone. The correction of the village maps is one of the most essential parts of a patwári's duties, and it is satisfactory to learn that the practice of tracing new maps, which shall show the annual changes in the field boundaries, has become more prevalent. The universal adoption of this simple, but effectual, method of keeping the maps up to date will, it is hoped, be secured through the teaching of the patwári schools.

The area statement deals with 37,664,408 acres, thus distributed :—

	Acres.
Cultivated	22,828,112
Culturable	8,801,163
Barren	6,035,133

Last year the total area shown was 37,117,513 acres, and the details were—

	Acres.
Cultivated	22,190,196
Culturable	8,976,191
Barren	5,951,126

Owing to the copious natural rains the area artificially irrigated fell from 6,797,537 acres to 5,437,161 acres; but the recorded number of wells and the area irrigable from them both shows a substantial increase. The percentages of the total

rent collections made during the year to the current demand and the average tenant-at-will rent-rate for each division were as follows :—

	Percentage.	Rent-rate.
		Rs. a. p.
Meerut	89·4	4 14 8
Rohilkhand	87·1	3 3 3
Agra	81·7	4 5 9
Allahabad	91·8	3 3 0
Benares	94·9	2 14 2
Jhánsi	93·4	2 9 8
Kumaun (Tarái)	99·6	2 7 11

The low percentage in Agra is accounted for by the failure of the valuable cotton crop; and the observation made by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, that the percentage of collections to demand has a general tendency to vary inversely with the height of the average rent-rate, is interesting. An important alteration has been made in the statement of classification of holdings, which now exhibits separately the area held for 12 years or more continuously, and in which the tenant has presumably acquired rights of occupancy. The total area held both under declared occupancy rights, and in which the tenants have cultivated for more than twelve years, amounts to 9,491,556 acres. The occupancy area in which the right had been declared and recorded was entered as 8,619,289 acres in the return for 1883-84. So that, even allowing a considerable deduction from the twelve years' area on account of cases where the tenants' claim might fail, or the record prove incorrect, there is more widespread fixity of tenure and freedom from disturbance than the previous returns indicated. The figures for the year 1884-85 are the result of a very searching inquiry into the condition and growth of occupancy tenures in the North-Western Provinces which has lately been brought to a close. The removal of a considerable area from *sír* to the head of land cultivated by zamíndárs without *sír* rights is no doubt due to more accurate classification. The correct entry of *sír* is for many reasons a matter of much importance.

Operations under the Land Improvement Loans Act show a considerable contraction, which is ascribed to the prosperous nature of the season. The sanctioned advances fell from Rs. 1,71,362 to Rs. 90,730; the actual advances from Rs. 1,37,863 to Rs. 98,062, of which Mr. Twigg, Collector of Hamírpur, whose activity in furthering works of improvement was noticed last year, advanced no less than Rs. 35,500, chiefly for the construction and repair of wells. In Agra, Budaun, and Saháranpur also much useful work was done by Messrs. Finlay, Hall, and Harington; but throughout the province generally the same causes which diminished artificial irrigation, checked the anxiety of landholders and tenants to seek advances for the construction of fresh wells. The continued attention of district officers will be drawn to the necessity of encouraging such works of protection in good seasons when money is available. Advances to tenants under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were freely made, particularly in Agra and Muttra, where there has been a succession of bad seasons, and in Bánda and Hamírpur, where *káns* is again becoming troublesome. There were heavy outstanding balances in these districts, and also in Saháranpur and Mizapur; and measures will be taken to see that they are recovered as soon as this can be done without unduly pressing the tenants. The recurrence of a favourable season should permit the recovery of most of these temporary loans.

The Board have again reported that the work of land-revenue administration is expanding in all directions. The large increase in judicial work has been already noticed; correspondence has grown in volume, though not to any serious extent; the special work of settlement, which had slackened for some time past, is yearly making fresh demands on the superior revenue staff as existing settlements fall in, and the assessment of the income-tax will now impose further labour on the district establishments. On the other hand, the collection of the land-revenue appears to be simpler and less laborious; and the fact that the revenue staff has been able so far to meet the strain of increased work, may be taken as an indication of the progressive improvement of the agency which is employed.

The cadastral survey and revision of the record-of-rights has been now brought to an end in all the permanently-settled districts except Jaunpur. In Dehra Dún the settlement has also been finished, and in the Tárai pargana of Nánakmata but little remains to be done. A large amount of work has been completed in Gorakhpur and Basti; and the system, which leaves much of the preliminary work of preparing the records and compiling statistics to the Survey Department, is yielding valuable and interesting results. Mr. LaTouche and Major Sandeman have introduced various modifications and improvements in the arrangements which had been adopted in the Benares district, and it is anticipated that very considerable saving will be effected by co-operation of the Survey and Settlement Departments. The system has, in the opinion of both officers, been already successful in securing a large outturn of very accurate work, and seems to be well adapted to the requirements of districts where the maps and village papers are not sufficiently good to serve as the basis of a revision of the settlement. The Jalaun settlement began on 1st December, 1884. As the area to be settled is not very extensive, and the condition of the village maps and records is such that nothing more is required than the verification of those already in existence, its early completion may be expected. The progress made during the short working season after operations commenced was satisfactory. It has been determined, after local inquiry and examination of the two districts, to postpone the revision of settlement in Jhánsi and Lalitpur for a further term of years. The necessary preliminaries have been finished in the Bulandshahr district, and sanction has been accorded to the commencement of settlement operations in the ensuing cold weather. In that district, too, the village maps and records have been carefully maintained, and it is expected that they will be found sufficiently accurate to serve as the basis of assessment.

With regard to the economic history of the year the matters of provincial importance were the opening of the Bengal-North-Western Railway; the extensions of the Oudh-Rohilkhand and the Cawnpore-Achneyra lines, and the commencement of the lines from Jhánsi *viâ* Kálpi to Cawnpore and to Mánikpur. In Jhánsi the Betwa Canal works were nearly completed. The effect of these various works had already begun to be felt in their influence on prices and the wages of labour. In the Jhánsi district, the recurrence of a few favourable seasons and the successful conduct of the special operations under the Encumbered Estates Act have brought about an increase in the value of landed property, and the condition of the district is rapidly improving. In part of Bundelkhand *káns* has begun to re-appear; but as yet no appreciable mischief has been done. The importation of foreign sugars kept down the price of the home-grown article, and had generally a depressing effect for a time on the trade, which has, however, since recovered. The importance of Cawnpore as a trade centre seems to be threatened; but its manufactures are flourishing.

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

The harvests of the revenue year ending in September, 1885, were dependant on the rainfall of the summer and autumn of 1884. It is compared in the

following statement with that of the two preceding years and with the general average :—

Districts.	Average of 14 years.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Bara Banki	40	27·5	27·3	39·8
Lucknow	37	22·5	24·1	39·6
Unao	32	27·7	23·1	42·0
Hardoi	38	23·2	27·4	39·2
Sitapur	40	28·6	21·9	38·8
Kheri	49	38·1	22·4	47·6
Bahraich	47	42·7	27·0	44·3
Gonda	43	36·1	29·9	37·9
Fyzabad	42	30·2	24·1	40·5
Sultanpur	42	31·0	24·8	42·8
Rae Bareli	36	26·9	22·8	38·5
Partabgarh	37	28·6	20·3	38·0
Provincial average	40	30·2	24·5	40·7

The rainfall was thus much heavier than in the two previous years, and was once more up to the provincial mean. In Unao it was much above the district average; in Gonda somewhat below it; elsewhere a very close approximation to it.

The season generally in the province may be described as beginning with light rains in June and July, followed by very heavy rain till nearly the middle of October. Some damage was done by floods in Unao and the submontane parganas of Kheri; but, on the whole, particularly in the Fyzabad and Rae Bareli Divisions, the kharíf harvest was excellent. The October rains enabled an unusual breadth of land to be brought under rabi sowings, and in January there was rain which, though generally light, was most beneficial. The spring harvest was, on the whole, above an average, and in the southern and eastern districts a bumper crop. This harvest was yielded on an exceptionally broad area, and the seasons generally were the most favourable to agriculture that the province has enjoyed for many years.

The area under crop was returned at 10,913,164 acres, an increase of upwards of a million of acres on the cultivation of the previous year. There was a decrease of nearly 150,000 acres in rice, which was no doubt occasioned by the lightness of the early rainfall. In sugarcane there was a decrease of nearly 50,000 acres; the diminution in the cultivation of this important product is 50 per cent. Prices have been ranging low, and to some extent affected the cultivation, but the main cause was probably the dryness of the sowing season in 1884, and the difficulty and expense of maintaining the necessary irrigation. Wheat showed an increase, on the whole, of 70,000 acres. In many districts there was a nominal decrease; but the orders are now very strict that under wheat is to be classed nothing but pure wheat, and the mixture of wheat and barley, which is still commonly sown throughout Oudh, is ranked with the "other food-grains," in which this year the returns exhibit an increase of nearly a million of acres. In oil-seeds, cotton, opium, and indigo there has been considerable development. The check on the sugarcane sowings probably induced the more industrious of the agriculturists to take more licenses for opium cultivation. The area under vegetables, except in the Lucknow Division, continues from some unexplained causes to decrease. The crop returns are said to be most carefully checked, and may now be accepted as very generally

trustworthy. Their details receive general support from the settlement reports with which they have been compared. The area twice-cropped is in Oudh 20 per cent. of the cultivation, in the North-Western Provinces 14 per cent. The details in the several districts are of considerable interest, and are compared in the table below :—

Districts.	Percentage of twice-cropped area.	*Percentage of cultivated area in—*			
		Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	All other crops.
Bara Banki	22	16	17	61	6
Lucknow	14	11	14	68	7
Unao	19	9	11	70	10
Hardoi	12	4	17	72	7
Sitapur	18	11	14	69	6
Kheri	16	18	11	65	6
Bahraich	23	23	15	50	12
Gonda	24	16	16	59	9
Fyzabad	23	24	12	55	9
Sultanpur	20	26	11	59	4
Rae Bareli	20	20	11	63	6
Partabgarh	20	17	9	67	7

The preponderance of rice in the eastern districts is very marked, and it is singular that in the rich districts of the Rae Bareli Division the cultivation of wheat should not have made firmer progress.

In so favourable a year the land-revenue collections were naturally good. The land-revenue on the roll of 1884-85 was Rs. 1,40,43,351. Of this a sum of Rs. 1,40,34,962 was realized, or 99·94 per cent., and Rs. 8,389 remained uncollected. Of this balance Rs. 3,983 was nominal, and the remainder in train of liquidation. The entire recoverable revenue for the year was collected in all but two districts of the province. The demand for revenue not on the revenue-roll due from estates the settlement of which had been annulled amounted to Rs. 48,337: of this sum Rs. 46,764 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,573. This balance is accounted for under the following heads :—

	Rs.
In course of collection	301
Doubtful	17
Irrecoverable	203
Nominal	1,052

These items consist really of rents due from the tenants of the estates under the management of the Government and are not land-revenue proper. The smallness of the real balance therefore indicates very careful administration. The demand under this head last year was upwards of Rs. 80,000, but estates with a rental of Rs. 31,000 were, during the year under review, restored to their owners on the terms of the original assessment. This accounts for the great difference between the two years. The collections for surplus revenue, that is, the revenue due on lands added by alluvion or on rent-free grants coming under assessment, were Rs. 3,464, against a demand of Rs. 4,072, leaving a balance of Rs. 608.

The arrears of land-revenue outstanding on account of former years amounted at the commencement of the year to Rs. 42,824, of which a sum of Rs. 7,596 was remitted as follows:—

	Rs.
By diluvion	892
„ damage from hail	932
„ land appropriated by Government	2,600
„ annulment of settlement	2,803
„ reduction of assessment from other causes ...	369

The collections were Rs. 33,495, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,732, of which Rs. 1,197 were paid in a few days after the close of the year. The recoverable arrears thus

due for both the year under review and for preceding years amount to Rs. 6,138. So clean a balance-sheet has never been shown in the province before.

In realizing the revenue no resort whatever was had to the graver processes of sale or farm, and even that of temporarily transferring the share of a defaulter was resorted to in only four cases, compared with nine in the previous year. The minor processes for the realization of the revenue give evidence that the revenue was paid everywhere with ease. In only seven cases, as compared with 26, 23, and 13 in the preceding years, was it necessary to resort to attachment of the estate. In two of these the balance was at once paid up. Attachment of movable property was made in 530 cases, but sale was necessary only in 36. In the three preceding years the number of attachments had been 1,014, 807, and 563. Arrest of the defaulter was made in 573 instances in 1882-83; the next year the number was 258; in the past year it was 164. The reduction in the number of dastaks or writs of demand issued was small, 17,670 against 17,398 in the previous year, and the cost of service varied in the different districts about the same as last year.

The demand under the head of settlement cesses and local rates was—

	Rs.
Settlement cesses	3,67,191
Local rates	6,60,433
Total ...	10,27,624

The payments were in full except in one district, where there was a nominal balance of Rs. 18. Of the balances on account of previous years of Rs. 610 and 1,130, respectively, the greater part was nominal; Rs. 1,354 were remitted, and the only real balance was one of Rs. 87 in Unao.

Thus the collections under all heads of the budget were very good. They have in no previous year since the introduction of the present assessment been so complete, and give evidence of the excellence of the harvests and the prosperity of the land-owners generally. The small sums outstanding were for the most part covered by the specific orders of the responsible authorities, and the monthly district returns show that there was a great improvement in the punctuality with which the several instalments have been met.

Forty-five revenue-free tenures having an area of 3,544 acres lapsed and were resumed by the State during the year. They were assessed to the sum of Rs. 3,722, which was added to the land-revenue roll. The orders for the verification of these tenures have now been very methodically carried out for a number of years.

Advances for wells under the provisions of the Land Improvement Act, which are almost the single form of improvement for which assistance is asked in Oudh, were, as might be expected in a year of such abundant rains, applied for in fewer instances than usual. The sums advanced for this purpose dropped from nearly Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 27,020; but, as in last year, every district in the province except Bahraich and Gonda had some small share in the total. In Sultanpur and Partabgarh alone were advances considerable, Rs. 8,185 and Rs. 7,545 respectively. In the former district a third of the loans were to tenants. The outstanding advances due during the year amounted, principal and interest, to Rs. 49,739; the collections to the very excellent total of Rs. 48,866. A sum of Rs. 2,11,350 was outstanding at the close of the year on the security accepted for these loans. There was a similar, though not so decided a fall in the issue of loans for seed and cattle under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The sum lent was Rs. 21,818 as compared with Rs. 58,000 in 1884. Three-fourths of the whole sum was advanced in the two districts of Sultanpur and Partabgarh, though some use of the Act was also made in Hardoi. These loans were almost entirely for plough-cattle. The instalments falling due during the year amounted in all to Rs. 44,672, of which a sum of

Rs. 42,374 was realized. The Deputy Commissioner of Partabgarh calls it a remarkable proof of the good faith of the agricultural community that the instalments should be paid up with such praiseworthy punctuality. It is also evidence of a sound discretion in the Deputy Commissioner and of effective arrangements for security.

The increase in the number of the ejectment notices issued by landlords on tenants in 1885 was very great. In 1884 there were 64,950 notices issued; in 1885 the number was 85,138, and the area of the tenancies affected by these notices was 320,000 acres instead of 245,000. The increase was specially marked in Lucknow and Gonda, but the districts of the Lucknow Division and Hardoi continue, as they have done for some years, to show the highest number. In these four districts were served one-half of all the ejectment notices issued in the province. As regards the result of the notices, the following figures are an abstract of the returns. The number of tenants evicted from the whole of their cultivation in the village in which notice was issued was 19,948; the number of cases in which a partial disturbance ensued was 21,111; enhancement followed on 22,385 of the notices; in 21,692 cases the notices were followed by no change whatever, either in area of occupation or in rent. The proportion which evictions as the result of notice bear to enhancements varies singularly little from year to year. The proportion, however, in which eviction actually followed on the notice was higher than in 1884; and 41,000 tenants were in fact removed from their farms as compared with 29,000 in the preceding year.

Notices against high-caste cultivators have been diminishing in recent years, but in 1885 they rose again to the percentage of 41. On the other hand, the action of the landlords was more generally directed against non-resident cultivators: of the tenants who were wholly evicted, 35 per cent. were of this description.

Evictions were very much more numerous in the districts where estates are small than in districts which are distinguished by large properties, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Districts.	Proportion of area held by talúkdárs.	Number of notices issued in 1885.
	Percentage.	
Lucknow	28	8,199
Hardoi	28	8,069
Unao	32	12,256
Bara Banki	52	12,901
Sitapur	53	3,828
Sultanpur	56	8,206
Kheri	64	2,200
Rae Bareli	65	4,650
Fyzabad	75	7,875
Gonda	79	8,143
Partabgarh	80	6,406
Bahraich	91	2,405

That is to say, the four districts in which small coparcenary communities are most numerous contributed a half of the total number of ejectment notices issued. The greater frequency of ejectment in small estates is a fact which is observed in all districts except Gonda, where the great majority of the notices were issued by talúkdárs. In Fyzabad the Deputy Commissioner remarks that though three-fourths of the district is held in talúkdári tenure, not more than one-fourth of the notices were issued by talúkdárs. In Rae Bareli 3,330 out of 4,650 ejectment notices were issued by zamíndárs; in Partabgarh, where not more than a fifth of the area is held by zamíndárs, they issued 4,217 of the 6,406 notices served in the district. The reasons are not far to seek. So far as the notices are preliminary to the enhancement of rent, the small proprietor knows the renting value of his fields much more thoroughly than the large landlord, and is under much greater temptation to rack-rent. But

there are other reasons why ejectment notices are much more numerous in the zamíndári villages, which have been well brought out this year by a careful examination of their statistics by the Deputy Commissioners of Unao and Fyzabad. The former noticed that in two of his four tahsíls there had been no material increase in the number of ejectment notices, but that in the two others the increase had been very great. In one of the two latter tahsíls a very large number of estates had been partitioned during the year. It was ascertained that the sharers, who had so separated their shares, took wholesale, though in reality only formal, action at the ejectment season, as a convenient means of affirming their new ownership in severalty. About 1,000 notices were traced to this cause. Similarly, it was ascertained that considerable transfers of ownership had otherwise been gradually taking place, and nearly 500 notices were traced to the desire of the new proprietors to notify the fact of transfer to the tenants by means of notice to quit. The tendency to disintegrate, which is everywhere observable among village communities, makes many a co-sharer seek to exercise direct management over his own fields, who hitherto has been content to leave the collection of the rent to a great extent to the head-man. The Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad writes as follows:—"Many of the notices are the effect of partition. For instance, in the Khandasa pargana the zamíndárs formerly held insignificant shares (even down to the fiftieth part of a field) in many different villages, and their properties were scattered over an area of several miles. Under such a system many tenants escaped payment or paid less than was due. Now that the estates are consolidated, the proprietors are on the spot, and demand the full rent. Many notices again are issued by intermediate proprietors, such as the holders of *shankalap* and *birt*, and are disputed on the ground that the occupant is not a tenant, but a co-sharer. In such cases the object is usually to clear the ground for action in the civil court." Though partitions are thus unquestionably a frequent occasion of ejectment notices in co-parcenary estates, it is doubtful whether these notices are altogether formal or nominal. If they were intended merely to intimate and ratify a change of ownership in particular fields, the tenants would be undisturbed; but in the Unao district not more than 22 per cent. of the tenants served with notices remained in their fields at their old rents, a ratio very considerably below that for the province at large. In Bara Banki there were 53 partitions during the year, while in Unao there were only 34; but the percentage of the tenants served with notice in Bara Banki, who were undisturbed, was only 16.

The difference, indeed, in the character of the ejectments in the different districts is very remarkable. The following table for example gives for each district the proportion in which notice was followed by actual eviction from the entire holding, and the proportion in which this eviction was directed against non-resident cultivators to make way for resident tenants:—

District.	Percentage of eviction.	Percentage of the evicted tenants who were non-resident.
Lucknow	21	49
Unao	21	38
Bara Banki	26	40
Sitapur	44	33
Hardoi	33	15
Kheri	45	39
Fyzabad	9	58
Bahraich	22	47
Gonda	25	17
Rae Bareili	38	27
Sultanpur	7	51
Partabgarh	19	50
Provincial average ...	23	35

The percentage of eviction is high. Throughout the Sitapur Division it is exceedingly high; the Commissioner remarks that ejectment notices in it have doubled

in two years; indeed, in the Sitapur district they have trebled; but the object has clearly been to exact higher rents, and not to substitute resident for non-resident cultivation. The figures for Fyzabad and Sultanpur, on the other hand, are remarkable. Actual eviction is rare, and when it is resorted to, the tenant is in a majority of cases non-resident.

The districts vary thus in detail, but the general results of the ejectment season in the province indicate an exceptional pressure on the tenantry. Deducting the 7,000 non-resident tenants and the 21,000 who were not disturbed, 57,000 tenants had their rents enhanced or were removed from their fields. In no previous year has the ratio or the actual amount of disturbance been so high. It may be attributed in part to the excellent harvest, which gave a basis for the demand of increased rent; but there can be no doubt of the truth of the explanation generally given by the Deputy Commissioners, that the landlords desired to secure full rents and remove unsatisfactory tenants in anticipation of possible changes in the rent-law of Oudh. Among the 24,951 villages of the province, notices issued in 12,049, a larger number than has ever before been recorded; and it is remarked by more than one officer, as it has been remarked before, that the number of ejectment notices is only an index to the enhancement of rents that was arranged without formal proceedings. One of the Commissioners observes, and the provincial figures unfortunately support him, that there is no indication in the statistics of his division for the last three years, that this pressure by the landlords as a body in their individual interests will abate until the revision of the rent-law, which they anticipate, has been finally settled. It is to the great credit of the representatives of the landowners of Oudh that they have now themselves agreed to such an amendment of the law as will secure the tenantry from the constant fear of eviction and enhancement. The notices of relinquishment tendered by tenants fell from 13,620 to 9,427. In Kheri, Bahraich, and Gonda alone was there an increase in the number. The relinquishment notices were as usual almost solely from low-caste agriculturists. Of these 10 per cent. got a reduction of their rents, 20 per cent. eventually remained on their old rents, and the remainder left their lands. In no district were the tenants largely successful in obtaining abatement of their rent.

There were 1,103 applications for perfect and imperfect partition for disposal during the year, a considerable increase on the number in 1884, when they were 944. Of these 363 were actually carried out and completed, or 33 per cent.; a percentage which, though not quite so good as last year, compares favourably with the adjoining province.

Continued progress has been shown in the punctual filing of village papers by patwáris. The number remaining unfiled at the close of each of the last four years, that is, since the introduction of the new rules, was as follows:—

Description of papers.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Field books	1,037	107	876	347
Crop statements, kharif...	689	536	24	26
Ditto, rabi	689	743	24	28
Rent-rolls	709	814	505	181

Five districts were entirely clear, and in only one was the balance considerable. The checking of these papers by the supervisor kanúngos was on the whole creditable; and, generally, the inspections made, not only by the tahsíldárs, but by the Deputy Commissioners and his assistants, were numerous and effective; but in Fyzabad the Commissioner notices that the testing of the work of the kanúngos was still very much behindhand.

The work of both patwáris and kanúngos continues generally to be favourably reported on. The Commissioner of Lucknow says that though supervision is not yet so thorough as it should be, there is undoubtedly improvement. The Commissioner of Sitapur had the advantage of a large experience of the older establishment of the khasra system in the North-Western Provinces, and expresses himself very well satisfied, on the whole, with what the district staff have done during their cold weather tours towards keeping the patwáris and kanúngos up to the mark:—"All round good progress has been made during the year, and the village records and statistics for the division have improved considerably in accuracy. The patwáris, on the whole, have not worked badly, and their khasras especially, after they are finally tested and corrected, do not contain many incorrect entries. They are now for the most part passed men, and in Hardoi and Sitapur there is no difficulty in finding qualified men to fill vacancies." Inefficient kanúngos have been weeded out, and the number of patwáris, whom it has been necessary to discharge for incompetency, has not on the whole been large, and, as was to be expected, little more than half the number in 1884. The number of patwáris fined was much smaller, 434 as compared with 702. Only two Deputy Commissioners make special mention of the payment of patwáris' wages; but both these say they have had very few complaints. The rules provide that in case of persistent omission by the landlord to pay, the patwáris may be brought on a separate list for direct payment from the tahsíl. In two districts this measure has been largely resorted to. In one 153 patwáris out of 989 are on the list; in the other 155 out of 696. In the other ten districts the application of this remedy has been rarely needed. The re-adjustment of patwáris' circles has been proceeding quietly and very successfully throughout the districts of the Rae Bareli Division and in Fyzabad, and in the former at least such alterations as the incompactness of the old charges necessitated have been nearly completed. The patwáris' schools have been well managed. Those of Hardoi and Sultanpur have been particularly successful in passing a large number of patwáris and candidates. The plan introduced in the Rae Bareli Division of moving the school periodically from one tahsíl to another has been found to have many advantages, and will be probably adopted elsewhere.

Fewer applications were preferred under section 158 of Act XVII of 1876 by superior proprietors for the summary recovery of rent from under-proprietors, and the amount to be recovered was also lower. The arrears found to be due from the sub-proprietors aggregated Rs. 71,746, of which all but Rs. 10,770 had been realized before the close of the year. The collections in Sultanpur and Fyzabad were very good. In Gonda, where the total to be collected was very heavy, and also in Sitapur, the largeness of the balance uncollected is explained by applications having been preferred at the very end of the year. The comparative lightness of the arrears in under-proprietary tenures is further evidence of the excellence of the harvests, and the authority of the Deputy Commissioners in the enforcement of payment appears to have been exercised generally with discretion and success. The under-proprietors in Sultanpur continued to seek the assistance of the Deputy Commissioner in the adjustment of their coparcenary disputes, to the great mitigation of further processes against the under-proprietary bodies.

On the whole, the year is one to look back on with satisfaction. The harvests were excellent, the markets well stocked, and prices were steady at rates that brought comfort to all the agricultural classes. Crime was light, so were the annual epidemics of cholera and small-pox, and cattle-disease was less frequent. This very prosperous year has been followed by another of exceptionally good harvests, and the province is to be congratulated on the good fortune that has continuously attended it for the last few years. The opening of the Bengal and North-West Railway gave considerable stimulus to the wheat trade of Bahraich and Gonda, and much more may be expected when a good system of feeder-roads has been completed. A large market

has been already established at the Mankapur junction for Fyzabad, and bazárs are springing up in proximity to most of the railway stations. The Lucknow and Kheri State Railway is an undertaking from which great results are anticipated. The roads of this tract require much extension and improvement before its full resources can be opened up; but it is exceptionally rich in natural advantages of soil and climate.

2.—Canal Revenue.

[*Note.*—See Chapter IV, Public Works, (*c*) Canals.]

3.—Customs.

[Blank.]

4.—Opium.

[Blank.]

5.—Salt.

[*Note.*—The headings 3 and 5 are blank, as Customs is an imperial head of account, and Salt is under the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces; for "Opium" see under head "Excise."]

6.—Excise.

The total excise revenue of the year ending 30th September, 1885, shows a decrease, as compared with that of the preceding year, of Rs. 2,59,040. This was, however, anticipated by all the authorities concerned in dealing with the results of 1883-84. The causes then referred to, *viz.*, the inauspicious character of the year 1884-85 for Hindu marriages, and the reduction of the area under outstills, operated, as was expected, to produce some falling off. Retail shops were also reduced in number, in order to lessen the temptation to drink; and another reason for diminished consumption was the general high price during 1884-85 of the materials from which country liquor is made. After making the usual adjustment in respect to advance payments (which reached the high figure of Rs. 4,34,740, against Rs. 3,78,829 in the preceding year) the receipts for 1883-84 and 1884-85, respectively, stand as under:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	38,49,978	35,90,612
Oudh	15,03,278	15,03,604
Total ...	53,53,256	50,94,216

The decrease was 4·83 per cent., whereas the revenue had risen by 9·49 per cent. in 1883-84 and by 11·5 per cent. in 1882-83. As the principal causes assigned for the decrease, except the diminution of outstills, are in their nature temporary, the excise revenue may probably rise again almost immediately. The settlements concluded for the ensuing year show an increase of Rs. 3,00,687, which alone should bring the revenue up to that of 1883-84.

The area under outstills in the provinces was reduced from 17,076 to about 13,666 square miles; and there was a decrease in the revenue from this source of Rs. 1,54,410, or Rs. 50,000 more than the decreased area alone would have justified. License-fees under the farming system likewise show a diminution of Rs. 44,883, which is due mainly to the partial supersession of that system. The balance should under ordinary circumstances be restored, partly by an increase in license-fees under the regular distillery system, but partly by a rise in receipts from still-head duty, as the payments for outstills and farms cover this item also. In the year of report license-fees under the distillery system show a considerable increase (Rs. 1,18,235); but no less a sum than Rs. 52,625 of this was in reality due to the

discontinuance of the modified distillery system in Cawnpore. This latter amount cannot be regarded as a set-off against the loss under outstills; and still-head duty under the ordinary distillery system, instead of showing an increase, shows a decrease of Rs. 6,000. There was therefore a material diminution during the year in the amount of duty-paid liquor consumed in the provinces; and while a certain amount of this loss, which had been anticipated and prospectively accepted by Government, was caused by reduction of the outstill area, there can be no doubt that much of it was due to the unfavourable circumstances of the year.

License-fees for vend under the modified distillery system stood at Rs. 16,700 against Rs. 11,400 in 1883-84, although the area of the system had been reduced. Still-head duty, on the other hand, fell from Rs. 32,874 to Rs. 18,791: the decrease is ascribed to the abolition of a large monopoly previously existing in Cawnpore and in part of Allahabad, and is therefore nominal, as the liquor was taken out under another system. License-fees for wholesale vend of country spirits yielded Rs. 5,176 in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 16,036 in Oudh, against Rs. 5,108 and Rs. 14,757, respectively, in 1883-84. The chief object in regard to wholesale vend in the North-Western Provinces at present is not so much to realize larger profits from the license-fees as to encourage the growth of the wholesale trade, which is essential to the satisfactory working of the sadr (or head-quarters) distillery system; as it is necessary that the wholesale shop should take the place of the outlying distillery as a distributing centre. This it has long done in Oudh, where the wholesale vendor is generally one of a combination whose members take a group of shops between them. But no such practice has existed in the North-Western Provinces, and some difficulties are met with in encouraging wholesale vend. There would appear, however, to be no reason why the attempt should not eventually be successful.

License-fees for vend of English liquor were practically the same as in the preceding year. Under still-head duty on spirits distilled in the English method there was a falling off of Rs. 41,349, the receipts being Rs. 2,45,904 against Rs. 2,87,253 in the preceding year. Rosa rum is stated to be at present sold at a loss in Calcutta, owing to the competition of foreign spirits landed at a nominal freight.

License-fees for vend of drugs yielded Rs. 4,40,116 in the North-Western Provinces against Rs. 4,38,356 in 1883-84; and Rs. 1,09,163 in Oudh, against Rs. 1,15,000. There was thus, owing to the falling off in Oudh, a net decrease of Rs. 4,077. The demand for 1885-86, however, shows a considerable increase in both provinces, the grand total of the settlements standing at Rs. 5,91,587 against Rs. 5,46,370 for 1884-85. The differences in the above figures seem to represent merely the ordinary fluctuations of trade. Inquiries were made during the year on the general subject of drug consumption. The revenue under this head fluctuated considerably in the North-Western Provinces till 1882, since which year it has steadily risen. In Oudh there has practically been a regular advance. It would appear that the consumption of drugs has increased, especially in the northern and western districts of the North-Western Provinces and the southern districts of Oudh. The reasons appear to be that drugs are cheaper, more portable, less likely to occasion troublesome interference of the police, and as a rule better of their kind, than country spirit: also, that there is less religious and caste prejudice against their use. Whether the consumption of liquor has diminished, because drugs are more largely consumed, is a disputed point; and all that can at present be said is that in proportion to the consumption of spirits the consumption of drugs is rising. Regarding gánja, an enormous increase is observable in the imports of this drug from the Central Provinces during the last few years, together with a fairly steady advance since 1880 in the amount imported from Bengal. Apparently there was no import of gánja from the Central Provinces previous to 1879-80: in 1882-83, 383 maunds were imported: in the year of report the imports reached 3,923 maunds. The

expediency of imposing a duty on these imports (as is already done in the case of Bengal) is under consideration.

The revenue from license-fees for vend of madak and chandu was Rs. 45,253 in the North-Western Provinces, and Rs. 10,230 in Oudh, against Rs. 50,189 and Rs. 7,548 respectively in the previous year. The amount of opium sold for chandu rose from 165 to 210 maunds. The views of Government with respect to the spread of chandu-smoking were conveyed to district officers in the preceding year, together with injunctions to restrict the number of chandu shops. These injunctions could not be brought fully into operation in the year of report; but the number of licensed shops was considerably reduced (from 324 to 248), and a further reduction is being made. The Board of Revenue state that the measure of reduction "has met with universal approbation."

The state of the opium excise hardly appears to be at present satisfactory. There had been a steady progress in receipts from sale of opium between the years 1877 and 1883; but in 1883-84 the net profits decreased to Rs. 5,23,668 from the Rs. 5,35,017 of the preceding year. The year under report shows a still further fall, the net profits having sunk to Rs. 5,15,890. There was an increase of Rs. 6,506 in payments for right of vend for the two provinces; but it is doubtful whether this nominal gain does not imply a real loss when the quantity of Government opium sold actually diminishes. The prevalence of illicit consumption, in short, seems unquestionable; and though there is naturally not the same violence of protest now against the Malwa drug that there was at its first introduction, a number of officers speak of the opium supplied as unpalatable to the consumers. It is to be feared, therefore, that the apprehensions expressed by this Government, in noticing the results of 1883-84, of a serious spread of the illicit consumption of opium, were not unfounded. The increased value of licenses for vend would, under these circumstances, be easily intelligible, for the possession of such a license enables the dealer to collect the crude opium from the cultivator, and sell it to the consumer, with comparative ease and safety. The evil lies in the power which the opium cultivators have of keeping back considerable quantities of the raw produce; but this is beyond the sphere of the Excise Department, and would appear to be inevitable, if as is held by the Opium Department, a larger outturn could not safely be demanded from the cultivators than is at present taken from them. Moreover, the mere scrapings of the opium pottery, which are the cultivators' recognized perquisite, are known to amount, in some districts, to many maunds of the drug. As soon, however, as this crude opium in the cultivators' hands becomes the subject of vend and transfer, the excise law is infringed, and the only question is whether it is possible to maintain a watch strict enough to be really effective. The difficulties are, of course, much increased by the comparative unpopularity of the class of opium offered by Government; and when to this is added, as in the year of report, a very plentiful opium crop, placing an unusually large amount of the drug at the disposal of the cultivator, who can without running much risk get double the Government price for his produce, it is evident that the excise officers in many districts must be unable to cope with the contraband trade. From a list of districts showing increase or decrease in receipts from the sale of Government opium, it appears that 21 districts in the North-Western Provinces, and every district in Oudh, except Lucknow, show a decrease. It is not easy to see how, if the Government of India supply only Malwa opium, and if the Opium Agency is unable to interfere with the cultivators' store of the home-made drug, the local officers are to succeed in devising effective measures for checking the illicit vend, or a wide increase in habitual opium-eating: two practices which, singly or combined, are likely to lead to much demoralization. Nevertheless the matter is one which requires—and must receive—close attention; and revenue officers must consider the practicability of effective checks upon illicit vend and consumption.

The prosecutions for breaches of the excise and of the opium laws respectively compared with those of the previous year, were as follow :—

		Cases instituted.	Convictions.	*Imprisonment ordered.*	
				Rigorous.	Simple.
(a) Under the Excise Act.					
North-Western Provinces	1883-84	830	687	114	21
	1884-85	630	504	165	28
Oudh	1883-84	338	278	52	22
	1884-85	249	198	48	11
Total	1883-84	1,168	965	166	43
	1884-85	879	*702	213	39
(b) Under the Opium Laws.					
North-Western Provinces	1883-84	428	298	70	22
	1884-85	530	427	131	12
Oudh	1883-84	286	230	75	19
	1884-85	274	227	89	14
Total	1883-84	714	528	145	41
	1884-85	804	†654	220	26

* 866 persons. † 716 persons.

Looking at the convictions—which are presumably a better criterion than the institutions—these figures show that either fewer breaches of the excise law were committed, or less were detected, in 1884-85 than in the preceding year. Under the opium laws the number of successful prosecutions increased largely in the North-Western Provinces, and the offences were more severely dealt with. The figures also show that, when Magistrates sentence to imprisonment for excise offences, they have no hesitation in making it rigorous. It is usually supposed, however, that the law against these offences is too leniently administered; while there can be no doubt that a very large number of cases altogether escape detection. Although opium prosecutions increased, the amount of (undetected) smuggling and illicit vend is known by other indications to have been great; while under the Excise Act the number of cases fell from 1,168 to 875 in all the districts of the united provinces. The proportion of convictions to cases instituted was about 80 per cent. The punishments which were inflicted by the courts during 1884-85 in cases of illicit manufacture of country spirit were 91 sentences of rigorous imprisonment, 8 of simple imprisonment, and 30 of fine. For offences under the opium laws, 136 persons suffered rigorous imprisonment in the North-Western Provinces during the year, and 87 in Oudh. Out of 636 persons in all convicted, 389 were punished with fine only.

Turning to the district figures and incidence, receipts fell off in the Agra, Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Benares, Sitapur, and Fyzabad Divisions. In the Government orders on last year's report it was remarked that in only nine districts was the incidence of the excise revenue still under one anna per head, and the Commissioner of Excise was directed to examine personally into the circumstances in each case. Muttra has this year taken the place of Lalitpur among the nine. The results of the Commissioner's inquiries have been reported and discussed. Apparently, a practical monopoly of vend (and sometimes of manufacture) due to the want of competition (which is again the result of want of capital enterprise), with consequent high price of liquor, is the most frequent and important cause of deficient revenue; though in some cases (as *e.g.*, Etáwah) it seems established that the people are unusually abstemious. It has been decided by the Government that in districts where, as in Bulandshahr, it has been carefully ascertained that the small consumption of liquor is to be ascribed, not to smuggling, but to the abstemious habits of the people, no systematic attempt to increase the consumption shall be made. In such districts

the two important points are to prevent the price of excised liquor being raised to an exorbitant rate by monopoly, and to maintain a vigilant preventive guard against the contraband trade.

The allocation of shops, both in towns and rural tracts, approaches now more nearly to the standard approved by Government than it ever did before. Including the reductions under the farming and outstill systems, there were 1,036 fewer shops than in the preceding year. Five outlying distilleries were abolished during the year of report, and new distilleries are being opened at the head-quarters of districts; so that substantial progress is being made toward the important object of concentrating distilleries under effective supervision within well-protected and commodious buildings. For this purpose liberal allotments are essential.

Inquiry has been made on the subject of cost of production of country liquor and of the average profits. The Excise Commissioner's conclusions, after elaborate calculations instituted in several districts, are probably as accurate as can be expected. They are briefly that, as the most general rule, materials for a gallon of proof spirit cost Re. 0-4-0; incidental charges and distillery fees represent Re. 0-4-0 more; Re. 1 is the still-head duty: the total is therefore Re. 1-8-0. To this must be added, for license-fees, Re. 0-13-4 in the North-Western Provinces. The gallon of liquor is ordinarily vendible at Rs. 3-6-0; so that in the North-Western Provinces the profit of a man who is both distiller and vendor is about Re. 1; while if the functions were separate, the distiller would receive about Re. 0-2-9 and the retail vendor Re. 0-13-6.

On the whole, the excise administration of the year was successful. The financial results—if not equal to those of the previous year—were largely in excess of the budget-estimate, and formed a most valuable contribution to Imperial and Provincial revenues. The general policy laid down by the Government comprehends the gradual restriction of outstills to tracts where no other system can prevent or cope with contraband trade; the extension of the sudder distillery system; the abolition of outlying distilleries; the re-allocation and diminution of shops; the discouragement of the use of noxious drugs; and the improvement of the quality of native liquor. All these points seem to have been carefully kept in view by the administering officers, and the policy has been maintained, whenever opportunity offered, during the year 1885-86.

7.—Stamps.

The gross receipts of the Stamp Department for the year 1885-86, as compared with the budget-estimate and the actuals of the preceding year, were as follows:—

		Gross receipts, 1884-85.	Budget-estimate, 1885-86.	Gross receipts, 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General stamps under the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879).	North-Western Provinces ...	11,67,077	11,92,130	11,90,631
	Oudh	2,98,863	3,01,765	3,15,314
	Total ...	14,65,940	14,93,895	15,05,945
Court-fee stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	35,46,879	34,42,200	36,68,535
	Oudh...	9,23,023	9,32,000	8,86,530
	Total ...	44,69,902	43,74,200	45,55,065
	Grand total ...	59,35,842	58,68,095	60,61,010

The grand total of receipts for both provinces was thus Rs. 1,25,168 in excess of the receipts of 1884-85. The increase in general stamps was common to both provinces; but court-fee stamps showed an advance in the North-Western Provinces only—there being a decrease of Rs. 36,493 in Oudh. There has been a steady decline* of these stamps in Oudh during the last three years, as noted in the margin. There were no abnormal influences at work during the year to disturb the stamp revenue.

	Rs.
* 1883-84	... 9,49,996
1884-85	... 9,23,023
1885-86	... 8,86,530

The following were the charges of the Department :—

		Rs.
General stamps under the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879).	North-Western Provinces ...	79,896
	Oudh	18,960
	Total ...	98,856
Court-fee stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	56,546
	Oudh	16,033
	Total ...	72,579
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,71,435

The net receipts for the year were therefore as under :—

		Rs.
General stamps under the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879).	North-Western Provinces ...	11,10,735
	Oudh	2,96,354
	Total ...	14,07,089
Court-fee stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	36,11,989
	Oudh	8,70,497
	Total ...	44,82,486
	GRAND TOTAL ...	58,89,575

against Rs. 57,80,142 in 1884-85; a rise of Rs. 1,10,000, or nearly 2 per cent.

The subjoined table shows in detail the income from the various kinds of stamps under the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879) :—

		1884-85.	1885-86.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
One anna adhesive stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	65,745	66,710	+ 965
	Oudh	18,908	19,531	+ 623
Foreign bill adhesive stamps...	North-Western Provinces ...	2,653	2,809	+ 156
	Oudh	232	227	− 5
Share transfer adhesive stamps,	North-Western Provinces ...	924	1,076	+ 152
	Oudh	22	32	+ 10
Bill-of-exchange or hundi stamps.	North-Western Provinces ...	83,256	83,993	+ 737
	Oudh	7,085	7,688	+ 603
Document stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	9,99,172	10,10,054	+ 10,882
	Oudh	2,65,446	2,80,753	+ 15,307
Total ...	North-Western Provinces ...	11,51,750	11,64,642	+ 12,892
	Oudh	2,91,693	3,08,231	+ 16,538
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,43,443	14,72,873	+ 29,430

The general result is an increase of Rs. 29,430; but to these figures should be added the receipts from skeleton forms stamped in the embossing press at Allahabad, *viz.*, Rs. 1,809 for 1884-85 and Rs. 2,542 for 1885-86. As the embossing press was only at work on such forms for a part of 1884-85, the receipts under this head for the two years cannot be compared.

Under one-anna adhesive stamps there was a fair advance in receipts in the year under report, though close attention to this sub-head of stamp revenue is still necessary to secure to the Government its full dues. The cases of increase in various districts are attributed mainly to a more general comprehension, and a more stringent enforcement of the law regarding receipts. Wilful evasion of the law seems, however, still to be common. Among the causes of decrease mentioned are (1) a diminished use of húndis payable on demand, and (2) the abolition in December, 1885, of the system of allowing discount to private purchasers. The Government of India, in September, 1885, approved the proposal, made at the instance of the Board of Revenue, to discontinue the grant to private purchasers of the discount previously given, at rates varying from 2 to 6¼ per cent., on the stamps included in class I, under the Indian Stamp Act—*viz.*, húndi, share transfer, foreign bill, and revenue adhesive stamps. The avowed object of the abolition of discount was the encouragement of licensed vendors; and the Government had obtained opinions from selected officers and a few mercantile firms, none of whom saw any objection to the measure. It is not in contemplation at present to revert to the old system.

Stamp duty is also realized by the impressment of one-anna stamps on skeleton forms by the embossing press at the Commissioner's office. Forty thousand six hundred and eighty-three forms were so stamped during the year, yielding an income of Rs. 2,542-11-0. So far as can be seen at present, the system has not advanced much in popularity since its first introduction; but it is a convenience to a certain number of firms, and it seems probable that in time there will be a fair demand for these impressed stamps.

Foreign bill stamps show an advance of some Rs. 150, wholly in the North-Western Provinces. The use of these stamps in Oudh is confined to the Lucknow district, as in that district only are there any traders who deal with correspondents in native territory by means of húndis. Share transfer stamps show an increase in both provinces. As the use of these stamps is optional (document stamps being admissible), considerable fluctuations are liable to occur. Bill-of-exchange or húndi stamps yielded Rs. 737 more than in the preceding year in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 603 in Oudh. There had been a decline of Rs. 1,565 under this head in the preceding year: and it is most probable that the present recovery is only temporary, as húndis are rapidly being superseded by money-orders and other means of remittance. The districts with the largest towns, which are presumably the centres of traffic, showed a decrease in the year, *e.g.*, Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, and Agra.

The receipts from document stamps increased by Rs. 26,000: being a rise of 1·09 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and of 5·72 per cent. in Oudh. The principal causes given to explain the fluctuations are the following: an inferior autumn crop, which forced the cultivating classes to the money-lenders, but was counterbalanced by an excellent spring crop: an increase in the number of marriages: a large outturn of sugar: and a failure in some places of the indigo crop. The rise of 2 per cent. is not, however, so abnormal as necessarily to involve special causes, and is probably due to the general progress of trade. A memorandum furnished by the Registrar to the High Court, shows that, as has generally been understood, wilful evasion of the law in respect of document stamps is not common, and that documents are as often over-stamped as under-stamped.

The number of licensed vendors was 1,616 in the North-Western Provinces against 1,575 in the previous year. In Oudh the number (479) remained unaltered. As a rule, no person of good character is refused a license; and in future lambardárs, village schoolmasters, chaukidári bakhshis, and pound-keepers are to be allowed to sell stamps on such terms as will make the business profitable to them.

In respect of penal action 2,019 instruments in all were impounded to be dealt with by the Collector, against 2,205 in the preceding year; and the total number of

persons prosecuted was 1,868, of whom 1,408 were convicted—against 1,057 and 731 in 1884-85. In both matters action was more frequent in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces.

The receipts from court-fee stamps aggregated Rs. 45,55,065 against Rs. 44,69,902 in the preceding year. The decrease in Oudh (Rs. 36,500, or 3·9 per cent.) has been remarked on above. In the North-Western Provinces 20 districts show an increase, amounting to Rs. 1,64,386: and 17 districts a decrease of Rs. 42,731: the net increase, therefore, was Rs. 1,21,655, or 3·4 per cent. In several districts of Oudh the diminution was due to abnormal purchases in the preceding year.

It was anticipated in last year's report that the receipts from copy stamps would show a considerable increase in future, as the use of these stamps in lieu of cash payments in revenue and criminal offices (as well as in those of civil courts) had recently been sanctioned. The result has justified the anticipation, but not to the degree expected. The income under this head rose from Rs. 1,22,886 to Rs. 1,56,304, the increases being Rs. 24,194, or 28·7 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces, and Rs. 9,223, or 26·2 per cent. in Oudh. Copy stamps were, however, only in use in revenue and criminal offices for the last quarter of the year, and were not introduced into the Kumaun Division till after its close.

The sum paid to informers in the year of report was small, amounting to Rs. 374 only for both provinces.

Receipts and charges on account of process service fees in the revenue, civil, and criminal courts respectively were as given on the margin. There was a slight increase both in receipts and expenditure, the surplus remaining much the same as before.

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Receipts—	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue courts	... 3,77,366	3,73,915
Civil ,,	... 4,72,163	4,96,844
Criminal ,,	... 36,641	40,450
Expenditure—		
Revenue courts	... 1,73,793	1,80,556
Civil ,,	... 2,34,503	2,37,913

The Commissioner of Stamps made an extensive tour of inspection during the cold weather; and it would appear that the rules are well observed, and the condition of the various stamp and record offices satisfactory. The financial results show the largest stamp revenue on record.

8.—Currency.

The number of notes of different denominations issued during the year was 124,790, and their value Rs. 1,82,16,220, as under:—

Number.	*Denomination of notes.*	*Value.*
		Rs.
11,666	5	58,330
39,275	10	3,92,750
24,547	20	4,90,940
17,638	50	8,81,900
22,493	100	22,49,300
2,782	500	13,91,000
5,682	1,000	56,82,000
707	10,000	70,70,000

The value of the notes in circulation varied from a minimum of Rs. 53,11,735 in April, 1885, to a maximum of Rs. 75,57,085 in February, 1886. The variations in circulation during the year have, as usual, been due mainly to the action of the local branch of the Bank of Bengal. The average circulation was lower than that of any of the four preceding years, the figures being as under:—

	Rs.
1881-82	... 81,29,060
1882-83	... 92,14,840
1883-84	... 75,23,914
1884-85	... 83,15,504
1885-86	... 68,57,510

The number and value of notes of the Allahabad circle cancelled at Calcutta and other circles was 73,490 pieces to the value of Rs. 51,30,505, being a diminution of more than 90 lakhs in value as compared with the previous year.

The following statement shows the number and value of foreign circle notes cashed by the Allahabad Currency Office:—

Circle.	*Number.*	*Value.* Rs.
Calcutta	53,833	33,67,785
Bombay	9,676	4,88,205
Lahore	6,627	4,19,445
Madras	3,310	4,12,130
Karachi	386	21,650
Calicut	127	4,820
Rangoon	56	1,245
Nagpur	7	185
Akola	2	520
Coconada	2	40

The total value was Rs. 47,16,025 in 74,026 pieces, against Rs. 18,99,490 in 27,852 pieces cashed in 1884-85. The increase represents a greater demand on the part of the public for coin in exchange for notes received in remittance.

The number and value of notes of the Allahabad circle of issue paid on indemnity bonds during the year were as follows:—

	Number.	*Value.* Rs.
Half notes	55	5,005
Whole notes	1	100

During the year 8,51,133 defaced rupees were received, of which Rs. 8,50,260 were shroff-marked, 540 notched, and 333 otherwise defaced, against a total of Rs. 18,24,267 in 1884-85 and Rs. 24,57,487 in 1883-84.

The receipts and issues of small coin were as under:—

	Receipts. Rs.	*Issues.* Rs.
Half rupees	8,433	28,151
Quarter rupees	13,687	48,553
One-eighth rupees	12,146	33,167
Copper	...	27,738
Total ...	34,266	1,34,609
Total of 1884-85 ...	43,686	1,16,293

Only one currency agency (at Meerut) was open during the year, the value of notes issued from which amounted to Rs. 4,500, against Rs. 1,500, the value of those received.

Remittances of shroff-marked coins were despatched to Calcutta during the year to the value of Rs. 13,48,675, and remittances to the value of Rs. 67,50,000 were received from Calcutta and Bombay. The remittance from Calcutta, of Rs. 13,50,000, was the first received since 1864, which points to the demand for coin in these provinces during the year.

There were no instances of forgeries or frauds brought to light during the year.

(B)—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Account of the Provincial and Local Income and Expenditure of 1885-86.

The main feature of the year was the retrenchments that were made, in deference to the wishes of the Imperial Government (see Resolution No. 552, dated 29th April,

1885), on account of the urgent need for funds in view of the threatened war with Russia. The call was at once responded to by this Government; and a sum of over 20 lakhs was surrendered to the necessities of the moment. This amount was provided by cutting down the allotments previously made in the Provincial budget in the following cases :—

	Amount of retrenchment.
	Rs.
Railway capital	9,00,000
Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads)	4,50,000
Law and Justice (Jails)	2,50,000
Irrigation	1,39,000
Education	1,00,000
Land-revenue	93,000
Scientific and Minor Departments	50,000
Forests	25,000
	20,07,000

Other retrenchments, of a minor kind, were also made, but the above were the chief items. In dealing with the expenditure of the year, it is to the reduced allotments under the above heads that reference will, unless otherwise stated, be made, as they formed the basis of the financial arrangements.

I.—Comparison with Estimates.

The following figures summarize the results of 1885-86 as compared with the estimated receipts passed by the Government of India and the (reduced) estimate of charges :—

Provincial and Local.	Estimate.	Actual.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Opening balances	61,32,000	65,55,000	+ 4,23,000
(*b*) Receipts	3,73,39,000	3,70,87,000	— 2,52,000
(*c*) Total assets...	4,34,71,000	4,36,42,000	+ 1,71,000
(*d*) Expenditure	4,03,40,000	3,90,47,000	+ 3,93,000
(*e*) Closing balance	31,31,000	45,95,000	+ 14,64,000

The Provinces had at credit, therefore, by the close of the year 14½ lakhs more than was anticipated when the budget was finally passed. As will be seen later on, however, about 9 lakhs of the 14½ represent still further deferred expenditure on Railways.

Looking first at the opening balances, the figures under *(a)* fully bear out the expectation and justify the estimate framed by this Government (*vide* Resolution No. 3589, dated the 12th August, 1885) that these would not be much under 65½ lakhs. It is unnecessary to do more than specify these balances, as the figures of which they are the outcome were fully discussed in the review of the financial results of the previous year (Financial Department Resolution No. $\frac{3867}{X-99}$, dated 31st July, 1886).

Receipts.—The receipts fall short of the forecast by 2½ lakhs, or about ·7 per cent. of the total. This is the result of the following differences between the estimates and the actuals, omitting small sums :—

Increases (over the estimate).	Rs.	*Decreases (under the estimate).*	Rs.
(*a*) Land-revenue	28,000	(*a*) Stamps	52,000
(*b*) Excise	79,000	(*b*) Law and Justice... ...	70,000
(*c*) Forests	43,000	(*c*) Medical	44,000
(*d*) Education	49,000	(*d*) Minor Departments ...	16,000
(*e*) Miscellaneous	86,000	(*e*) Stationery and Printing ...	38,000
(*f*) Public Works Department ...	20,000	(*f*) State Railways	2,18,000
		(*g*) Irrigation (all heads) ...	1,23,000
	+ 3,05,000		—5,61,000

None of the increases call for detailed comment: their aggregate is less than 1 per cent. of the total estimated receipts, and they are only what is to be expected in fluctuating heads of revenue. Of the larger items: that of Excise—the figures being those of the financial year, as opposed to the Excise year which closes on 30th September—is due to improved receipts from license-fees (manufacture and vend) and farm of drugs; that of Education *(d)*, mainly to increased sale of books both at the Depôt and by departmental officers: while in the case of Miscellaneous *(e)* the estimate omitted to take account of the contributions from municipalities under Act XV, 1883, in lieu of police relief—an omission that was, however, partly counterbalanced by an excessive entry under the sub-head of unclaimed deposits.

The most important of the decreases—those, in fact, to which the general result as regards the revenue of the year is to be ascribed—are those marked *(f)* and *(g)*. Of the others; that under Stamps *(a)* is due to a less brisk disposal of court-fee stamps than had been anticipated, and that under *(b)* to a falling off in sale proceeds of jail manufactures, the gradual restriction of which has been steadily inculcated by the Government of India. The apparent decrease in medical receipts *(c)* is the result of a mistaken estimate of grants by municipalities, which included some of the indirect contributions that ought to have been shown under "Miscellaneous."

In the case of State Railways *(f)* the falling off was entirely in the Cawnpore-Achneyra line: elsewhere, there was a slight counterbalancing rise. The figures for the Cawnpore-Achneyra line are as under :—

	Estimate.	*Actuals.*	*Difference.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Earnings	12,00,000	9,58,000	—2,42,000

There can be no doubt that the receipts were originally over-estimated; but in addition to this, the breaks in the line, caused by the severe floods, hampered traffic greatly and operated to reduce the earnings that under more favourable circumstances would probably have accrued.

Under Irrigation *(g)*, the decrease is Rs. 1,23,000 under all heads. The figures of canals in the charge of Public Works Officers are as under :—

		Estimate of receipts.	*Actual receipts.*	*Difference.*
* Lower Ganges Canal. Agra Canal. Eastern Jumna Canal.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	* Productive ...	41,77,000	40,12,000	—1,65,000
† Dún. Rohilkhand. Bundelkhand.	† Non-productive ...	1,07,000	1,17,000	+10,000
	Total ...	42,84,000	41,39,000	—1,55,000

From this deficit must be deducted the excess receipts, in canals under civil officers, of Rs. 32,000, leaving an eventual deficit of Rs. 1,23,000 as shown above.

The point to be explained, then, is the deficit of Rs. 1,65,000; and this occurred in the water-rates paid by occupying cultivators as under:—

	Rs.
Ganges Canal	—1,22,000
Agra Canal	—1,06,000
Jumna Canal	—53,000
	—2,81,000
Counterbalances by excess collections in the Agra Canal	+1,16,000
Result	—1,65,000

Receipts of this kind can only be estimated approximately, depending as they do on the area of irrigation, the character of the season, &c.: and the discrepancy is not, under the circumstances, of an extraordinary kind.

Expenditure.—In the matter of charges, the year's figures show an expenditure less by about 13 lakhs than the retrenched estimate. The most important details are as under:—

Increases.	Rs.	*Decreases.*	Rs.
(*a*) Forests	1,00,000	(*a*) Land-revenue	90,000
(*b*) Administration ...	30,000	(*b*) Police	40,000
(*c*) Scientific and Minor Departments ...	29,000	(*c*) Medical	94,000
(*d*) Interest	46,000	(*d*) Education	27,000
		(*e*) Superannuation ...	21,000
		(*f*) Stationery and Printing ...	45,000
		(*g*) Miscellaneous	38,000
		(*h*) Railway capital ...	10,00,000
		(*i*) Irrigation	63,000
		(*j*) Public Works Department...	35,000
		(*k*) Law and Justice ...	35,000
	+2,05,000		—14,48,000

None of the increases call for explanation except *(a)*. Those under *(b)* and *(c)* do not bring the respective totals up to the original estimate; while that under *(d)* is the result mainly of a larger expenditure on canal capital (the reconstruction of the Nadrai aqueduct) than had been at first anticipated. In the case of Forests the excess was due to increased activity in the removal (by Government agency) of timber, chiefly for railway sleepers for the Lucknow-Sitapur and other railways: partly counterbalanced by increased receipts as shown in paragraph 4 above.

Of the decreases, the only noteworthy cases are those of items *(a)*, *(c)*, and *(f)*. The revised allotment for Land-revenue—a very comprehensive head of account—was Rs. 75,48,000. The saving of Rs. 90,000 is thus a little over 1 per cent.: it was due to a considerable extent to economical utilization of the lump allotment for patwáris and kanúngos, where the action of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce resulted in a satisfactory diminution of expenditure on records and other items. In the Medical Department *(d)* no retrenchment had been made; but the establishment charges fell considerably, and the comparatively healthy character of the year reduced the normal expenditure on Hospitals and Dispensaries below its usual limit.

As regards Railway Capital: the original grant proposed for Provincial lines was 29 lakhs (with 8 lakhs for the productive lines, adjusted under Land-revenue); but this left the closing balance, according to the estimates, at about 11 lakhs only—against the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs. As the Government of India insisted on the minimum being worked up to, the allotment was brought down to 20 lakhs; and eventually, when the retrenchment measures above alluded to were put in force, it was found that 11 lakhs only could be spared. Omitting minor works, a sum of Rs. 10,24,000 was allotted for the construction of the Lucknow-Sitapur line; and

the accounts show an expenditure, against this, of Rs. 9,97,000. The capital expenditure on the productive lines amounted to Rs. 7,78,000; this closely approximated to the estimate.

The figures analysed above point to the conclusion that as regards assets, *i.e.*, opening balance and receipts, the Provincial revenues were better by Rs. 1,74,000 than had been anticipated: really by Rs. 2,74,000—but the additional lakh had to be adjusted against Provincial revenues on account of erroneous debits in previous years in connection with interest on railway debentures. Expenditure, on the other hand, fell Rs. 3,78,000 below the forecast—omitting the nine lakhs alluded to in paragraph 2 above; and the saving would have been considerably greater had it not been for the excess of Rs. 1,00,000 in Forests. It may fairly be asserted, therefore, that the financial position of the provinces was better by 5½ lakhs than was anticipated when the final budget estimate was framed.

II.—Comparison with figures of 1884-85.

The simplest method of exhibiting Provincial receipts is the following, which shows at a glance how the figures of the years stand:—

		1884-85.	1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.
Provincial share of Land-revenue	...	1,52,23,000	1,51,35,000
Adjustments	...	—1,78,000	—61,000
A.—*Net Provincial share*	...	1,50,45,000	1,50,74,000
B.—Direct receipts	...	88,76,000	89,50,000
C.—Departmental receipts	...	13,86,000	15,30,000
D.—Miscellaneous	...	3,74,000	2,62,000
E.—Productive Public Works	*Railways* ...	9,85,000	10,89,000
	Canals ...	61,97,000	43,84,000
	Total ...	71,82,000	54,73,000
F.—Non-productive Public Works	...	10,37,000	11,98,000
	Total ...	3,39,00,000	3,24,87,000

The general result is unfavourable to 1885-86 to the extent of about 14 lakhs. Looking at the various classes: it will be observed that the difference in the Provincial share of Land-revenue is trifling. All adjustments between Provincial and Imperial are made through Land-revenue. The Provincial share of the divisible total in 1885-86 was Rs. 1,45,40,000: but to this must be added the purely Provincial portion, Rs. 5,95,000, bringing the amount up to Rs. 1,51,35,000. The debit adjustments, however, aggregated Rs. 8,40,000, leaving an eventual total of Rs. 1,42,95,000. These adjustments consisted mainly of the following:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Record-room transactions ...	+1,19,000
(*b*) Productive railway capital ...	—7,79,000
(*c*) East Indian Railway police ...	—91,000
(*d*) Interest on railway debentures ...	—98,000

Items *(a)* and *(c)* is the result of alterations in accounts during the currency of the contract: while *(d)* corrects a mistaken debit to Imperial of interest on debentures in the Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway. The sum of Rs. 7,79,000 under *(b)* is the amount spent during 1885-86 on the two Provincial Railways classed as productive. The apparent increase in Land-revenue in 1885-86, shown in the appended statements, as compared to 1884-85, is due to the fact that the adjustments of the earlier year included a debit for railway capital greater by over six lakhs than the corresponding amount in 1885-86.

The increase in 1885-86 under B (direct receipts) is the result of gradual and steady progress in Excise and Stamps. In the case of C, there is a rise of Rs. 1,54,000: the bulk of which, however, is nominal—being credit taken on

account of convict labour in connection with large building operations at the Bareilly, Fatehgarh, and Benares Central Prisons. The increase in class D is due to operations regarding deposits, an unusual number of successful claims to these having been presented in 1885-86.

In regard to Productive Public Works: the receipts from Provincial Railways rose by a lakh of rupees, but the canal revenue fell by no less than Rs. 18,13,000. It is to this very serious decrease that the unfavourable results of the year as compared with its predecessor are due. In 1884-85 the Nadrai aqueduct was in full working order, and canal water was in great requisition owing to the partial failure of the rains. In 1885-86, on the other hand, the aqueduct was in ruins and the rainfall was plentiful, so that there was a smaller demand for canal irrigation, as well as a more limited supply of canal water. The revenue fell far short of any preceding year of the contract, and the effect on Provincial finances was disastrous. The increase in F (Non-productive Public Works) is due to the purchase-money of the bridge-of-boats over the Gogra at Ajudhia (which was transferred to the Bengal and North-West Railway Company) and to the crediting of the stores and plant taken over from the defunct Kumaun Iron Works Company.

The Local receipts of the two years stand as under, and call for no comment:—

1884-85.	1885-86.
Rs.	Rs.
53,54,000	53,60,000

Dealing next with the charges of the two years: these may be summarized thus:—

			1884-85.	1885-86.
			Rs.	Rs.
A.—Land-revenue			74,44,000	73,70,000
B.—Direct demands			8,14,000	8,06,000
C.—Departmental charges			17,09,000	1,17,26,000
D.—Miscellaneous			20,11,000	20,34,000
E.—Productive Public Works ...	Railways ...	Working ...	7,26,000	8,81,000
		Capital ...	13,92,000	7,78,000
	Irrigation—Working ...		22,05,000	21,18,000
	Interest ...	Railways ...	1,51,000	1,51,000
		Canals ...	24,93,000	25,56,000
	Total ...		69,67,000	64,84,000
F.—Non-productive Public Works			37,10,000	42,50,000
GRAND TOTAL ...			3,26,55,000	3,26,70,000

It will be observed that the grand totals of the two years closely correspond, and that the only appreciable difference among the classes is in E and F. The decrease in expenditure on Productive Public Works in 1885-86 as compared with 1884-85 amounts to Rs. 4,93,000, and this is counterbalanced by an excess under F (Non-productive Public Works) of Rs. 5,40,000. Apart from minor differences (in working expenses, interest, &c.) the real cause is to be sought for in Railway Capital. In 1884-85 the bulk of capital expenditure (nearly 14 lakhs) was incurred on the Cawnpore-Achneyra and Bareilly-Pilibhít lines—both of which are classed as productive—about four lakhs only having been spent on the Lucknow-Sitapur line: whereas in 1885-86, out of the 18 lakhs of total expenditure, 8 were incurred on productive and 10 on non-productive projects. The Railway Capital figures for the two years, which closely approximate in the aggregate, were as under:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Productive (Cawnpore-Achneyra and Bareilly-Pilibhít lines),	13,92,000	7,78,000
Non-productive (Lucknow-Sitapur line, &c.)	3,85,000	10,07,000
Total ...	17,77,000	17,85,000

The Local charges were Rs. 71,81,000 and Rs. 70,33,000 respectively, the difference being entirely due to lower expenditure in the latter year on public works under district boards, in consequence of the retrenchment measures.

The adjustments between Provincial and Local aggregate in 1885-86 about the same (Rs. 21½ lakhs) as in 1884-85. The main details of transfer from Provincial to Local—taking the figures of 1885-86, are as under:—

		Rs.
(a)	Ferry surplus	5,17,000
(b)	Pound ditto	1,15,000
(c)	Tarái and Bhábar estates (ditto)	2,44,000
(d)	To meet the deficit under Local	9,29,000

Of these item *(c)* will not again appear to the same extent, as only so much of the surplus as is sanctioned for improvements will be transferred. Items *(a)*, *(b)*, and *(d)* are normal: the two former are surpluses which (the one by law and the other by custom) lapse to Local: while *(d)* is the result of the systematized classification of receipts and charges, as Provincial and Local respectively, which was made towards the beginning of the current contract.

The Excluded Local Funds call for no remark. All of them are solvent; and all except one show a balance at credit.

Summing up: the year's revenue, while showing satisfactory evidence of vitality in the departments of Excise, Stamps, and Railways, was very seriously affected by the enormous fall in Irrigation receipts, in connection mainly with the Nadrai aqueduct—the restoration of which is being busily prosecuted: and the result was a revenue less by 14 lakhs than that of the preceding year. In the Provincial charges there was little or no difference. The proposed expenditure largely exceeded that of the year 1884-85—especially in the matter of railway construction and local public works; but the necessity for retrenchment was urgent, and the result was as shown above. The year closed with a balance at credit (Provincial and Local) aggregating nearly 46 lakhs, or 19½ below the opening balance, of which 18 lakhs are Provincial. This latter sum represents practically the amount spent on railway construction during the year.

Cash Balances and Resource Operations of the Treasuries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1885-86.

Cash balances.—The actual balances on the 1st of each month of the year, together with the estimated minimum balances of the corresponding period, are shown below:—

(The figures represent lakhs of rupees.)

Months.	Leading treasuries in agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other treasuries.	Total.	Minimum.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st October, 1885	29	74	1,03	90
„ November „	31	59	90	90
„ December „	24	80	1,04	90
„ January, 1886	39	1,06	1,45	90
„ February „	69	1,25	1,94	90
„ March „	58	1,26	1,84	1,30
„ April „	44	1,06	1,50	1,30
„ May „	51	1,16	1,67	1,30
„ June „	56	1,61	2,17	90
„ July „	1,14	1,75	2,89	90
„ August „	1,18	1,85	3,03	1,00
„ September „	1,05	1,63	2,68	1,00

The year 1885-86 opened on the 1st of October, 1885, with a cash balance of Rs. 1,03,00,000, and closed on the 30th of September, 1886, with a balance of Rs. 2,11,00,000. The balances standing at the beginning of each month during the year show that the minimum was reached in November, 1885, with Rs. 90,00,000, and the maximum in August, 1886, with Rs. 3,03,00,000. Notwithstanding that October, 1885, opened with a balance of Rs. 1,03,00,000, and April, 1886, with a balance of Rs. 1,50,00,000, it was found absolutely necessary to ask the Comptroller-General for help, and it was given by him from other Provinces and by currency transfers during those months to the extent of Rs. 27,00,000 and Rs. 62,00,000 respectively, as otherwise the balances on the 1st of November and December, 1885, and on the 1st of May, 1886, would have been very largely reduced below the minimum, chiefly in consequence of the large payments of the Military and Public Works Departments, which were made during October, 1885; and of the Opium, Military, and Public Works Departments during April, 1886. During the remaining months of the year, however, the balances in the treasuries of the Provinces were found generally in excess of the actual requirements. Thus in all the 12 months we had a sum equal to the minimum balance required; and in 11 out of the 12 it exceeded the minimum by more than Rs. 10,00,000. In the five months of February, June, July, August, and September, the balance was more than double the minimum; and in two months, July and August, it was more than three times the minimum. In all months except October, November, December, and April, the balance was more than Rs. 20,00,000 over the minimum. Large sums were accordingly placed at the disposal of the Comptroller-General during seven months, but they were only very partially drawn away by him.

Movement of funds.—The following are the amounts of local remittances made during the year:—

	Rs.
In specie	3,59,59,518
„ currency notes...	57,95,465
„ small silver and copper coins	16,04,265
„ supply bills	17,78,700
Total ...	4,51,37,948

The total of the remittance in specie includes shroff-marked coin to the value of Rs. 5,08,863, which were remitted to Allahabad from the outlying treasuries previously to May, 1886. Of the remittances which were made in currency notes during the year, Rs. 30,18,115 worth consisted of foreign notes remitted from outlying treasuries to Allahabad, and Rs. 27,77,350 of home notes supplied to outlying treasuries from Allahabad. There was a great demand for home notes during the year, and they were supplied from Allahabad as long as and to the amount the state of the balances of that treasury would permit.

The remittances of coin and notes made during the year were distributed over the various months as follows:—

	Rs.
October, 1885	14,79,180
November „	21,36,408
December „	37,40,065
January, 1886	55,09,067
February „	21,92,980
March „	36,59,684
April „	75,03,108
May „	26,02,945
June „	77,10,846
July „	33,55,135
August „	12,06,097
September „	22,63,733
Total ...	4,33,59,248

The largest were in June and April, when Rs. 77,00,000 and Rs. 75,00,000 were remitted, chiefly for opium; and the smallest in October and August, when only Rs. 12,00,000 and Rs. 14,00,000 were transferred. The remittances of the whole year averaged Rs. 36,00,000 a month; they were below Rs. 30,00,000 in six months, and below Rs. 20,00,000 in only two months, October and August. They were above Rs. 50,00,000 in three months—June, April, and January. The large remittances made during December and January and during June and July represent for the most part the movement of the surplus revenue towards the central treasuries, and they were made in consequence of the land-revenue instalments which were paid in towards the end of November and May respectively. The large remittances during March, April, May, and September were made for the most part to the deficit treasuries to meet the payments of the Opium Department.

The remittances of small silver and copper coin made during the year consisted of the following:—

	Rs.
Half rupees	4,32,940
Quarter „	3,79,870
Eighth „	2,49,464
Double pice	21,995
Single „	5,11,755
Half „	4,870
Pie pieces	2,773
Uncurrent copper	598
Total ...	16,04,265

There was a great demand for small coin throughout the year, and particularly towards the close of it. The total remittances in this coin were 16 lakhs as against 13¼ lakhs last year, and 4½ lakhs the year before. Remittances of small coin to the amount of 8¾ lakhs were received from Calcutta.

Remittances to the amount of Rs. 93,000 were made to other Provinces.

Supply bills, amounting to Rs. 17,78,700, were issued during the year as follows:—

	Rs.
By Agra to the extent of	3,08,500
„ Allahabad „	3,60,600
„ Benares „	1,40,500
„ Bareilly „	13,600
„ Cawnpore „	51,300
„ Dehra Dún „	1,97,800
„ Jhánsi „	7,000
„ Kumaun „	3,93,900
„ Meerut „	16,400
„ Roorkee „	1,000
„ Lucknow „	2,11,300
„ Naini Tal* „	76,800
Total ...	17,78,700

Foreign bills.—Supply bills to the extent of Rs. 13,98,900 were issued by this Government on other Governments during the year as follows:—

Issue by—	On India.	On Panjáb.	On Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	3,89,000	2,43,300	1,60,000	7,92,300
Kumaun	2,10,500	1,53,200	52,300	4,16,000
Naini Tal	80,900	19,800	21,600	† 1,22,300
Kheri	7,000	...	...	7,000
Agra	35,000	...	...	35,000
Cawnpore	26,300	...	...	26,300
Total ...	7,48,700	4,16,300	2,33,900	13,98,900

* This treasury was included in Kumaun till June 1st, when it was made a separate treasury.
† See note to last table.

The drawings by Dehra Dún, Kumaun, and Naini Tal were on Calcutta, Delhi, and Bombay; while those by Kheri and by Agra and Cawnpore were on the Calcutta and Sambhar treasuries respectively.

The supply bills of other Governments paid by this Government during the year were to the extent of Rs. 86,447, as follows :—

	Rs.
Of India	50,697
„ Panjáb	5,000
„ Bengal	30,750
Total ...	86,447

Absorption of small coin.—The following table shows the opening and the closing balances of small coin, together with the receipts and issues of the year :—

	¼ rupees.	⅛ rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pie pieces.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on 1st October, 1885,	2,15,178	2,27,486	1,47,908	5,07,852	15,294	2,233	11,15,951
Total receipts from other Governments.	1,80,093	1,09,519	4,200	3,17,901	5,000	10,000	6,26,713
Total receipts from the public ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total receipts with the opening balance.	3,95,271	3,37,005	1,52,108	8,25,753	20,294	12,233	17,42,664
Total issues to other Governments ...	6,000	6,000	5,000	70,000	...	...	87,000
Total net issues to the public ...	2,25,216	1,33,447	4,063	3,79,949	2,446	3,545	7,48,666
Total issues ...	2,31,216	1,39,447	9,063	4,49,949	2,446	3,545	8,35,666
Closing balance on 30th September, 1886.	1,64,055	1,97,558	1,43,045	3,75,804	17,848	8,688	9,06,998

This table is exclusive of the balance, &c., of half rupees, which are treated as legal tender, and shown here separately as follows :—

	Rs.
Opening balance on 1st October, 1885	1,11,899
Receipts from other Governments	3,13,497
Ditto from the public	...
Total receipts ...	4,25,396
Issues to other Governments	6,000
Do. to the public	2,98,197
Total issues ...	3,04,197
Closing balance on 30th September, 1886 ...	1,21,199

These figures as well as those in the former table indicate an absorption of small silver and copper coin to the extent of about 11½ lakhs during the year. Owing to the large number of Hindu marriages this year the demand of the public for small silver and copper coin was immense. The issues to the public amounted to nearly 10½ lakhs, but the receipts from other Governments which were intended to meet the demands of the public, &c., were only 9½ lakhs. The difference was met from the balance of the small coin in hand. Nothing has been shown against "Receipts from the public," as the amount of receipts from the public did not exceed the amount of issues under the small coin of any denomination during the year; this shows that the *gross* amount of issues to the public was unusually large this year.

Notwithstanding all this, the demand of the public for small coin was so great all over the Provinces that it was not found possible to meet the full requirements of all the treasuries even when the whole of the coin supplied by the Comptroller-General had been distributed immediately after its receipt. Reports were received from Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, and Unao to the effect that copper coin was circulating in those places at a premium. This did not, however, last long, as steps were taken at once to put a stop to it by ordering an immediate supply from oth treasuries to the extent it was found possible to spare at the time.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

For standard section on above see pages 241 to 251 of the report for year ending 31stMarch, 1883.

2.—Births and Deaths.

See Sanitation section.

3.—Emigration.

(*a*)—*Inland Emigration.*

In 1884, 53 persons were enlisted as emigrants from the three districts of Gházipur, Ballia, and Partabgarh; while in 1885, though the number of recorded emigrants rose to 120, they were all from the one district of Gházipur. Forty-four garden sardárs were reported to have obtained licenses to recruit in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but only three of them ever availed themselves of their certificates. The distance of these Provinces from tea districts, and the consequent disproportionate expense and trouble to which recruiters are put, must account for the preference they show for the recruiting grounds which lie nearer the labour districts. It is also possible that through the working of the garden sardárs under the option afforded by section 111 of the Emigration Act, labourers may have left these Provinces without being formally recruited under the Act. As this procedure saves expense of depôt and hospital establishments, and by means of it both the emigrants and recruiters can avoid all risk of medical inspections, outbreaks of epidemics, &c., it is natural that it should be rather largely adopted. But as labourers are sufficiently protected by the liberty which they enjoy of returning to their homes while on the road and by the supervision exercised over the gardens where they are eventually employed, no interference on the part of Government has been deemed necessary. A code of rules under Act I of 1882, framed on the same lines as the rules in force in the Lower Provinces, has been compiled and published in the provincial Government Gazette, and will henceforth regulate operations under the Act.

(*b*)—*Emigration beyond India.*

The statistics are taken from the report of the Protector of Emigrants for 1884-85, which contains the latest available information. The subjoined table shows the distribution of labourers between the different colonies in 1883-84 and 1884-85 :—

Name of colony.	Number of recruits in 1883-84.	Number of recruits in 1884-85.
Demerara	1,779	2,844
Trinidad	2,065	1,001
St. Lucia	2	216
Natal	761	821
Fiji	996	1,287
Mauritius	838	473
Surinam	1,100	1,092
Guadeloupe...	1,058	534
Jamaica	...	193
Total for N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	8,599	8,461

Thus there was a decrease of 138 emigrants from these Provinces, though the total number of emigrants who embarked at Calcutta was considerably greater than in the previous year. The increase was met entirely by recruits from Bengal and Behar. It is thus accounted for in the report of the Protector :—" While the crops in Bengal and Behar were suffering more or less from want of rain that led to scarcity, the local markets of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh appear to have been comparatively well-stocked. On the other hand, as regards the recruiters themselves, the presence of facilities for obtaining suitable labour so much nearer the port of embarkation than the more distant upper provinces, and of economizing transit, must necessarily have led them to make the best of their opportunities by concentrating their operations chiefly in Behar and the districts in its vicinity that were most readily accessible by rail."

Benares, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Fyzabad, and Lucknow contributed the largest number of emigrants from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Act XXI of 1883 came into force from 1st April, 1886, and a code of rules framed under it was duly promulgated. Act VII of 1871 ceased to be in force from the same date.

4.—Dispensaries.

There were 236 hospitals and dispensaries open at the beginning of the year; four were closed during the year, and 12 opened. Of the new dispensaries, nine were supported by local funds, and three were private institutions.

In the attendance of both in-door and out-door patients there was a large increase, which is attributed in part to the continued prevalence of malarious fever. There were 47,127 house patients as compared with 44,201 last year, and 1,889,225 out-cases as compared with 1,693,581. Except in a few instances the genuineness of the returns is not questioned; and the evidence which they afford of the increased unhealthiness of the season is corroborated by the statistics of mission dispensaries and private institutions : in the former the attendance rose from 54,168 to 66,338, and in the latter from 44,556 to 74,160. The only districts in which there was a decrease in the attendance of out-patients were Dehra Dún, Saháranpur, Bhábar and Tarái, Bahraich, Basti, and Gorakhpur, all in the north of the Province. In the last two districts the treatment of goitre cases at the houses of the patients by travelling private practitioners has become an established practice, and it is to this cause that the decline is due.

On a comparison of the statistics of the year with those of 1884 and with the average of the preceding 14 years, it appears that the classes of diseases in which the increase was most noticeable were the following :—

	Average of 14 years.	1884.	1885.	Percentage of increase on average of 14 years.
Fever	208,585	290,505	362,823	74
Rheumatism	70,339	87,419	91,526	30
Ophthalmia	61,446	95,427	103,213	68
Respiratory affections	77,373	117,084	121,713	57
Dysentery	32,415	42,996	49,140	51
Abscesses, &c.	36,408	74,699	79,049	117
Skin-diseases	222,049	310,370	301,873	36
Other local diseases	198,757	329,547	371,041	86
Injuries	44,293	51,882	56,963	29

It is a little remarkable that the great increase in cases of fever and skin-diseases is not reflected in the return of house patients, though the total number in receipt of in-door relief rose from 44,201 to 47,127, or by 6·6 per cent.

The available accommodation was in most hospitals fully utilized, and in many was inadequate to meet the demands on it. In only a few cases, as in Mirzapur, Bijnor, Orai, and Kheri was it in excess of the requirements. Of the patients treated, 27,500 are reported to have been cured and 8,300 relieved; while 2,760, or 5·8 per cent. of the whole, died. The death-rate was fortunately well below that of the previous year. These results afford very satisfactory evidence of the utility of the hospitals, especially when compared with the returns of police and voluntary cases. The proportion of the former class of cases was considerably less than in the previous five years in both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the former Province the percentage of patients who dieted themselves largely increased. The proportion of police cases sent to the dispensaries continues to be much larger in the North-Western Provinces than in Oudh, though the difference yearly becomes less marked. This is attributed to a diversity of practice in the payment by the courts of diet allowance; and in two districts in Oudh, where it is the custom to pay diet-money, the average exceeds that of the North-Western Provinces.

The arrangements made for prescribing for women and children separately from men have not as yet had the effect that was expected. This result is in part attributed to the extension of the work of the medical mission dispensaries for females; but the measures taken are in the right direction, and should eventually be successful.

An inquiry has been made into the position of medicine-vendors in each district, from which it appears that the facilities for procuring European drugs are greater than could have been anticipated. In a large proportion of the districts there are establishments in which reliable drugs can be procured; and to which the medical officers have no hesitation in sending prescriptions to be made up. In other districts there is generally a petty drug vendor, with a small supply of quinine and patent medicines; and it is only in the more remote districts and in a few in the centre of Oudh that European drugs are unprocurable.

Surgical work, the sphere of which has increased with remarkable rapidity of late years, continued to progress. Minor operations were performed in 82,457 cases as compared with 79,529 last year; while major operations reached the large number of 15,186 as compared with 14,938 in 1884, and an average of 7,205 during the last 11 years. The results of the major operations were exceptionally satisfactory; 11,742 patients were cured, 1,857 were relieved; and, notwithstanding the increase in operations, the number of deaths diminished from 281 to 232. Civil Surgeons themselves performed scarcely so many operations as in 1884; but the work done by Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants shows a very substantial increase.

Special details are as usual given of the results of the operations of lithotomy, litholopaxy, and removal of cataract. There was a very satisfactory diminution (from 7·9 to 6·7) in the percentage of deaths under the first of these operations. That the percentage of deaths under litholopaxy was rather higher, may perhaps be ascribed to want of experience in the operators; but the whole number of cases was too small to justify any final conclusions. The increased attendance at the hospitals where the new method of operating has been introduced is the best evidence of its value. In cataract cases a singularly high percentage of success was attained, and in only four hospitals were the results inferior to the average percentage of success for the whole Province last year.

Dispensaries in these Provinces which are under district boards—and these constitute the great majority—are supported partly from public and partly from

private funds. The public funds devoted to this purpose form part of the "district fund," constituted by Act XIV of 1883, which again consists of local rates subsidized by Provincial revenues. The allotment of public money is fixed when the dispensary budget, as prepared by the board and submitted by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, is passed by Government. The private money is the local guarantee required by the rules, and consists of subscriptions, interest on investments, income from endowments, municipal contributions, sale of investments (when permitted), and such like. The private funds constitute a distinct item of income; the public funds merely meet a certain amount of expenditure, and cannot be regarded as income. It is thus to the private funds that attention should be directed, as these are genuine "receipts." It is observed that in the year under report there was a real decrease in the private funds: especially in voluntary subscriptions, where the contributions of Europeans diminished from Rs. 11,866 to Rs. 11,083, and of natives from Rs. 47,847 to Rs. 44,005. The falling off has been general; but it would not appear that the decrease is attributable to the want of popularity of individual institutions. The absence of all contributions from natives in Agra and the insignificant amounts subscribed in wealthy cities, such as Lucknow and Muttra, are noticeable—more especially in Agra, where the members of the board take an unusually strong interest in dispensary affairs. The revised rules regarding dispensary finance—*i.e.*, the responsibility falling respectively on public and private funds—will shortly be issued, and the Government will not ordinarily be prepared to permit the allotment of public money for medical charity without the full local guarantee.

The sale of medicines realized only Rs. 127 as compared with Rs. 511 in 1884. This may, perhaps, partly be accounted for by an increase in the number of shops at which drugs may be obtained.

The expenditure of the year, after deduction of certain nominal items, amounted to Rs. 3,84,857, as compared with Rs. 3,80,132 in the preceding year. The opening of new dispensaries, the purchase of surgical instruments, and the outlay on febrifuges necessitated by the unusual prevalence of fever, account for the increase.

The inspection of branch dispensaries was, on the whole, very efficiently performed.

The number of mission dispensaries has been reduced from 11 to 10 by the closing of the hospital for females at Naini Tal. The record of work shows that 66,338 patients were treated during the year, and 20 major and 412 minor operations performed. Much useful work is done in those institutions: the record of the surgical work at Dwara Hath in Kumaun is creditable to the native doctor in charge, and the large amount of sickness relieved at the female dispensary in Moradabad deserves to be specially noticed.

Special measures for the establishment of dispensaries at the principal fairs, and for the relief of fever and cholera, were on a larger scale than before, the expenditure rising from Rs. 537 in special dispensaries to Rs. 1,224, and from Rs. 6,070 on relief measures to Rs. 7,932. The quantity of cinchona febrifuge distributed was doubled, and it is satisfactory to observe that this cheap and efficient substitute for quinine is becoming better appreciated. Vaccinators were utilized during their recess season in the distribution of medicines during epidemics.

The returns of private dispensaries show a large increase in the number of patients treated. The Lister Hospital at Allahabad, at which much useful surgical work used to be performed, has been closed, as has the hospital for skin-diseases at the same place. A new private dispensary has been opened by Rája Rampal Singh on his estate in Partabgarh.

The relations of civil medical officers with the local boards continue to be satisfactory. The number of districts in which the members show an active interest in dispensary affairs has increased; and in the more important stations there are almost always members who display an intelligent and useful sympathy with the work that is going on. At Allahabad four rooms have been adapted for the use of the better class of patients by two members of the committee; and further accommodation has been provided by the Church Mission Society. At Mirzapur public liberality was directed to the erection of a new hospital and increasing the stock of surgical appliances; at Saháranpur Brigade-Surgeon Garden at his own expense provided the hospital with a number of instruments and a supply of drugs. These instances of liberality are especially satisfactory.

The results of the year's administration may be briefly summed up as follows. At the dispensaries over two millions of people have been prescribed for, exclusive of those sufferers from fever and cholera to whom medicines have been supplied at their homes by compounders and others specially deputed for the purpose. Sixteen thousand major and 84,000 minor surgical operations have been performed, with a success of which the best proof is to be found in the large number of patients. European officers still perform most of the important surgical work; but the share of it undertaken by native Assistant Surgeons has increased. Nine new dispensaries have been opened and arrangements made for establishing eight others; while the resources of the hospitals have been increased by the purchase of new sets of surgical instruments. The total cost, including the expenditure on leper asylums, &c., has been under five lakhs of rupees, a sum which, in view of the results accomplished, is not large.

As is commonly the case in years of general prosperity, the attendance at poor-houses and asylums for lepers and the blind was not large, and the expenditure of these institutions fell considerably short of their income. The richly-endowed charities at Lucknow attracted, as usual, the largest number of applicants of all classes; and next to them came Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum at Benares. The leper asylums at Almora, Bahraich, and Dehra Dún had a considerable number of inmates. While private subscriptions to these charities remained at the same figure as in the previous year, municipal contributions fell off from Rs. 14,400 to Rs. 13,100.

Agra Medical School.

The total number of students who went up for examination this year was 120 as compared with 110 in the preceding year, the difference being due to the large number of female pupils who entered the school last year: the number of male pupils examined declined from 100 to 95.

The first class, which consisted of 29 pupils, was, taken as a whole, one of more than average merit; and, though none of the pupils did exceptionally well in the examination, yet all the students in the military and civil sections succeeded in passing; and one of the civil pupils is reported to have a better practical knowledge of the different subjects than any student of recent years. Of the private pupils only one has done well; and the female students are those who were referred to last year as having disappointed the expectations originally formed. It has been necessary to make one of them resign; and to direct the other two to continue their studies for a further period of six months.

The second class, which also consisted of 29 pupils, has not come out well in the examinations, and both the military and the civil divisions are inferior. The female section, on the other hand, has done much better than the female section of the first class; three of the five pupils have distinguished themselves in their examinations, and one of them is considered to have some chance of being at the head of the college at the final examination next year.

The fifteen students who, after passing through the first year's course, were sent for a year's training to a dispensary, have, with three exceptions, done well.

The lowest class, which consists of 47 pupils, of whom 18 are females, is a particularly promising one. The field of selection for this class was very large, as no less than 98 candidates, of whom ten had passed either the entrance examination or the middle class anglo-vernacular examination, presented themselves for admission to the civil section of it. The military pupils are decidedly inferior to the civil class; but rules lately issued regarding the subordinate military medical service are expected to produce considerable improvement in the standard of future candidates.

The arrangements made at the school for the medical education of females seem now to promise success, the main difficulty in the way being the defective general education of most native girls of the classes from which candidates come. The scheme has been cordially supported by a number of municipalities and private persons, and substantial assistance has been received from the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. The aid rendered by several missionary bodies and a number of native gentlemen, who were good enough to send pupils to the school, has been separately acknowledged by the Government; and the general interest that is now being displayed in female medical education in this country shows that there is no risk of the enterprise failing from deficiency in the supply of candidates. Last year 18 pupils joined, of whom five were Hindus and one a Muhammadan; this year from 20 to 30 candidates are expected to come forward.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

In 1885, the lock-hospitals at four important military stations were closed as a tentative measure; but a careful record of disease was maintained for comparison with stations in which the former system was maintained. Fourteen hospitals were maintained, of which four were of the first class, five of the second, and five of the third.

The average monthly number of women on the register was 646, of whom 554 attended regularly for medical examination. Last year the number was 792. The decrease is of course in great part due to the closing of four hospitals, but is attributed in part also to the same causes that have been set forth in previous years. Amongst these 646 women, a total of 1,549 cases of disease were discovered and treated, of which 794 were cases of minor non-contagious complaint, and 755 were cases of contagious venereal disease. The normal ratio of all disease amongst these women has been 2·58 cases per annum to one woman. For the year of report it was 2·39. In 1884 the ratio of contagious disease was 1·44 cases to each woman, in the year of report it was 1·16 cases.

The total expenditure in the hospitals was Rs. 20,520, as compared with Rs. 28,833 of the previous year. This decrease is entirely owing to the abolition of the four first class hospitals at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Meerut, and Chakráta.

Disease was unfortunately unusually prevalent among the troops during the year, and the Sanitary Commissioner makes the following remarks on the statistics:—

"Its figures are such as have never before fallen to my lot to record in all these series of twelve reports. As regards the garrison generally, they witness to the unprecedented ratio of 346·3 admissions to hospital per 1,000 of strength, for comparison with 224·9 in 1884. As regards the garrison of the four stations of abolished management, they witness to a mean admission ratio of 468·4 for comparison with 218·8 in 1884. As regards the 14 stations of continued

management, they witness to a mean admission ratio of 349·2 for comparison with 262·7 in 1884."

In the stations in which the lock-hospitals were closed, the statistics bear witness to a very great increase of disease. The ratio of hospital admissions rose in Allahabad from 260 to 850 per 1,000; in Cawnpore from 166 to 309; in Meerut from 328 to 472; and in Chakráta from 123 to 244.

Taken by themselves these figures might seem to afford almost convincing proof of the great importance to the health of the troops of maintaining the lock-hospitals in operation. It has, however, been already explained that the year was altogether abnormal in the matter of prevalence of disease. In Agra the rate of admissions per thousand rose from 223 to 416; in Bareilly from 228 to 485; in Moradabad from 424 to 972; and in Naini Tal from 196 to 304. In only three stations—Jhánsi, Muttra, and Fatehgarh—were the results better than in the previous year. The prevalence of disease is everywhere attributed to intercourse with unregistered women; but it is not stated why it should have been more difficult to prevent such intercourse in the past year than before. The movements of troops were more frequent than in the previous year, and so far there were probably greater opportunities and temptations for intercourse with unregistered women; but it is impossible to take a case like that of Agra, in which there is no apparent reason for the doubling of disease, without suspecting that the system had come to be regarded as condemned, and was not worked with the firmness and care which is essential to the success of any method of restraint. The results of the year give occasion for considerable concern, and already indicate a doubt whether the system of cantonment lock-hospitals can be relaxed or abandoned without a serious increase to service-incapacity in the troops. Further experience, however, is required to warrant the condemnation of the experiment made last year.

6.—Sanitation.

The birth-rate of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1885 (41·24 per 1,000) was slightly in excess of the average of the four preceding years (40·5). The death-rate was 31·98, and almost exactly corresponded with the average rate for the same period. The average annual difference between the two rates since 1881 has been 8·78, which, assuming the correctness of the returns, would show a total increase in the population, since the census, of nearly two million souls, and would support in some degree the conjecture of the Army Sanitary Commissioners, that the abnormal height of the birth-rate in some districts may be accounted for by an under-estimate of the population on which it has been calculated. Both rates vary greatly in different parts of the province, and it is remarkable that the excess of births over deaths is greatest in districts like Basti, where the population is already excessive, and the sub-division of cultivating holdings has been carried to an extreme; while in the whole of the Meerut Division, and four adjoining districts, where the pressure on the means of subsistence is less severe than it is in any other part of the provinces, the number of deaths exceeds the number of births. In seven of these ten districts, the high rate of mortality is ascribed to the prevalence of malarious fever.

It is believed that the returns are now very fairly accurate, as far as they represent the number of deaths and the age and sex of the deceased. It appears that no serious cause of complaint exists in any districts, except Kumaun and Dehra Dún.

The record according to classes gives death-rates of 33·08 for Muhammadans, 31·64 for Hindus, 36·89 for Christians, and 83·87 for "other classes." Inaccuracies in classification, however, entirely vitiate the returns under this last head in many districts, and the suggestion has been made that it should no longer be retained in the statements.

The following statement shows the causes of the 1,410,639 deaths registered in 1885 :—

	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths in 1884.
Cholera	63,457	1·44	0·68
Small-pox	14,593	0·33	4·59
Fever	1,124,150	25·48	24·35
Bowel-complaints	64,409	1·46	1·73
Injuries	22,401	0·51	0·48
Other causes	121,629	2·76	3·42

The mortality from cholera was more than double that of the previous year, and it extended to every district, though in the Kumaun, Rohilkhand, and Meerut Divisions, where it was least severe, the number of deaths was below the average: the eastern districts suffered most, and the period of greatest intensity was between the drying up of the rains, which was unusually early, and the end of the year. A statement, which has been prepared to show the ratios of mortality in each district separately for the last 16 years, suggests the conclusion that the western portion of the Doab is more free from cholera than any other part of the provinces.

A similar statement would seem to show the existence of a law by which two years of heavy mortality from small-pox are followed by three of comparative immunity. The year under report followed two in which the average mortality from this cause had been 3·8, and its death-rate fell to ·33 per mille. Four districts (in southern Oudh), where vaccination has made little way, suffered most. In Rae Bareli, where the number of vaccinations was only 3 per cent. on the number of children born during the year, the death-rate from small-pox was two per mille, or six times the provincial average; in Muzaffarnagar, where vaccinations are in the proportion of 59 to 100 births, the mortality from this cause was *nil*.

Nearly 80 per cent. of the whole number of deaths reported are attributed to fever, and the death-rate from this cause rose from 23·11, the average of the previous five years, to 25·48. Almost the whole of this increase occurred in 12 districts, of which nine are in the Western Doab and three in the adjoining part of Rohilkhand, and during the last four months of the year. An explanation is found in the fact that the rainfall in this tract was nearly 10 inches above the average. The error which arises from the inclusion under this head of deaths from other causes, an error which is naturally greatest where fever is most prevalent, is perhaps unavoidable, and, as it is probably constant from year to year, does not appear to materially affect the main conclusions which are suggested by the returns.

A special inquiry into the fever epidemic in the Doab was made by Dr. Sweeny, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the 1st Circle; and one of its first results was to show that the variations of the death-rates in adjoining circles were in many cases due to alterations in the area of the circle, without any corresponding correction of the figures of population. The results of the inquiry in regard to the connection between rainfall, canal-irrigation, and fever are stated as follows:—

"The conclusions I have drawn, therefore, from my investigation into the causes influencing fever in the Doab are that, in years of ordinary rainfall, the artificial substitutes for the obstructed natural drainage are, if not quite, at all events not far from being sufficient. But wherever the rainfall is beyond the average, obstruction ensues, and in almost direct proportion to it will be found the fever death-rate. That beyond the point named above, the height of the subsoil water has little influence in augmenting or modifying fever prevalence, but that within this point its influence on the death-rate is enormous. That surface moisture, and the resulting climatic changes, are the chief developing cause of fever. And that the extent of the range of temperature, which varies as the rainfall occurs early or late in the season, exerts the chief influence in modifying or enhancing the severity of the disease:"

and confirm the remarks in which the Army Sanitary Commission, in their memorandum on the report for 1883, summed up the results of previous experience. Dr. Sweeny records, as an ascertained fact of much importance to the subject, "the great increase in the subsoil water-level during the last 40 years," which he reckons at from 10 to 12 feet in this part of the Doab.

On the important practical question as to how far these conditions admit of a remedy, the Army Sanitary Commission remark :—

"So much for the scientific facts as far as they are reliable, and these bear out our former contention, that while in an undrained country abnormal rainfall increases the fever death-rate, and defect of rainfall reduces it, precisely the same law holds good in irrigated districts, with this important difference however, that as irrigated districts suffer from what may be called a higher fever tension than exists in non-irrigated districts in the same country, increase of rain which in these provinces generally would raise the fever-rate might at any time occasion an explosion of fever in the irrigated districts. For this result the only available remedy is drainage to keep the subsoil water moving at a lower level, more careful apportionment of water to the requirements of cultivation, and persistent attempts to improve the sanitary condition of villages and their vicinity, including the dwellings of the people."

Deoband, where the death-rate has lately shown a marked decrease, owing in part at least to the success of measures for improving the drainage, may be taken as an instance of the applicability of these general remarks to individual localities.

The reported death-rate from bowel-complaints varies from 10·45 in Garhwál to ·08 in Jaunpur, and only averages 1·46 throughout the provinces. There is some reason to believe that the returns from many districts are incorrect, and the local authorities have been requested to endeavour to improve them. In towns, where the subject is presumably better understood, the reported death-rate reaches 3·08.

In the mortality caused by wild animals and snakes, there was little divergence from the results obtained in previous years. The following table exhibits the total mortality in each year since 1880, excluding the statistics connected with snakes :—

Year.	Persons killed.	Cattle killed.	Wild animals destroyed.	Rewards paid.
				Rs.
1880	561	8,140	2,924	7,295
1881	470	7,971	3,037	8,435
1882	392	8,286	2,932	8,235
1883	394	8,926	3,907	10,314
1884	314	8,096	3,679	12,322
1885	320	9,154	3,817	11,686

The slight variation in the number of human beings killed was no doubt fortuitous, while the reported mortality of cattle only represents a portion of the losses which are really sustained. A slightly larger number of wild animals were destroyed, at a smaller expenditure in rewards, in 1885 than in 1884.

Wolves continued to be the most destructive of all animals to human life; they were, in 1885, responsible for more than half the reported mortality. The Agra district again headed the list in the loss of life due to them, and the Magistrate was enjoined to adopt effectual measures for their repression.

There were variations in the statistics from some districts sufficiently noticeable to deserve attention, and district officers were instructed to satisfy themselves that no fraud, akin to that discovered last year at Gonda, was employed to obtain rewards not properly due.

Two man-eating tigers in Garhwál were especially destructive; but both have since been destroyed. In the submontane forests wild elephants have increased of late years, and prove destructive to crops; three deaths of human beings also are ascribed to them. Measures have been taken to effect the destruction of "rogues," and further kheddah operations are in contemplation. In Kumaun there was considerable loss of cattle from wild dogs, and the reward for these animals was raised to Rs. 5 in this district.

The reported mortality from snake-bite perceptibly decreased, while the return of snakes destroyed, for which rewards were paid, was larger than before. The amount disbursed for rewards at the same time rose from Rs. 2,937 to Rs. 3,264. In all the districts of the Meerut Division, except Saháranpur, and in Gorakhpur where such successful results were obtained in 1884, there was some relaxation of the measures for the extermination of venomous snakes, which has not been satisfactorily explained. The greatest facilities for organized measures against these reptiles exist in municipalities, and the subject was commended to the attention of municipal boards.

7.—Vaccination.

The staff of the Vaccination Department consisted during the year of seven Deputy Superintendents, 50 Native Superintendents, and 63 chaprásis and other servants, while the average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year was 662, or three less than last year. The work done in each circle is shown in the table below:—

	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.		Total number of successful primary vaccinations.		Percentage of successful primary cases.		Number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	
1st Circle	1,244	1,198	213,812	203,539	93·	92·	20·4
2nd Circle	712	837	121,387	144,607	87·	82·	8·5
3rd Circle	1,041	1,135	228,665	240,872	92·	87·	14·4
Total average ...	987	1,053	563,864	589,018	87·9	87·6	13·5

Except in the 1st Circle, there has been a decided and satisfactory improvement in the number of successful vaccinations. The decrease in that circle is attributed mainly to the excessive prevalence of fever, but partly also to the inactivity of one of the Deputy Superintendents. In the 2nd Circle the record of work done has for the last few years suffered on comparison with the rest of the province, owing partly to some mismanagement in past years, and partly to the very backward condition of vaccination in Oudh. During the past year the work in Oudh has been under the immediate charge of a specially selected Deputy Superintendent; and the district officials have done their best to help him: while it is very satisfactory to find that their efforts have in some cases been seconded by native gentlemen. In three districts—Lucknow, Hardoi, and Sultanpur—the results are conspicuously better than in 1884; in Rae Bareli, on the other hand, there has been a considerable falling off. The fact that the number of successful operations to each vaccinator was in Oudh only 417, while in the whole provinces it was 1,053, shows that there is still much room for improvement.

The total cost of the Vaccination Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,31,473, as compared with Rs. 1,33,030 in 1884. There was a decrease of over

Rs. 4,000 in the pay of establishment in the 1st Circle, owing to the appointment of a comparatively junior officer as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. In the other circles there was a slight increase. The expenditure was met from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Provincial funds	1,07,532
Local funds	9,539
Municipal funds	12,078
Contributions from Native States	2,324
Total ...	1,31,473

The average cost of each successful case was Re. 0-2-10 in the 1st Circle, Re. 0-5-7 in the 2nd, and Re. 0-3-1 in the 3rd. For the whole province the average was Re. 0-3-6 as compared with Re. 0-3-9 in 1884.

The works of sanitary improvement carried out in municipalities require little notice. The construction of tanks and drainage ways, the paving of roads, levelling of excavations, the sinking or repairing of wells, and the provision of latrines and slaughter-houses may be mentioned as the works of improvement on which municipal funds are most frequently expended. In Mussoorie the improvement of the water-supply was undertaken, and in Roorkee the construction of a main drain absorbed the greater part of the annual income. The municipalities of Dehra Dún and Saháranpur have been allowed to raise loans, in one case to bring a supply of drinking water from the hills, in the other to complete the drainage system. On the whole, municipalities have done all that the funds at their disposal permitted, and the energy and interest shown in the matter by the committees is very satisfactory.

Little information has been received as to the action taken for the improvement of village sanitation; and it may be presumed that no exceptionally active measures in this direction came under the Sanitary Commissioner's notice. The subject is a difficult one; the local officers have to rely entirely on their personal influence; and pressure may often do more harm than good. It is clear, however, that some progress is being made; officers on tour do what they can to promote sanitation, and some change may in time be effected, by example and experience, in the habits of the people.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

At the commencement of the year there were 976 patients in the four asylums; 363 were received during the year, 272 were discharged, and 89 died; the population at the end of the year being thus 978. Though the total number of lunatics in confinement has scarcely increased during the year, the average daily number under treatment was appreciably higher than before in all the asylums except Bareilly, and the steady increase in the population of the asylums that has been noticed of late years would have continued but for the transfer of 28 recovered criminal lunatics to a ward in the Lucknow Central Prison that was set apart for them.

The asylums are constructed to afford accommodation for 858 male and 285 female lunatics; and the total of the maximum number confined in each asylum on any one night comes to 781 males and 267 females. There was, therefore, room enough on the whole; but the distribution was unequal, and the asylum at Benares was overcrowded throughout the year. A number of harmless criminal lunatics in this asylum have recently been made over to their friends, and the pressure has thus been relieved.

Seventy-five criminal lunatics, or 14 more than in 1884, were sent to the asylums; but owing to the transfers made to the Central Prison at Lucknow, the

total number in confinement was somewhat less at the end of the year than at the commencement; and the average number in the four asylums remained at a lower figure than before.

The only escapes during the year were of non-criminal lunatics, and all who got away were recaptured.

The mortality returns of the year are given below, and are compared with those of the previous year:—

Asylum.	Number.		Percentage on total population.		Percentage on average strength.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Bareilly	25	15	5·36	3·26	6·94	4·29
Benares	15	15	5·39	4·84	1·90	6·70
Agra	27	33	8·25	9·27	11·38	13·36
Lucknow	18	26	8·65	12·14	11·69	15·86

The health of the inmates was as before best in the Bareilly and Benares asylums, in both of which the rate of mortality was lower than in the previous year. The low death-rate in Bareilly affords a very satisfactory proof of the care of the management; and in Benares some improvement has been effected, notwithstanding the indifference of the water-supply. A scheme for providing a pure supply of water was approved in 1883; but funds to carry it out have been wanting.

The same differences are apparent in the statistics as have been remarked on for many years. The Inspector-General has looked carefully into the matter, and has received particulars of individual cases of insanity and statements of the reasons which led the medical officer to form his diagnosis, and reports that he has not been able to decide that any erroneous classification has been made.

The proportion of acute and chronic cases in each asylum was as below:—

	Acute cases.		*Chronic cases.*	
	Total percentage of—	Percentage of recovery.	Total percentage of—	Percentage of recovery.
Bareilly	39·43	24·30	44·66	16·58
Benares	38·06	27·96	44·84	4·31
Agra	42·13	24·66	51·96	3·78
Lucknow	59·34	18·89	19·62	...

The percentage of recovery in acute cases ranged from 28 in Benares to 19 in Lucknow, and in chronic cases from 16 in Bareilly to 0 in Lucknow. From the returns of the last few years it would seem to be the practice at this last asylum to enter none but absolutely incurable cases as chronic, while in the other three asylums nearly half the cases are diagnosed as being of the chronic type.

A summary of the expenditure during the year is given in the table below:—

No.	Asylums.	*Establishment.*		*Rations.*		*Bazár medicines.*		*Clothing and bedding.*		*Contingencies.*		*Subsistence allowance.*		*Grand total.*	
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bareilly ...	9,468 11 0	27 1 8	7,315 11 1	20 15 1	62 11 11	0 2 10	1,064 7 9	3 0 10	364 12 11	1 0 8	43 5 6	0 1 11	18,319 12 2	52 7 0
2	Benares ...	7,170 4 4	32 0 3	4,693 5 6	20 15 4	28 11 7	0 2 1	390 7 3	1 11 11	358 11 11	1 9 7	2 3 0	0 0 2	12,643 11 3	56 7 4
3	Agra ...	7,569 12 11	30 10 5	5,440 1 11	22 0 5	45 12 6	0 3 0	658 0 9	2 10 8	235 9 10	0 15 3	31 2 0	0 2 0	13,980 7 11	56 9 9
4	Lucknow,	6,621 8 0	40 6 6	3,259 14 8	19 14 3	26 4 6	0 2 7	176 11 5	1 1 3	89 8 5	0 8 9	12 9 0	0 1 3	10,186 8 0	62 2 7

The total cost of the asylums was almost exactly the same as in the previous year. The charges for establishment were somewhat higher all round; but there was a considerable saving under the head of rations in Bareilly. The average cost per head was highest in Lucknow, where the establishment appears to be proportionately much stronger than elsewhere; and lowest in Bareilly. The amount realized from the friends of paying patients was as usual inconsiderable; but the profits made from the labour of the lunatics were larger than before. The Bareilly and Agra Asylums were the most successful in organizing the work of the lunatics in a profitable manner.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General system of Public Instruction.

For standard section on above see page 265 of report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

2.—Education.

It was found some inaccuracy had been admitted in filling up the statistical forms for 1884-85, which had been brought into use for the first time in that year; and the Director of Public Instruction appended revised tables to his report for 1885-86, which have been employed in comparing the results of the two years.

The number of schools of all classes, and the number of scholars which attended them, are compared in the following table with those of the preceding year :—

Class of school.	*Number of schools.*		*Number of scholars.*			
			1884-85.		1885-86.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
A.—Public institutions.						
Arts colleges	14	15	930	...	992	2
Professional colleges	4	4	266	...	281	...
Secondary schools	582	609	61,473	1,354	63,145	1,668
Primary schools	5,465	5,405	185,396	9,155	177,854	9,393
Special training schools ...	14	13	399	96	376	4
Other special schools	14	23	891	141	1,495	120
	6,093	6,069	249,355	10,746	244,143	11,187
B.—Private institutions.						
Advanced	1,757	2,180	23,790	...	22,051	...
Elementary...	4,952	5,052	54,259	1,256	55,523	1,288
	6,709	7,232	78,049	1,256	77,574	1,288
Total ...	12,802	13,301	327,404	12,002	321,717	12,475

There was a slight decrease in the numbers attending primary classes, which was due in part to the elimination of fictitious entries. On the other hand, the attendance at the higher classes of schools was rather larger, and the number of female scholars showed a substantial increase. About 94 in every 1,000 of the male and four of the female population of a school-going age now receive a school education of some kind, and of these nearly three-fourths attend institutions supported in whole or in part by Government.

The next table shows the numbers in each 10,000 of the population of a school-going age (assumed, for the purposes of this calculation, at 15 per cent. of the male population) which are sent to school by the Hindus and Muhammadans respectively:—

Public institutions.	1884-85.				1885-86.			
			Per 10,000.				Per 10,000.	
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
University	964	140	3·14	3·04	1,036	144	3·44	3·16
Secondary	46,109	13,555	154	298	47,319	13,898	157	306
Primary	162,374	29,428	543	650	157,342	27,889	524	617
Total ...	209,447	43,123	700	951	205,697	41,931	684	927
Private	47,394	23,300	158	515	49,858	28,475	167	623
Grand total ...	256,841	66,423	858	1,466	255,555	70,406	851	1,550

The figures show a great predominance of Muhammadans, in proportion to the numerical strength of their total population, at private and secondary schools. To the first they contribute nearly four times as many pupils in proportion to their numbers as the Hindus, and to the second nearly twice. The considerable increase in the numbers attending private schools, both Hindus and Muhammadans, but especially the latter, does not appear to be wholly accounted for by the inclusion of establishments hitherto overlooked, and it is a fact of much interest in its bearing upon the general tendencies and the gradual expansion of private instruction.

The expenditure, direct and indirect, was Rs. 29,17,186 against Rs. 27,92,605 in the previous year, and may be thus compared :—

		From public funds.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	Direct	13,99,945	7,27,986	21,27,931
	Indirect	5,89,821	74,853	6,64,674
	Total ...	19,89,766	8,02,839	27,92,605
1886	Direct	13,68,621	7,67,677	21,36,298
	Indirect	5,64,475	2,16,413	7,80,888
	Total ...	19,33,096	9,84,090	29,17,186

A total increase of Rs. 1,24,581 was more than met by an advance of Rs. 1,81,251 in the contributions from other sources, and the net cost to the State has been reduced by Rs. 56,670. There was a satisfactory increase amounting to nearly 10 per cent. in the income derived from fees.

The distribution of the direct expenditure between the various grades of pupils at public educational establishments (omitting the professional colleges at Roorkee and Agra, the law classes, and special schools) was as follows :—

	1885.	1886.	Percentage to total.	
			1885.	1886.
	Rs.	Rs.		
University	2,31,066	2,05,511	12·2	10·7
Secondary	9,75,284	10,47,449	51·3	54·6
Primary	6,93,929	6,66,279	36·5	34·7
Total	19,00,279	19,19,239	100	100

The inclusion under the second head of all schools in which there are any, though perhaps only a few, secondary pupils deprives these figures of much of their value; but the same defect attaches to the returns of both years, and there is no doubt as to the great and increasing demand that exists for a sound middle class education. The accommodation at zila, tahsíli, and town schools was utilized to the fullest extent, and the boarding-houses were crowded. The extension of secondary education was in fact the chief feature in the educational history of the year.

The indirect expenditure rose during the year to Rs. 7,80,888, and amounted to nearly 27 per cent. of the whole sum disbursed by the Educational Department. More than the whole of the increase was contributed from private sources, and the

net cost to Government was Rs. 25,000 less than it had been in the preceding year. The following table compares the various items of expense under this head :—

	1885.	1886.	Percentage to total expenditure of department.	
			1885.	1886.
	Rs.	Rs.		
University	5,636	11,582	·2	·4
Direction	38,945	40,768	1·43	1·39
Inspection	2,32,308	2,45,346	8·27	8·4
Scholarships	63,663	91,183	2·27	3·11
Building	2,75,686	3,26,428	9·22	11·2
Apparatus and miscellaneous	48,436	65,641	1·73	2·25
Total ...	6,64,674	7,80,888	23·12	26·75

The principal increase was again under the heads of buildings and scholarships, on which, in the year ending March, 1884, the expenditure had been Rs. 1,18,435 and Rs. 56,533 respectively. A portion of the increase under the head of scholarships is explained by the transfer of Rs. 9,100 which is paid for this purpose at the Agra Medical School to the Educational Department. A great part of the remaining increase is accounted for by the outlay on college scholarships, which in the year under report was Rs. 18,459 against Rs. 7,674 in 1884.

The following statement shows the total cost and the cost to Government of each pupil in departmental institutions and institutions aided and inspected by the Educational Department :—

Class of institution.	Total cost.		Cost to Government.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
GOVERNMENT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	195·4	149·2	172·8	135·4
Secondary	9·5	9·2	7·5	7·2
Primary	3·1	3·1	2·9	2·9
Special	118·7	118·7	118·3	118·6
AIDED.				
Colleges	274·7	243·1	92·5	80·4
Secondary	37·3	37·0	11·7	10·8
Primary	12·6	12·1	4·2	4·2
Special	36·1	18·8	13·9	6·1
Total ...	7·8	7·8	5·1	4·9

The comparison here made between the cost per pupil of secondary education at Government and at aided schools is likely to convey a false impression, as the figure in the first case is reduced by the inclusion of the town and tahsíli schools. The relative cost per pupil at anglo-vernacular schools only (to which class nearly all the aided schools belong) is Rs. 23 in the first case and Rs. 11 in the second. It is probable that the present charge for a university education might be considerably lessened by a reduction in the numbers of the superior educational staff, and the concentration of the pupils at one or two colleges; but such a measure would be likely to check the expansion of higher education, which there is every reason to expect, and which would effect the same result in a more desirable manner. Besides the provision which is made in anticipation for the increasing number of students, the maintenance of a not excessive number of centres for university teaching has many other advantages. The risk of extinguishing local peculiarities of thought and character is diminished; the inconveniences of long journeys to college and the removal of the pupils from the sphere of the influences of their home

and their caste-fellows are avoided; and the rivalry which is encouraged between the various colleges is likely to be of considerable service to education generally.

The statistics for the year show an increasing demand for a university education. The number of affiliated colleges remained the same: but two high schools, one of which is for girls, have been added to the six in which college classes were previously maintained, and the total number of under-graduates rose from 383 to 448. The number of students in all departments of the colleges, which had been 1,041 on 31st March, 1885, was 1,121 on the 31st March, 1886. Only two out of eight candidates for an M. A. degree succeeded; but in every other class, as is shown by the following figures, the results were re-assuring :—

	Candidates.		Passed.		Increase per cent.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	Candidates.	Passed.
B. A.	47	84	38	51	72	32
F. A. and F. B. A. ...	126	164	78	91	30	17
Entrance	723	719	208	238	...	14

It is noticeable that 18 of the successful candidates at the F. A. examination were Muhammadans, as compared with only 8 in the preceding year. The proportion of successful to the whole number of candidates for a B. A. degree from these provinces compares well with the results of the examination for the whole university, having been 60 in the first case and only 54 in the second—a fact which speaks well for the average intellectual capacity of the candidates from the colleges of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The success of students in the science course, where 66 per cent. passed against an average of 36 per cent. for the whole university, was very remarkable.

The increase in the number of pupils attending the Benares Sanskrit College and the very large territorial area from which they are drawn, compared with the decline of the oriental departments at Lucknow and Aligarh, would appear to indicate a revival of interest in Sanskrit studies by comparison with other branches of Eastern learning. The large number of self-supporting students which attend the Benares College is an evidence of its popularity, and the progress of the experiment of inducing the students of Sanskrit to undergo instruction in English, with the object of eventually qualifying them to pursue the higher branches of their special studies with the assistance of European erudition, will be watched with interest.

The best results were obtained at the university examination by the Muir and the Agra Colleges. In the former out of a total of 23 candidates 15 took their B. A. degree, and 11 of those with honors; in the latter of 7 candidates 6 passed, and 5 with honors. The great increase in the attendance, and the improved efficiency of the teaching at the Agra College since the introduction of the revised arrangements, are highly to the credit of the Principal, Mr. Thomson, and of the managing committee. The Aligarh College, though not successful in the B. A. examination, did well in the First Arts stage. The college is doing admirable work by its influence on the character of its students, and the breadth and liberality of view which distinguish its guidance. The London Mission School at Benares did especially well in the university examination, passing 4 out of 5 candidates for the F. A., and 4 out of 6 for the B. A. degree. In the department for teaching law there was a small increase in the attendance of pupils, which, however, is confined to the class at Allahabad under Mr. Reid, whose lectures appear to be much appreciated.

The new buildings for the Muir Central College were opened during the year, and it is hoped that the college, with its staff and its ample hall and class-rooms, may before long furnish provisional accommodation and establishment for a separate university in these provinces.

The middle examinations were held under revised rules, and the examination fees trebled. Some slight alterations were made in the standards, and greater uniformity secured by entrusting the entire management of the anglo-vernacular branch to one officer and of the vernacular to another. The result at the anglo-vernacular examination was that while 2,008 candidates presented themselves against 1,682 in the previous year, only 785 passed against 787. The failures occurred principally in second language subjects and mathematics: in English there was considerable improvement.

In the middle vernacular examination there was great increase in the number of candidates, chiefly on account of the orders of Government requiring persons in the public service to pass this test. Out of 1,082 of this class of candidates, who were generally of mature age, and had received their education at private institutions, only 154 passed. The proportion of passes both from Government and aided schools was better than in the previous year; but here again the results indicated defective teaching in mathematics. The superior success of the candidates who wrote their answers in Nagri over those who used the Persian character is very remarkable. The relative proportions of passes to candidates for each class for the past two years have been—

	1885.	1886.
Nagri	42	50
Persian	30	32

The financial control of the zila schools was transferred from district boards to the Educational Department, and the boards retained the management of 5,216 primary and secondary schools for boys and 160 girls' schools. It is a matter for satisfaction that there are causes at work which are likely to increase the interest (which it may be feared has hitherto not been so strong as could be desired) shown by the boards in this department of their duties. The enforcement of a low educational qualification as a preliminary to Government service has induced many non-official members to look into the efficiency of the tahsíli and town schools, and some members now concern themselves about the schools of the villages in which they reside. The time has not, however, arrived when any relaxation of the care with which the Deputy Inspectors are selected could be safely permitted. The influence of those officers is strongly brought out by the fact that the good or bad condition of the schools in the different districts is almost invariably to be referred to the energy or incompetency of the Deputy Inspectors in charge, and the mechanical way in which many of them perform their duties proves that no pains should be spared to procure Deputy Inspectors capable of taking, and inspiring among the boys, some genuine interest in the advancement of learning.

The results of the teaching at the zila schools for the year under report were on the whole satisfactory. Though there was very small decrease in the total number of candidates sent up for the Entrance examination from the whole of the provinces, the falling-off was altogether confined to private and aided schools, and the numbers sent up by Government schools rose from 281 to 301, while the proportion of successful candidates increased in a much larger ratio. The percentage of passes to the total number of candidates was rather higher this year in the North-Western Provinces than in Oudh; but in the proportion of both candidates and passes to the total population the younger province is still in advance. At Sháhjahánpur, Fyzabad, and Sultanpur for the last six years one pupil has passed the Entrance examination

for every four in the high section—results which must be regarded as excellent. It has been urged that the experiment of teaching mathematics, history, and geography in the middle stage through the medium of the vernacular has not been a success, and that it puts the students at a disadvantage when they reach the higher stages of their education. The subject is one which deserves careful attention, and endeavour will be made to ascertain whether there are any indications of a growing preference for an English as compared with a vernacular course of training. In the middle examination the Government schools show the same superiority over aided and private schools, and with less than 55 per cent. of the total number of candidates contribute 72 per cent. of the successful examinees. The great rise in the numbers sent up for the anglo-vernacular examination by Government schools is partly accounted for by a new rule which compels masters to enter every pupil in their middle classes instead of selecting those whom they considered to be sufficiently prepared. The demand for accommodation at the boarding-houses, and the very large proportion (920 out of a total of 1,184) of self-supporting boarders, are evidence of a growing tendency to send boys to the best schools, to collect round the centres of education, and to take trouble and spend money in order to get the best teaching within reach. It is much to be hoped that in a short time all boarders will pay for their accommodation, since there is no reason why it should continue much longer to be supplied gratis at the public expense, and it is probable that a considerable extension might be given to the system at little or no additional cost to the State. The subject of providing trained teachers is one that requires and will receive attention.

Of the aided institutions for the secondary education of native boys, 17 high schools and 11 middle were maintained by missionaries, and the average attendance of scholars was 3,987 at the first and 1,271 at the second. A large proportion of the 57 aided primary schools was managed by the same agency. The success attained by these schools in the Entrance and middle examinations is not high, but many of them appear to be doing good work in educating boys up to the upper primary stage, at which they may be presumed to have gained a sufficient knowledge of reading and writing to be of service to them in after-life.

Six aided high schools and 16 middle schools, with an average attendance of 1,363 and 1,578 boys respectively, were controlled by native committees, and attained rather better results than the missionary schools at the higher examinations, their proportion of passes to candidates at the middle examinations having been very little inferior to that of the Government schools.

The cost to the public funds for each pupil, which averaged in the high and middle schools under Government management Rs. 23, was Rs. 11 in the mission schools and Rs. 7 in those under committees. The distribution of the grant-in-aid among the individual schools does not appear to bear any fixed proportion either to the numbers of their pupils or to the cost of tuition as measured by their position in the examination lists; but though some re-adjustment appears certainly to be required, it must be effected with a due regard to the circumstances of each school and the needs it is designed to provide for.

The tahsíli and town schools which are under the control of district boards are of especial interest and importance, providing as they do a form of education which is likely to be of wide practical value to the middle classes of the population. The total number of scholars attending them was 24,979, of whom 6,579 were in the middle stage: the corresponding figures for 1885 having been 23,689 and 5,301. The proportion borne by the total number of the pupils on their rolls to the total strength of the school-going population differs very little in Agra, Rohilkhand, Oudh, Allahabad, and Meerut, but falls in Benares to little more than half the average figure attained in those divisions. When, however, the returns are tested with reference to the number of pupils to every hundred in the lowest class who

have passed the upper primary or middle standard, and the numbers who have passed the middle examination, the results are different, as may be seen from the following table. The divisions are arranged in the order of the relative numbers which they contribute to the schools:—

Division.	Upper primary.	Middle.	Percentage of passes.	Combined figure.
Agra	70	62	54	186
Rohilkhand	68	55	38	161
Oudh	61	40	51	152
Allahabad	59	45	63	167
Meerut	64	48	37	149
Benares	66	46	59	171

From this it would appear that both in its general effect on the population, and in respect of the efficiency with which its pupils are taught, Agra ranks first. Benares, which comes last by the first test, is second by the other; while Meerut and Oudh are slightly below the rest in the matter of efficient teaching. The standard of education rose in every division except in Meerut, where the proportion borne by the upper to the lower classes remained stationary. Every other division showed a very marked advance in vernacular secondary education, and the improvement in the Benares Division was as much as 55 per cent. Of 1,641 boarders, drawn almost exclusively from Agra, Benares, Allahabad, and Oudh, as many as 876 were entirely self-supporting.

There was a small decrease in the total attendance at primary schools, but the proportion of pupils in the upper primary classes, where the education given is likely to prove of lasting service, rose from 17·2 to 19·5 per cent. on the whole number of scholars. The different divisions are compared in the following table:—

Division.	Total scholars.	In upper primary.	*Per* 10,000 *of male population from* 10—14 *years old.*	
			Total.	Upper primary.
Oudh	45,735	10,273	646	145
Allahabad	23,526	5,480	640	158
Benares	30,254	5,262	400	85
Agra	20,465	4,826	585	138
Rohilkhand	17,502	3,035	504	87
Meerut	19,510	2,844	506	78
Kumaun	8,138	778	133	13
Jhánsi	3,812	520	67	9

These figures indicate with sufficient clearness the directions in which attention to this class of education is required. The differences, which are very considerable, are not explicable by any general cause, and it is difficult to resist the inference that they are to be traced in more or less degree to variations in the extent and character of the departmental supervision, and of the attention paid to primary education by the officers of the general administration. No other explanation seems possible of the marked inferiority of the Benares Division when compared with the neighbouring divisions of Allahabad and Oudh, where the population is of the same stock, and of about equal density; and this conjecture is corroborated by the result of the closer inspection to which the Benares schools were this year subjected. One result was to discover "an extremely low standard of efficiency in the tuition of the upper

primary stage in every district of the division," while false registration and nominal attendance appear to have prevailed to an extent that is certainly not creditable to those who were responsible in the matter. It is hoped that the exertions of the newly-appointed Inspector will before long secure a substantial improvement.

Of the 32 institutions for the special education of men, 11 were normal schools, which supply many of the masters for primary and lower secondary schools. From this point of view they are of considerable importance to the working of the Educational Department, and it is hoped soon to introduce an improved system of conducting them. The patwáris' schools, which have increased in number from 11 to 19, are examined by the Deputy Inspectors, but managed by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. If efficiently conducted, they should prove of great advantage to the general revenue administration of the provinces.

The annexed table, comparing the figures for 1885 and 1886, shows slow but appreciable progress in primary education of native girls :—

		Schools.	Pupils.	Pupils in upper primary stage.
Public	1885 ...	169	3,860	184
	1886 ...	170	3,796	219
Aided	1885 ...	136	4,162	196
	1886 ...	158	4,512	210
Total ...	1885 ...	305	8,022	380
	1886 ...	328	8,308	429

Besides this, 718 girls received an education in English at 8 schools not included in the above table, and there were 9 institutions for secondary instruction under private management with 811 pupils, of whom 22 were in the high and 104 in the middle stage. The return from the public schools reproduced on a small scale the most characteristic of the features observed in that for the same class of schools for boys; a small decrease in the total number of pupils together with an increase in the strength of the upper classes. The accounts given of the condition of the village schools under the boards were generally unfavourable, but they do not appear to be deteriorating. The experiment is new and foreign to the habits of the people, and it would perhaps be unreasonable to expect a greater measure of success for the present. A sufficient supply of well-qualified female teachers is required in order to make it popular or really useful. The marked success of 11 schools of this class at Lucknow under efficient supervision afforded an indication of what might be done elsewhere with similar advantages. The aided schools, where the want is supplied by the devoted efforts of lady-teachers, were credited with a fair measure of success, and the Bengali girls' school at Lucknow and the Christian orphanage at Agra among the primary, and the Lál Bagh school at Lucknow and the American Methodist Episcopal boarding-house among the secondary schools, did especially good work. The higher rate of expense per pupil at the aided schools was amply justified by the superior excellence of their results.

An Inspector of the Educational Department was appointed a special Inspector for European and Eurasian schools throughout the provinces, and the code of regulations for European schools, which proportions the grant-in-aid of each school to the number of the scholars and their proficiency, was introduced experimentally. The result would be a reduction in the total grant of Rs. 8,633. To prevent sudden reductions the rules were temporarily relaxed, and in many cases higher grants given than were strictly earned. The average incidence of the grant per scholar in boys and girls' schools of high, middle, and primary stages was Rs. 34·5, and it is expected that the grants earned under the code will be found amply sufficient.

There were in all 27 boys' schools and 11 girls' schools of the three stages, attended by 1,239 boys and 635 girls. Most of the 1,874 scholars are under elementary instruction, only 5 per cent. having reached the highest form of the middle stage. The annual cost per scholar was Rs. 179, but of this only 20 per cent. was contributed by the State, while not less than 33 per cent. was paid in fees and 45 per cent. in endowments.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(*a*)—*Literature.*

The following comparative statement shows the number of publications registered in each year since 1878:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Total number of publications,	629	541	409	1,029	1,193	960	764	1,290

There has been, on the whole, a steady increase in the number of publications, and the number now registered has doubled in seven years.

The following statement shows the works according to subject and language. Thirty-nine English works were published against 36 in 1884 and 44 in the year preceding:—

Subject.	English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	English and Urdu.	English and Hindi.	English and Sanskrit.	Urdu and Hindi.	Sanskrit and Bengali.	Arabic and Persian.	English, Urdu, and Hindi.	Urdu, Arabic, and Persian.	Hindi, Sanskrit, and Vaidic.	English, Hindi, and Sanskrit languages.	English, Urdu, Arabic, and Persian languages.	English, Urdu, and Latin languages.	English and Bilochi languages.	Urdu and Sanskrit languages.	Urdu and Arabic languages.	Urdu and Persian languages.	Urdu, Hindi, and Sanskrit languages.	Urdu, Hindi, and Persian languages.	Urdu, Sanskrit, and Persian languages.	Urdu, Persian, and Latin languages.	Urdu, Sanskrit, and Arabic languages.	Urdu, Roman, Hindi, and Italian languages.	Hindi and Sanskrit languages.	Hindi and Vaidic languages.	Hindi, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian languages.	Sanskrit and Vaidic languages.	Sanskrit, Gujrati, and Prakrit languages.	Arabic and Turki languages.	Total.	Subject.
Arts ...	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Arts.
Biography ...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Biography.
Drama ...	...	...	...	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	Drama.
Fiction ...	...	...	6	28	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	Fiction.
History ...	3	...	2	39	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	History.
Language ...	11	6	39	78	61	19	9	2	4	...	...	14	1	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	20	1	...	1	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	286	Language.
Law ...	2	5	...	56	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	Law.
Medicine ...	4	1	9	17	11	...	12	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	Medical.
Miscellaneous ...	13	...	6	44	26	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	Miscellaneous.
Poetry ...	...	...	8	29	48	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	Poetry.
Politics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Politics.
Philosophy (including mental and moral science).	...	2	26	11	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	64	Philosophy.
Religion ...	1	28	7	111	52	12	...	...	...	4	1	14	...	7	10	...	...	...	2	12	60	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	3	1	2	1	1	342	Religion.
Science (mathematical and mechanical).	1	1	...	56	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	Science.
Science (natural and others).	...	1	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Ditto.
Voyages and travels	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Voyage.
Total ...	39	44	103	491	295	58	22	3	4	5	1	32	1	21	10	1	1	1	2	12	67	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	4	1	2	1	1	1,290	

The following English works are noticeable:—

Bulandshahr, or, Sketches of an Indian District, Social, Historical, and Architectural (with illustrations), by F. S. Growse, C.S., C.S.I., is a very interesting publication, being the result of an old and experienced district officer's observations in his own district.

The *Manual of Masonry* is one of the Roorkee College Manuals, and is a work of considerable utility to masons.

Sketches of Sikhs, by Brigadier-General Sir T. Malcolm, is also a very interesting work, of the same class as Mr. Growse's work.

The English periodicals noticed last year continue to be published.

Four hundred and ninety-one Urdu publications were registered against 238 last year and 337 the year before. As usual, the highest number is attained by publications on law and religion. The increase in the number of publications this year as compared with last year is about twofold in works of fiction, history, language, miscellaneous, religion, and science (mathematical and mechanical).

The following are noticeable:—

Risala-i-Faraiz.—A work on the Muhammadan law of inheritance.

Tarikh-i-Raj-parasti—Is an Urdu version of the English translation of the Sanskrit inscriptions on the tank of Raj Samandar in Meywar.

Risala-i-Adviya, by Dr. Bonavia, Civil Surgeon, Etáwah—Contains prescriptions for fever and cough, &c., compiled for the use of the villagers. The book is a very useful one, and has been supplied to the principal vernacular schools.

Nuskha-i-Sihat, Sullumul Tibabat, and Guldasta-i-Hikmat—Are useful works on medicine, a branch of literature the further development of which is very desirable.

Fan-i-zaraat-ki Pahli Kitab, by J. B. Fuller, C.S.—Is a primer on the science of agriculture.

Mukhtasar Tarikh-Ahl-i-Hind.—A translation of Dr. Hunter's Brief History of India, published by the Educational Department.

Alif Be Manzum.—A new book in poetry on the origin and meaning of the letters of the alphabet, their numerical value, their shapes, and their relationship with the signs of the zodiac and the stars.

Risala-i-Talim.—A manual of advice for uneducated people regarding the education of their children.

Sihat-un-Nisa—Is a novel on domestic economy and morality, with rules for the preservation of the health of women and children: by Dr. Saiyid Ghulam Husain.

Aukat-i-Aziz.—On the value and use of time and other things useful to boys.

The noticeable new Urdu monthly journals are:—

Risala-i-Miftah-ul-Imtihán.—A monthly journal containing questions and answers on Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic, History of India, General and Physical Geographies, Sanitation.

Middle Class Persian Course and Persian Grammar, by Munshi Nand Kumar, B.A., Assistant Professor, Mathematics, Agra College.

Jami-ul-Ulum—Devoted to science, art, literature, philosophy, and occultism, &c.

Risala-i-Mahwari Vaisnavi, on the improvement of the ideas of the Hindus, and *Aina-i-Riyázi*, on mathematical subjects to help candidates at the kanúngos' examinations.

Nazair-Kamin Hind and Nazair-i-Faujdari Mukammal continue to be published.

Two hundred and ninety-five Hindi publications were registered against 227 last year and 201 the year before. There was an increase this year in the publications on fiction, history, language, poetry, religion, and science (mathematical and mechanical). The following are noticeable:—

Mohan Mála Chaurasi-ki-Namávali—Contains the names of 336 devotees, together with a brief religious biography of each.

Thagi-ki-Chapet Bagi-ki-Rapet—Is a farce in four acts, intended to convey a warning to travellers by rail against the arts and devices of sharpers.

Viváha Vidamban—Is written to expose the evils of the Hindu system of marriage.

Bharat Varshiy Logon-ka-Sankshep Itihas—Is a translation of Dr. W. W. Hunter's Brief History of the Indian People, methodically arranged, by Girdhar Lal, Master, High School, Aligarh.

Buddhi-ki-Siksha—Is the first of a series of books to be published by the Allahabad Literary Institute in the cause of education and reform. It treats of the method for the development of the intellectual powers and the manner in which children should be educated during the various stages of their growth.

Kshátra bodhak—Is a useful book for soldiers. It gives directions for selecting and repairing arms, for manufacturing gunpowder, and training horses, with some hints on manly exercises and the treatment of wounds.

Dharma Sara-vinek—Is a Bengali work to prove the superiority of Hindu religion over Atheism and the Brahmo and Christian creeds.

Sthiti-vidya—Is an elementary work on statics, with numerous exercises by Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A., Professor of Physical Science, Benares College.

Three new journals—*Anand Kadambini, Deva Nagari Pracharak,* and *Dharma Pracharak Patra*—were started this year.

Fifty-eight Sanskrit publications were registered against 30 last year and 39 the year before.

There was an increase this year in the publications on language, miscellaneous, poetry, philosophy (including mental and moral science), and religion. The publications in this language (as well as in Arabic) are chiefly reprints of old standard works. The demand for the works in these languages is not very great, and new editions are published after long intervals.

The following are noticeable:—

Chandra Sekhara Kavyam, by Dukhbhanjan Kavi of Benares—Is a new work on the exploits of Chandra Sekhara, a Hindu Rája, who came to Benares on a pilgrimage.

Rasa-gangadhara, edited by Pandit Gangadhara Sastri, Professor of Literature, Sanskrit College, Benares—Is a treatise on the art of poetical composition.

Two others are treatises on grammar, the philosophy of grammar, and astronomy, edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College.

Forty-four Arabic publications were registered against 23 last year and 36 the year before.

There are eight works noticeable—

Mustakhuls-ul-Hakaik Sharh-i-Kauz-ud-Dokaik—Is a work on Muhammadan law according to the Hanafee sect.

Al Barjandi Sharh-li-Mukhtasar-il-Vikayah and *Bidayat-ul-Hidayah*—Are works on the science of law and religion.

Hashiya-i-Abd-ul-Ghafur—Is a commentary on Arabic syntax.

Sharh-i-Sullam, Mulla Muhammad Hasan—Is a commentary on logic.

Kamus—An Arabic Lexicon. *Sharh-i-Ma'niul Asár*—Contains the sayings of Muhammad, and a narration of what was done or was in silence upheld by him. *Sharhi Chaghmuni*—On astronomy.

One hundred and three works in Persian were registered against 77 last year and 102 the year before. There was an increase in the publications in fiction, history, language, medicine, miscellaneous, poetry, philosophy, and religion; and a decrease in those on arts and biography. Two works are noticeable:—

Fawaid-i-sadia.—An account of the lives and the doctrines of celebrated Sufis.

Kulliyat-i-Shams Tabriz—Contains poems on the doctrines of the Sufis and on morals.

Two hundred and sixty polyglot works were registered in 1885 against 133 last year and 209 the year before.

There was an increase in the publications on arts, biography, language, law, miscellaneous, philosophy, and religion.

The following works are noticeable:—

Khwan-i-Niamat Englishia, part I, in Urdu and English.—On English cookery.

A manual of English Idiomatic Phrases, in English and Urdu.

Risala-i-Dah Abwab, in Sanskrit, Urdu, and Persian.—A Sanskrit grammar in Urdu language for the use of Persian scholars in India, by Pandit Ganga Sahai, chief muharrir of schools, Hissar district.

Risala-i-Masadir wa Mushtakát Arabia, in Arabic and Urdu.—On Arabic infinitives and derivatives.

A vocabulary *in Urdu, Latin, and English,* with pronunciation in Roman characters.

Suddhi Sarvasvam, in Sanskrit, Hindi, and English—Contains a discourse on the branch of Dharma Sastra or Mimansa, containing rules on purification.

Asadhya Chikitsa, in Sanskrit and Hindi.—On the present degradation of India and the means to its improvement.

Hindu Dharma Niti, in Sanskrit and Hindi—Is a collection of *slokas* on moral and other subjects, with their Hindi translation from various Sanskrit books.

Nirayavaliya Sutra, in Prakrit, Sanskrit, and Gujrati—Contains biographies of some of the Jain sages who attained salvation and saved themselves from hell by leading a pious life. It is remarkable as the first treatise of the kind published in these provinces, there being a strong objection among Jains to publish their sacred books.

Salalm Zat-il-Bain bia Bayan ma-liz-Zanjaini, in Urdu and Arabic.—On peace between husband and wife, made by explaining their mutual rights and obligations.

Satyarthá-prakás, in Hindi, Sanskrit, and Vaidic—Advises to follow the true religion of the Vedas, and to abandon that which is contrary to the Vedas and Sastras, and criticises Jain, Christian, and Muhammadan religions.

The journals—*Astana-i-Hikmat, in Urdu and English,* on the English system of medicine; *Arya Samachar, Meerut, in Urdu and Sanskrit,* on improvement of the religious ideas; and *Risala-i-Gulshan-i-Riyazi, in Urdu and Hindi, edited by Munshi Amir-ud-din, teacher, Agra College,* on mathematics,—continue to be published.

While there has been an increase in publications in all the languages, there has been also some improvement in the quality of the books.

The following statement shows the number of publications published in each town. The greatest activity is found at Lucknow, and the only publisher whose business is extensive is Munshi Newal Kishore:—

Place of publication.	Total number of works.	Place of publication.	Total number of works.
Lucknow	307	Farukhabad	12
Cawnpore	251	Aligarh	9
Benares	166	Muttra	8
Allahabad	147	Bijnor	3
Meerut	160	Saháranpur	3
Agra	102	Sitapur	2
Moradabad	40	Bulandshahr	2
Bareilly	29	Pilibhít	2
Etáwah	16	Mirzapur	1
Budaun	16	Jaunpur	1
Roorkee	13		
		Total ...	1,290

(*b*)—*The Vernacular Press.*

The number of papers on the Reporter's file during 1885 was as follows:—

Province.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Tri-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during 1885.	Number of newspapers stopped during 1885.	Number of newspapers that remained on the register at the end of 1885.
North-Western Provinces,	14	4	3	51	2	...	1	75	16	13	62
Oudh	8	3	1	9	...	1	3	25	5	3	22
Panjáb	7	6	3	34	2	3	1	56	14	5	51
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	2
Central India... ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Rájputána	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	5	...	...	5
Total ...	30	14	7	101	5	4	5	166	36	21	145

Thirty-six new papers were started during the year—16 in the North-Western Provinces, 5 in Oudh, 14 in the Panjáb, and 1 in the Central Provinces. Hardly any of them merit special notice.

Twenty-one papers were stopped or removed from the register—13 in the North-Western Provinces, 3 in Oudh, and 5 in the Panjáb. The *Lawrence Gazette* of Meerut, which was among those that stopped, had existed for 22 years.

The following table shows the linguistic classification of the various papers:—

Language.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Panjáb.	Central Provinces.	Central India.	Rájputána.	Total.
Urdu	54	22	48	...	2	...	126
Hindi	16	3	4	...	...	2	25
Hindi-Urdu	3	...	1	...	...	3	7
Maráthi-Hindi	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Maráthi	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gurmukhi	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Urdu-English	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hindi-English	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maráthi-English	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Arabic	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	75	25	56	2	3	5	166

European politics received considerable attention. General regret was expressed at the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. The cause of Turkey was supported by both Hindu and Musalman newspapers, and an Anglo-Turkish alliance against Russia was advocated. The numerous articles published on the Central Asian question disclosed marked fear and dislike of Russia and a decided preference for English to Russian rule. Opinions as to the intentions of Russia and the action which should be taken to meet them were very varied but of little practical value. The war in Burma met at first with modified approval, but was later condemned as likely to lead to fresh taxation, and on moral grounds which were urged perhaps without much conviction. Among other political matters some slight notice was taken of Mahárája Dhulip Singh's intended return to India, and the question of native volunteering was mooted, partly in connection with the apprehended Russian advance, but more generally as a text for complaints against race disability.

In internal affairs the Copyright Bill was denounced as unfair to native, though applicable to English, papers; the administration of the license-tax was complained of, and the revival of the cotton import duties advocated. Local self-government

received but little attention, but municipal affairs were in some instances usefully and intelligently reviewed. The Musalman papers applauded the Resolution of the Government of India concerning the education of Musalmans and their employment in the public service, and then, for the most part, stigmatized it as inadequate. Europeans generally, and the covenanted service in particular, were sometimes the objects of attacks, couched in language whose acerbity was perhaps due less to personal animosity than to unconscious exaggeration and an undeveloped sense of responsibility, which for the present incapacitates the majority of native writers from taking a calm and temperate view of questions in which race or religion are involved. The impartiality of the criminal courts in cases between Europeans and natives was often impugned.

The appointment of natives to District Judgeships in Oudh, to the Panjáb Chief Court, and to the Assistant Directorship of Agriculture and Commerce, were noticed with satisfaction. Complaints were made of overcrowding in railway carriages, and particularly of the want of arrangements for separating different castes. Articles on educational subjects occupied considerable space. The need for a provincial university was again brought forward, and further employment in Government service of successful students advocated. Great sympathy was expressed for the editor of a Lahore paper who was imprisoned for libel. Social questions, such as the re-marriage of widows and travel for education outside this country, were treated in a liberal spirit. It is in dealing with matters of this kind that the vernacular press is most markedly in advance of the general public. The movement for providing female medical attendance for native women was praised by some papers and depreciated by others. Increase of prostitution, publishing obscene advertisements, use of intoxicating drugs, and prevalence of gambling were deplored in various articles. Vaccination received more support than opposition. The Muharram and Dasehra festivals fell on the same date, and in discussing the arrangements made for preserving order, each editor naturally wrote as a partizan of his own religion, but the tone of the Press was, on the whole, pacific.

4.—Literary Societies.

For standard section on above see pages 284 and 285 of report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

5.—Arts and Sciences.

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

For section on above see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

For standard section on above see page 286 of Administration Report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3.—Stationery.

For sections on above see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press.

In the year under review many questions of importance relating to the Press and the Book Depôt, which had been under consideration for some time past, were brought to a final settlement. Chief among these was the project of abolishing the Press altogether and making Government printing over to commercial agency. A committee was appointed to consider this question, but was not in favour of such a change, and it was decided that the idea should, for the present, be abandoned. At the same time steps were taken to revise the scale of charges and assimilate the rates generally to those actually charged by other commercial firms in the province. The system of distributing work to private presses was also placed on a more definite footing, while the Government Press was prohibited (except in the case of book-binding) from undertaking any work that is not of a strictly official character. Many minor improvements were also effected in the accounts and general management of the Press. In the Book Depôt the changes were more extensive. The Educational branch was practically closed, and the entire stock was gradually transferred to Munshi Newal Kishore of Lucknow. The duties of the Curator are now confined to the storage of official publications, the registration of books under Act XXV of 1867, and the control of the official libraries of the provinces.

Financial working.—Comparing estimates with actuals, the financial results of the year's work were as follows. Under "Receipts," the Press realized Rs. 80,790 against a provision of Rs. 66,000, and was debited with an expenditure of Rs. 2,83,663 against an estimated disbursement of Rs. 3,47,000. The increase under "Receipts" was real, but the decrease under "Expenditure" was entirely due to the present arrangements by which the Superintendent of Stationery supplies, pays for, and charges the Provincial Government with, all the raw material consumed in the printing operations of the year.

The net cost of the Press to the Local Government was :—

	Rs.
Actual expense of the Press	2,83,663
Value of stationery received (without charge) from Superintendent of Stationery—[*vide* item (*b*), appendix B, debit side of the account]	1,54,411
Also items (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) of the same account	182
Total ...	4,38,256
Less—Receipts of the year	80,790
Net cost to Local Government ...	3,57,466

against Rs. 3,88,342 in the year previous.

Value of the Press at close of the year.—At the close of 1885-86 there were funds and property at the disposal of the Government to the value of Rs. 6,72,702, as follows :—

	Rs.
Raw material in store	1,47,465
Dead stock	1,45,876
Reserve dead stock	995
Value of premises	3,50,000
Profits of the past year	28,366
	6,72,702

It may be noted, with reference to the last item, that the profits of the year have been materially increased by the reduction of one-half of the sum formerly debited to the account as the rent and repairs of the Press buildings. Had the former arrangement been still in practice, the profits of 1885-86 would have been Rs. 10,866 against Rs. 20,231 in the year previous.

Outstanding accounts.—The balance outstanding at the close of 1885-86 was Rs. 1,780 : of which sum there were only two really bad debts amounting to Rs. 226.

On the other hand, the bills that were payable by the Press itself at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,813-5-11 against Rs. 1,802-0-3 at the commencement. These, however, were received too late to admit of their adjustment before the 31st March last, but they have all been paid in full since.

The following statement shows the value of work executed for the several Government departments of the province during the year :—

Department.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secretariat	1,05,113	1,21,011	1,07,651
Judicial	81,948	82,699	69,240
Revenue	1,34,834	1,19,679	1,38,845
Financial	22,607	26,607	28,536
Public Works Department	25,884	37,652	36,011
Educational Department	15,749	22,001	32,693
Miscellaneous	59,959	56,054	44,716
Total ...	4,46,094	4,65,703	4,60,692

Private Presses.—Special attention was devoted during the year to the distribution of official work to private presses: the value of work, including raw material, executed for Government by private printing offices during the year amounted to Rs. 48,909-13-9. Eight presses realized above Rs. 1,000 each, ten from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, and the remainder under Rs. 500. The resources of many were found unequal to the execution of urgent or important work; while others, to whom a more extensive patronage was accorded, proved of material assistance to the Government Press.

Press Department.—The miscellaneous work executed by the Press includes that of the Type Foundry, Bindery, and Mapping departments. The foundry was able to cast 16,361lbs. of type for the use of the Press itself and 1,453lbs. for outsiders,

or in all 6,686 lbs. more than in the year previous. It also cast 2,001 stereotype plates, made 22 stamps and dies, and engraved 38 crests, &c., besides undertaking the repairs of the Press furniture and machinery.

The Bindery produced 12,006 books, full and half bound, 787,417 books merely stitched or supplied with paper covers, and 2,925,975 envelopes. It also bound 144 maps in book form, mounted 13,436 forms and 468 maps on cloth, and made 22,625 file boards. The establishment cost Rs. 8,827, and the material Rs. 14,658.

The Mapping department issued 24,630 maps in the year, chiefly village maps printed under orders from the Board of Revenue.

One thousand and sixty-six maps were sold in the office itself, 4,935 were sent to districts on commission sale, and 8,787 were issued gratis on the public service. The total number of maps in store at the close of the year was 280,362.

Connected with official libraries, 59,174 books were distributed in 1885-86, and 69,524 were deposited in the Book Depôt. A very extensive weeding of useless works is now in progress throughout the several libraries of the province.

The registration of books under Act XXV of 1867 considerably increased during the year. One thousand two hundred and eighty-seven books and pamphlets were received, of which 860 were original works and 427 reprints. In 78 instances the copyright was registered.

6.—Government Book Depôt.

The financial working of the Depôt during the year was as follows :—

	Receipts.	*Expenditure.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	13,000	13,300
Actuals	13,995	14,374

The estimates were exceeded under both receipts and expenditure, and the net result was an excess disbursement of Rs. 79 only. The increase under receipts is due to a larger realization of outstandings, and that under expenditure to the enhanced discount allowed to those whose accounts it was desirable to close at the time the Educational branch of the Depôt was abolished.

The accounts of the Book Depôt are shown in the following statements. There was stock to the value of Rs. 4,38,986-14-4 at the close of the year, and the profits of the year amounted to Rs. 973-1-8, or ·2 per cent.:—

	Receipts.				*Charges.*			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
To amount of salaries	6,495	13	10	Salaries	6,495	13	10
„ contingencies	2,282	4	6	Contingent expenses	2,282	4	6
„ amount realized during the year 1885-86...	32,849	8	11	Cash remitted to treasuries ...	32,849	8	11
„ working expenses	171	1	9	Debited in transfer to Military Department, Bengal	171	1	9
Total ...	41,798	13	0	Total ...	41,798	13	0

Dr. *Stock Account.* Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of stock on 1st April, 1885,	4,11,263	2	4	Issued on public service and sold during the year 1885-86 ...	43,058	3	9
Receipts during the year 1885-86 ...	70,781	15	9	Balance on 1st April, 1886 ...	4,38,986	14	4
Total ...	4,82,045	2	1	Total ...	4,82,045	2	1

DR. *Working expenses account.* CR.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a	p.
Salaries	6,495	13	10	By value of books, &c., supplied without charge to Government officers	8,886	8	8
Contingent charges	2,282	4	6	Value of Educational books, &c., sold	33,977	3	6
	8,778	2	4				
To stock for receipts for—							
(i) Supplies for public service ...	6,695	7	8				
(ii) Sale of Educational books ...	15,053	9	1				
(iii) To Military Department by transfer credit	102	10	8				
(iv) Sale of miscellaneous stock ...	4,013	11	3				
(v) Sale of Indian Law Reports ...	1,539	0	0				
(vi) Sale of Civil Lists ...	112	0	0				
To discount on wholesale purchases	5,596	1	6				
To balance, being net earnings during the year ...	973	1	8				
Total ...	42,863	12	2	Total ...	42,863	12	2

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A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4″ and 84° 40″ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himalayas and Nipál; on the south by the Sagar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur; and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Shahabad, Behar, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north and Jhánsi to the south-west.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Area cultivated and uncultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Serial number.	1 District.	2 Area shown by the Survey Department.	3 Deduct. Feudatory and Tributary States.	4 Deduct. Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	5 Deduct. Total.	6(a) Net area dealt with in this return. According to the Survey of India.	6(b) Net area dealt with in this return. According to the village papers.
	N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Dehra Dún ...	764,544	...	...	...	764,544	763,499
2	Saháranpur ...	1,425,920	...	...	...	1,425,920	1,421,805
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,072,000	...	...	...	1,072,000	1,065,428
4	Meerut ...	1,507,840	...	...	...	1,507,840	1,513,571
5	Bulandshahr ...	1,214,080	...	...	...	1,214,080	1,219,591
6	Aligarh ...	1,251,392	...	...	...	1,251,392	1,250,206
	Total ...	72,35,776	...	...	...	7,235,776	7,234,100
7	Bijnor ...	1,195,520	...	...	...	1,195,520	1,213,251
8	Moradabad ...	1,473,920	...	...	...	1,473,920	1,460,464
9	Bareilly ...	1,623,040	604,800	...	604,800	1,018,240	1,025,349
10	Pilibhít ...	878,720	...	...	...	878,720	878,753
11	Budaun ...	1,271,680	...	...	...	1,271,680	1,288,092
12	Sháhjahánpur ...	1,117,248	...	...	...	1,117,248	1,114,615
	Total ...	7,560,128	604,800	...	604,800	6,955,328	6,980,524
13	Muttra ...	932,480	...	...	...	932,480	9,25,668
14	Agra ...	1,187,840	...	...	...	1,187,840	1,181,095
15	Mainpuri ...	1,086,080	...	...	...	1,086,080	1,086,575
16	Farukhabad ...	1,100,160	...	...	...	1,100,160	1,101,046
17	Etáwah ...	1,084,160	...	...	...	1,084,160	1,082,397
18	Etah ...	1,112,960	...	...	...	1,112,960	1,117,400
	Total ...	6,503,680	...	...	...	6,503,680	6,494,181
19	Cawnpore ...	1,514,368	...	...	...	1,514,368	1,517,665
20	Fatehpur ...	1,048,960	...	...	...	1,048,960	1,042,449
21	Bánda ...	2,129,152	169,984	...	169,984	1,959,168	1,959,292
22	Allahabad ...	1,813,184	...	...	...	1,813,184	1,818,982
23	Hamírpur ...	1,751,680	286,976	...	286,976	1,464,704	1,464,609
24	Jaunpur ...	992,640	...	...	...	992,640	991,943
	Total ...	9,249,984	456,960	...	456,960	8,793,024	8,794,940
25	Azamgarh ...	1,374,080	...	...	...	1,374,080	1,374,443
26	Mirzapur ...	3,342,720	...	1,970,424	1,970,424	1,372,296	1,372,296
27	Benares ...	641,920	...	71,557	71,557	(a)570,363	(a)570,363
28	Gházipur ...	955,520	...	955,520	955,520	...	...
29	Gorakhpur ...	2,942,784	...	...	...	2,942,784	2,944,564
30	Basti ...	1,761,792	...	...	...	1,761,792	1,765,981
31	Ballia ...	727,040	...	...	...	727,040	743,083
	Total ...	11,745,856	...	2,997,501	2,997,501	8,748,355	8,770,730
32	Jalaun ...	995,200	...	54,528	54,528	940,672	945,803
33	Jhánsi ...	1,002,752	...	97,920	97,920	904,832	918,941
34	Lalitpur ...	1,246,080	...	...	...	1,246,080	1,246,344
	Total ...	3,244,032	...	152,448	152,448	3,091,584	3,111,088
35	Kumaun ...	3,840,000	...	3,047,202	3,047,202	792,798	792,798
36	Garhwál ...	6,195,200	2,675,200	3,025,280	5,700,480	494,720	494,720
37	Tarái ...	590,720	...	...	...	590,720	600,249
	Total ...	10,625,920	2,675,200	6,072,482	8,747,682	1,878,238	1,887,767
	TOTAL, N.-W. P. ...	56,165,376	3,736,960	9,222,431	12,959,391	43,205,985	43,273,330
	OUDH.						
1	Lucknow ...	625,075	...	...	...	625,075	626,720
2	Unao ...	1,111,385	...	...	...	1,111,385	1,131,750
3	Bara Banki ...	1,105,741	...	...	...	1,105,741	1,131,660
4	Sitapur ...	1,411,712	...	...	...	1,411,712	1,142,067
5	Hardoi ...	1,462,809	...	...	...	1,462,809	1,475,264
6	Kheri ...	1,894,062	...	...	...	1,894,062	1,897,384
7	Fyzabad ...	1,055,379	...	...	...	1,055,379	1,080,550
8	Gonda ...	1,816,043	...	...	...	1,816,043	1,843,922
9	Bahraich ...	1,736,454	...	...	...	1,736,454	1,703,334
10	Rae Bareli ...	1,121,331	...	...	...	1,121,331	1,107,123
11	Sultanpur ...	1,088,493	...	...	...	1,088,493	1,092,428
12	Partabgarh ...	933,427	...	...	...	933,427	918,374
	Total ...	15,361,911	...	...	...	15,361,911	15,450,576

(a) For two tahsíls, Be

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

and Oudh during the year ending the 30th September, 1885.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cultivated.			*Uncultivated.*				
Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Serial number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
93,369	8,043	101,412	284,629	103,397	388,026	274,061	1
850,712	41,166	891,878	204,857	136,493	341,350	188,577	2
707,287	39,021	746,308	165,662	153,458	319,120	...	3
1,109,168	30,546	1,139,714	194,505	179,352	373,857	...	4
870,415	27,209	897,624	186,972	134,995	321,967	...	5
901,223	27,992	929,215	112,720	208,271	320,991	...	6
4,532,174	173,977	4,706,151	1,149,345	915,966	2,065,311	462,638	
635,098	80,513	715,611	307,706	129,438	437,144	60,496	7
994,369	79,909	1,074,278	264,936	121,250	386,186	...	8
755,644	41,572	797,216	113,212	114,921	228,133	...	9
405,387	50,442	455,829	253,452	72,960	326,412	96,512	10
919,398	44,972	964,370	200,132	123,090	323,222	...	11
710,349	58,412	768,761	239,376	106,478	345,854	...	12
4,420,745	355,820	4,776,565	1,378,814	668,137	2,046,951	157,008	
708,476	35,591	744,067	118,171	63,430	181,601	...	13
787,620	26,076	813,696	145,997	221,402	367,399	...	14
587,860	39,890	627,750	136,709	322,116	458,825	...	15
637,361	64,190	701,551	161,095	238,400	399,495	...	16
554,958	27,615	582,573	212,832	286,992	499,824	...	17
668,245	64,761	733,006	161,879	222,515	384,394	...	18
3,944,520	258,123	4,202,643	936,683	1,354,855	2,291,538	...	
864,363	34,920	899,283	213,175	405,207	618,382	...	19
579,618	18,565	598,183	170,248	274,018	444,266	...	20
1,007,586	122,018	1,129,604	450,849	303,385	754,232	75,456	21
1,096,750	51,642	1,148,392	248,959	421,631	670,590	...	22
821,499	97,355	918,854	310,787	234,968	545,755	...	23
625,926	28,128	654,054	181,543	156,346	337,889	...	24
4,995,742	352,628	5,348,370	1,575,561	1,795,553	3,371,114	75,456	
821,703	45,925	867,628	170,537	336,278	506,815	...	25
598,408	135,204	733,612	257,695	302,141	559,836	78,848	26
422,867	4,366	427,233	78,856	64,274	143,130	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
1,887,323	157,608	2,044,931	504,880	290,561	795,441	104,192	29
1,143,533	47,919	1,191,452	386,147	188,382	574,529	...	30
528,339	18,812	547,151	88,752	107,180	195,932	...	31
5,402,173	409,834	5,812,007	1,486,867	1,288,816	2,775,683	183,040	
596,799	42,301	639,100	140,767	165,936	306,703	...	32
417,060	42,740	459,800	266,145	169,380	435,525	23,616	33
311,999	87,419	399,418	518,369	233,005	751,374	95,552	34
1,325,858	172,460	1,498,318	925,281	568,321	1,493,602	119,168	
260,917	48,943	309,860	10,618	...	10,618	472,320	35
118,720	16,960	135,680	...	...	...	359,040	36
197,200	17,845	215,045	349,421	35,783	385,204	...	37
576,837	83,748	660,585	360,039	35,783	395,822	831,360	
25,198,049	1,806,590	27,004,639	7,812,590	6,627,431	14,440,021	1,828,670	
352,240	...	352,240	119,270	155,210	274,480	...	1
598,131	...	598,131	289,356	244,263	533,619	...	2
715,584	...	715,584	222,636	193,440	416,076	...	3
950,602	...	950,602	307,011	184,454	491,465	...	4
922,935	...	922,935	337,533	214,796	552,329	...	5
826,974	...	826,974	524,572	274,937	799,509	270,901	6
661,312	...	661,312	174,207	245,031	419,238	...	7
1,167,824	...	1,167,824	397,752	180,088	577,840	98,258	8
901,276	...	901,276	458,862	135,196	594,058	208,000	9
586,159	...	586,159	312,635	208,329	520,964	...	10
593,658	...	593,658	247,048	251,722	498,770	...	11
487,391	...	487,391	151,391	279,592	430,983	...	12
8,764,086	...	8,764,086	3,542,273	2,567,058	6,109,331	577,159	

nares and Chandauli only.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—Statement of Rainfall, Temperature, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1885.

Number.	Places at which observations taken and year for which taken.	Rainfall (in inches).				Average Temperature in the shade.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
						May.			*July.*			*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
		"	"	"	"	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°				
1	Chakráta	20·46	57·36	2·70	80·52	50·1	66·9	56·8	59·3	70·0	63·7	38·1	51·9	43·9	E. N.-E.	W. S.-W.	W.	
2	Ránikhet	10·24	39·94	3·24	53·42	55·8	72·6	63·8	62·1	73·1	66·8	40·5	55·7	47·4	W. S.-W.	S. S.-W.	W. S.-W.	
3	Pithoragarh	9·57	50·24	3·60	63·41	55·9	76·4	65·6	65·5	78·1	70·6	42·0	61·0	51·0	S. S.-E.	S. S.-E.	S. S.-E.	
4	Dehra	12·23	103·92	3·78	119·93	64·2	86·2	74·2	74·9	85·1	79·2	47·0	65·6	54·7	...	...	...	
5	Roorkee	6·13	53·02	2·19	61·34	69·0	96·1	81·7	77·6	91·1	84·1	46·8	70·2	56·3	W. S.-W.	S. S.-W.	S.-W.	
6	Meerut	5·99	26·15	0·64	32·78	69·8	95·2	82·3	79·0	91·8	84·8	46·0	71·5	56·8	N.-W.	S.	N.-W.	
7	Bareilly	2·83	47·56	3·36	53·75	70·7	99·6	84·6	78·0	90·9	83·4	48·9	68·7	57·5	W. N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-W.	
8	Agra	3·53	31·47	0·75	35·75	74·3	100·9	88·1	79·0	92·6	86·0	50·2	73·7	61·8	W. N.-W.	W. S.-W.	W.	
9	Lucknow	2·78	39·27	4·42	46·47	74·2	103·1	89·0	79·3	92·2	85·0	49·7	72·0	59·8	N.-W.	N. N.-W.	N.	
10	Gorakhpur	1·96	50·01	2·16	54·13	75·7	101·4	87·7	79·9	90·8	84·1	52·4	71·4	60·5	W. N.-W.	E. S.-E.	W. S.-W.	
11	Gházipur	2·48	39·21	2·49	44·18	77·0	102·5	89·7	80·9	92·8	85·2	53·1	71·5	60·8	W. S.-W.	S. S.-E.	W. S.-W.	
12	Benares	2·68	33·36	3·05	39·09	75·3	102·9	89·1	80·2	91·2	84·5	51·3	71·5	60·1	W. S.-W.	W. S.-W.	W. S.-W.	
13	Allahabad	2·11	32·15	2·78	37·04	75·0	103·8	88·7	79·3	91·0	84·3	50·8	70·9	59·1	N.-W.	W. N.-W.	W. N.-W.	
14	Jhánsi	0·86	31·85	0·92	33·63	75·5	102·4	89·5	78·4	90·7	83·7	52·5	78·5	65·9	N.-W.	S.-W.	S. S.-W.	
	General average ...	3·13	38·40	2·28	43·81	73·6	100·8	87·0	76·2	91·5	84·5	50·2	72·0	59·9				

N.B.—In striking out the general means, stations Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situation.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
				Nil.			

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Kalb Ali, Khan Bahadur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jagírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory.	Pathan, Musalman.	52	Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindi.	In the management of his own territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has one son.	The Rámpur jágir has an area of about 941 square miles: a population of 541,014. The revenue of 1885-86 was Rs. 16,93,635, and the ordinary annual expenditure is about Rs. 16,23,462. The capital, Rámpur, has 74,250 inhabitants, and the next largest town 2,660. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, English cloth and groceries, and salt. The Nawáb keeps a military force of about 1,871 men of all arms, besides 1,199 military police.
Benares.	Ishri Parshad Narain Singh, Bahadur, Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Brahmin (Bhonihar).	67	Privately ...	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has adopted his nephew.	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1871. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district and Gangapur and Bhadohi in the district of Mirzapur. Their united area is 985 square miles, containing 1,520 villages, with a population of 439,851 and an average rental somewhat exceeding eight Lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 2,98,600 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The civil and revenue courts are those of the Mahárája and his principal and his deputy principal officers. The procedure is summary. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and customs of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act XVIII of 1871 (the Local Rates Act).
Kumaun.	Pratab Sah, Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri...	Rájput, Surajbansi.	35	Privately ...	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has two sons.	Succeeded on the 6th December, 1871, on the death of his father. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is about 199,836, and the revenue is about Rs. 1,42,190. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency give assistance to the paramount power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory for the Revenue

Number.	Names of executive districts.	Number of tahsils.	Number of munsifs.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	N.-W. Provinces.					
1	Dehra Dún	2	...	1,193	144,070	Dehra 18,959
2	Saháranpur	4	2	1,785	979,544	Saháranpur 59,194
3	Muzaffarnagar	4	2	1,665	758,444	Kairana 18,374
4	Meerut	6	2	2,379	1,313,137	Meerut 99,565
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,906	924,822	Khurja 27,190
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,955	1,021,187	Koil 61,730
7	Muttra	6	2	1,453	671,690	Muttra 47,483
8	Agra	7	2	1,850	974,656	Agra 160,203
9	Farukhabad	6	4	1,719	907,608	Farukhabad 62,437
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	801,216	Mainpuri 20,236
11	Etáwah	5	2	1,694	722,371	Etáwah 34,721
12	Etah	4	3	1,739	756,523	Kásganj 16,535
13	Bijnor	5	2	1,868	721,450	Nagina 20,503
14	Moradabad	6	5	2,282	1,155,173	Moradabad 67,387
15	Budaun	5	4	2,013	906,451	Budaun 33,680
16	Bareilly	6	2	1,600	1,030,936	Bareilly 113,417
17	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,745	856,946	Sháhjahánpur 74,830
18	Pilibhít	3	2	1,373	451,601	Pilibhít 29,721
19	Cawnpore	9	3	2,370	1,181,396	Cawnpore 151,444
20	Fatehpur	6	1	1,626	683,745	Fatehpur 21,328
21	Bánda	8	...	3,061	698,608	Bánda 28,974
22	Hamírpur	6	1	2,289	507,337	Rath 14,479
23	Allahabad	9	1	2,842	1,474,106	Allahabad 148,547
24	Jaunpur	5	2	1,551	1,209,663	Jaunpur 42,845
25	Azamgarh	5	2	2,147	1,604,654	Azamgarh 18,528
26	Mirzapur	4	1	5,344	1,136,796	Mirzapur 56,378
27	Benares	3	1	998	892,684	Benares 199,700
28	Gházipur	4	3	1,464	1,001,582	Gházipur 32,885
29	Gorakhpur	6	3	4,598	2,617,120	Gorakhpur 57,922
30	Basti	5	2	2,753	1,630,612	Menhdawal 11,592
31	Ballia	3	2	1,161	937,280	Rasra 11,224
32	Jhánsi	4	...	1,552	333,227	Mau 15,981
33	Jalaun	5	...	1,562	418,142	Kálpi 14,306
34	Lalitpur	2	...	1,947	249,088	Lalitpur 10,684
35	Kumaun	3	...	551	493,641	Almora 7,390
36	Garhwál	1	...	212	345,629	... ...
37	Tarái	3	...	938	206,993	Kashipur 14,667
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	179	66	70,882	32,720,128	
	Oudh.					
1	Lucknow	3	2	979 2 0	696,824	Lucknow 261,303
2	Unao	4	4	1,768 0 0	899,069	Purwa 9,719
3	Bara Banki	4	4	1,768 0 0	1,026,788	Nawábganj 15,133
4	Sitapur	4	4	2,215 0 0	958,251	Sitapur 6,780
5	Hardoi	4	4	2,300 1 0	987,630	Shahabad 18,510
6	Kheri	3	2	2,992 3 0	831,922	Lakhimpur 7,526
7	Fyzabad	4	2	1,688 0 0	1,081,419	Fyzabad 38,828
8	Gonda	3	3	2,881 0 0	1,270,926	Gonda 13,743
9	Bahraich	3	1	2,740·46	878,048	Bahraich 19,439
10	Rae Bareli	4	4	1,729·88	951,905	Rae Bareli 16,269
11	Sultanpur	4	3	1,707 0 0	957,912	Perkinsganj 4,605
12	Partabgarh	3	3	1,434·96	847,047	Partabgarh 5,852

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

YEAR 1884-85 FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Average of maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Number.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
964	7	14	45	13	297	1,04,876 0 0	64,751 9 7	2,61,821 10 8	1
1,595	11	19	27	21	851	1,73,950 10 0	11,83,601 0 11	17,53,551 15 11	2
896	10	23	24	12	666	2,72,368 14 2	12,23,943 8 10	16,85,526 4 10	3
1,517	16	23	18	17	1,369	4,18,229 0 0	22,03,874 14 10	31,85,649 5 2	4
1,498	11	24	31	8	851	2,61,950 0 0	12,42,100 13 6	17,75,395 15 0	5
1,736	15	18	38	20	982	3,33,746 0 0	21,25,418 2 2	28,36,969 4 0	6
848	13	27	22	19	818	3,43,190 0 0	15,73,177 2 0	20,78,181 11 4	7
1,195	14	33	28	4	1,225	2,26,118 0 0	18,48,085 15 9	26,36,676 14 1	8
1,715	17	26	29	19	863	3,08,115 13 3	12,37,125 15 2	17,84,021 10 4	9
1,374	12	13	15	10	514	2,12,052 0 0	12,98,839 14 4	17,22,860 5 5	10
1,475	11	15	24	13	510	2,25,976 7 7	13,37,799 8 0	17,62,949 9 10	11
1,482	13	14	34	12	605	2,70,157 0 0	12,06,846 0 8	15,96,226 9 9	12
2,027	11	19	24	8	622	2,87,356 0 0	11,80,883 3 3	15,45,119 7 0	13
2,433	19	33	28	11	932	4,62,300 0 0	14,70,062 14 9	21,07,069 15 5	14
1,827	13	14	26	20	604	3,29,486 0 0	10,48,476 13 9	14,39,753 7 1	15
1,923	16	26	17	15	1,069	3,98,702 0 0	13,36,817 5 8	19,73,499 13 2	16
2,020	13	31	28	22	635	3,17,894 0 0	11,46,405 4 4	18,07,460 13 10	17
1,051	8	12	42	27	360	38,493 11 4	7,10,017 9 10	9,34,776 8 5	18
1,965	20	32	45	29	967	4,61,348 0 0	21,66,805 6 10	31,30,574 13 11	19
1,411	11	16	35	19	494	1,53,176 4 0	13,21,397 3 11	16,74,910 6 2	20
1,163	16	20	27	21	581	2,99,290 11 10	11,47,660 1 9	14,62,543 1 2	21
747	11	11	30	9	522	1,92,551 0 0	10,73,619 13 5	13,46,613 11 5	22
3,504	19	27	24	17	1,264	3,40,550 0 0	24,18,625 13 11	36,42,417 0 2	23
3,116	18	28	18	13	576	2,07,740 0 0	12,57,643 14 2	17,76,645 0 5	24
4,633	15	20	27	23	571	2,93,629 12 10	17,52,231 0 9	22,62,733 3 3	25
4,352	12	17	60	40	778	2,19,632 0 0	9,71,385 0 8	15,72,465 15 9	26
1,943	12	28	20	9	964	3,10,310 0 0	8,97,545 9 4	18,39,713 5 4	27
2,599	18	26	14	5	537	2,13,368 0 0	11,00,007 6 0	16,16,791 7 8	28
7,229	19	31	46	30	771	1,76,621 0 0	17,61,683 10 10	27,04,327 10 4	29
7,202	13	15	32	12	422	1,56,096 0 0	13,40,918 10 3	17,68,472 1 4	30
1,603	11	11	34	22	354	1,27,078 0 0	6,40,461 5 10	10,17,178 15 8	31
619	10	12	20	14	689	1,93,260 0 0	4,38,842 9 10	6,19,243 14 10	32
853	11	13	22	12	534	2,25,839 15 3	9,05,247 3 5	11,67,277 9 0	33
668	5	5	26	24	413	1,33,078 0 0	1,49,572 4 8	2,15,243 6 8	34
5,148	7	9	150	50	130	1,49,677 0 0	6,46,773 14 4	8,43,031 12 11	35
3,862	4	4	123	62	...	35,892 0 0			36
563	3	5	50	50	175	66,031 7 9	3,55,074 0 7	4,20,477 9 3	37
80,754	465	714	...	...	24,521	89,40,130 12 0	4,37,83,722 15 10	6,19,68,172 6 6	
957	13	32	25	10	1,653	2,81,117 12 0	6,96,619 9 6	12,38,624 13 1	1
1,674	17	13	24	12	465	1,46,931 0 0	14,49,144 0 0	18,30,831 0 0	2
2,094	12	12	28	13	501	1,37,738 6 4	16,65,326 1 10	18,88,451 1 5	3
2,363	25	21	20 to 30	10 to 15	492	1,59,649 0 0	13,80,563 0 0	14,95,664 0 0	4
1,981	17	27	25	9	1,602	1,34,434 4 0	13,78,132 0 0	16,35,165 0 0	5
1,777	14	12	50	36	2,855	1,64,674 0 0	8,24,805 0 0	8,98,763 0 0	6
2,570	15	24	23	7	713	1,76,681 10 0	10,94,305 6 1	14,73,894 10 0	7
2,834	19	17	35	27	584	2,44,714 14 8	15,29,375 0 0	19,94,922 0 0	8
1,944	13	13	49	16	466	1,27,591 8 11	9,10,784 0 0	11,41,588 0 0	9
1,768	16	18	16-4	10	429	2,34,658 3 10	12,50,416 8 0	15,20,230 10 10	10
2,526	13	10	25	9	413	1,71,698 0 9	11,64,743 12 2	13,53,053 14 8	11
2,214	15	12	31	9	339	1,80,645 11 11	9,82,200 0 0	23,34,005 12 7	12

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—Population for the North-Western Pro

Number.	District.	*Inhabited houses.*			Population.					
		Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	*Children up to 14 years.* Male.	*Children up to 14 years.* Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	N.-W. Provinces.									
1	Dehra Dún	...	...	32,942	57,302	36,926	26,683	23,154	144,070	120
2	Saháranpur	...	...	91,977	332,448	283,311	197,979	165,806	979,544	441
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	97,018	260,117	226,143	149,319	122,865	758,444	458
4	Meerut	...	...	150,259	458,473	402,703	246,964	204,997	1,313,137	551
5	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	96,446	306,801	277,204	185,157	155,660	924,822	483
6	Aligarh	...	...	124,573	350,352	305,312	200,927	164,596	1,021,187	522
7	Mattra	...	...	85,949	236,861	208,985	124,106	101,738	671,690	462
8	Agra	...	...	165,439	341,600	297,327	185,201	150,528	974,656	527
9	Farukhabad ...	...	...	133,966	316,666	272,416	173,842	144,684	907,608	528
10	Mainpuri	...	...	102,037	279,090	230,059	163,004	129,063	801,216	472
11	Etáwah	...	...	105,548	252,589	208,070	142,635	119,077	722,371	426
12	Etah	...	...	88,543	262,713	221,153	150,976	121,681	756,523	435
13	Bijnor	...	...	84,871	236,577	207,385	146,681	130,807	721,450	386
14	Moradabad	...	...	143,631	373,042	341,217	237,249	203,665	1,155,173	506
15	Budaun	...	...	102,902	302,714	268,709	184,637	150,391	906,451	452
16	Bareilly	...	...	119,935	335,733	303,034	212,277	179,892	1,030,936	639
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	123,640	286,945	253,489	173,119	143,393	856,946	490
18	Pilibhít	...	...	64,625	144,981	132,009	94,806	79,805	451,601	329
19	Cawnpore	...	...	201,172	416,467	366,361	212,424	186,144	1,181,396	498
20	Fatehpur	...	...	131,589	222,860	222,072	124,727	114,086	683,745	417
21	Bánda	...	...	123,393	221,937	221,264	132,440	122,967	698,608	228
22	Hamírpur	...	...	83,544	162,046	161,134	97,732	86,425	507,337	222
23	Allahabad	...	...	288,647	467,763	477,281	273,967	255,095	1,474,106	520
24	Jaunpur	...	...	204,387	370,423	375,291	240,984	222,965	1,209,663	778
25	Azamgarh	...	...	245,336	476,333	489,666	340,096	298,559	1,604,654	747
26	Mirzapur	...	...	176,976	340,998	359,034	226,306	210,458	1,136,796	217
27	Benares	...	...	111,563	281,794	285,038	168,990	156,862	892,684	894
28	Gházipur	...	...	166,789	298,102	321,778	202,235	179,467	1,001,582	863
29	Gorakhpur	...	...	448,925	755,466	796,512	550,657	514,485	2,617,120	569
30	Basti	...	...	268,159	483,491	497,597	340,760	308,764	1,630,612	592
31	Ballia	...	...	126,685	262,615	323,802	194,654	156,209	937,280	807
32	Jhánsi	...	...	54,404	109,475	106,084	63,409	54,259	333,227	213
33	Jalaun	...	...	66,734	135,590	131,737	80,555	70,260	418,142	268
34	Lalitpur	...	...	34,181	78,466	73,985	51,333	45,304	249,088	128
35	Kumaun	...	...	72,964	162,051	141,712	99,003	90,875	493,641	82
36	Garhwál	...	...	47,436	101,288	106,196	69,467	68,678	345,629	63
37	Tarái	...	...	33,205	72,770	60,019	40,545	33,659	206,993	221
	Total ...	...	...	4,800,390	10,554,939	9,992,015	6,505,846	5,667,328	32,720,128	400
	Oudh.									
1	Lucknow	...	...	131,215	244,461	224,285	120,844	107,234	696,824	704·1
2	Unao	...	...	152,008	292,868	288,691	168,299	149,211	899,069	514·7
3	Bara Banki ...	...	...	187,557	329,412	331,363	194,169	171,844	1,026,788	580·6
4	Sitapur	...	...	150,849	312,452	279,448	193,534	172,817	958,251	425·6
5	Hardoi	...	...	147,073	332,315	284,926	199,389	171,000	987,630	427·7
6	Kheri	...	...	142,657	278,210	240,998	166,809	145,905	831,922	278·0
7	Fyzabad	...	...	206,258	331,629	344,954	214,545	190,291	1,081,419	640·2
8	Bahraich	...	...	177,314	283,965	261,283	175,222	157,578	878,048	320·3
9	Gonda	...	...	203,274	386,486	390,124	264,285	230,031	1,270,926	442·0
10	Rae Bareli	...	...	180,548	288,440	321,599	178,466	163,400	951,905	547·6
11	Sultanpur	...	...	193,052	289,835	320,502	185,290	162,285	957,912	561·1
12	Partabgarh	...	...	194,308	252,350	273,441	168,380	152,876	847,047	589·6
	Total ...	...	...	2,066,113	3,622,423	3,561,614	2,229,232	1,974,472	11,387,741	502·6

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

VINCES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1885.

Classification of population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Number.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.						
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.						Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
864	427	734	125,384	16,527	...	134	...	43,171	100,899			1	
1,291	166	336	653,541	317,535	2	6,673	...	184,454	795,090			2	
38	8	8	535,232	213,842	...	9,316	...	202,871	555,573			3	
2,161	781	1,121	997,964	294,656	1	16,453	...	353,824	959,313			4	
66	31	18	748,280	175,458	2	967	...	209,800	715,022			5	
119	83	87	901,172	117,339	10	2,377	...	223,005	798,182			6	
262	19	57	611,670	58,088	...	1,594	...	201,738	469,952			7	
2,015	1,395	1,587	858,366	99,809	8	11,476	...	233,794	740,862			8	
367	78	381	804,684	101,284	...	814	...	252,572	655,036			9	
33	11	102	749,141	45,068	...	6,861	...	244,371	556,845			10	
48	41	69	679,249	41,437	1	1,526	...	243,168	479,203			11	
36	52	29	674,479	76,774	1	5,152	...	213,312	543,211			12	
23	2	274	484,353	236,073	...	725	...	161,215	560,235			13	
373	110	1,394	768,009	384,713	3	571	...	315,205	839,968			14	
76	8	225	767,295	138,687	...	160	...	307,545	598,906			15	
1,527	125	741	790,516	237,996	16	15	...	360,439	670,497			16	
942	6	460	735,322	120,214	2	...	...	259,025	597,921	Urdu and		17	
12	2	4	377,003	74,580	...	...	...	144,433	307,168	Hindi.		18	
2,298	643	259	1,084,970	93,073	39	114	...	388,529	792,867			19	
47	16	25	609,379	74,218	...	58	2	260,927	422,818			20	
51	46	181	649,574	40,627	...	269	7,860	308,136	390,472			21	
10	5	2	474,092	33,228	...	...	...	191,120	316,217			22	
3,309	1,860	910	1,272,476	195,201	13	337	...	543,669	930,437			23	
53	36	31	1,095,989	113,553	1	...	...	431,614	778,049			24	
27	10	40	1,393,387	211,190	...	...	...	622,834	981,820			25	
433	46	222	1,062,388	73,507	...	200	...	385,013	751,783			26	
375	283	610	801,556	89,351	2	7	...	207,597	685,087			27	
58	92	498	901,644	99,281	9	...	...	154,802	846,780			28	
67	58	808	2,354,950	261,196	41	...	...	1,207,477	1,409,643			29	
52	1	25	1,378,425	252,108	1	...	...	712,057	918,555			30	
24	...	8	867,530	69,718	...	...	...	205,519	731,761			31	
621	20	34	314,690	13,758	7	2,288	1,809	122,084	211,143			32	
14	...	...	392,332	25,666	...	130	...	119,835	298,307			33	
18	1	6	222,660	5,368	...	10,029	11,006	98,360	150,728			34	
2,018	50	325	479,948	11,261	7	32	...	283,277	210,364	Hindi & Hill language.		35	
24	...	218	343,186	2,077	...	124	...	200,637	144,992	Hindi.		36	
11	...	...	131,966	74,982	...	34	...	87,653	119,340	Urdu and Hindi.		37	
20,263	6,512	11,829	28,092,802	4,489,443	166	78,436	20,677	10,685,082	22,035,046				
4,590	*961	739	540,255	149,921	19	339	...	317,553	379,271		‡ 254	1	‡ Emigrants.
21	14	14	830,343	68,677	...	...	...	643,139	255,930		*Nil*	2	
20	40	18	855,192	170,556	...	962	...	744,696	282,092		*Nil*	3	
365	32	46	818,812	138,733	...	263	...	662,272	295,979		§ 12	4	§ Emigrants.
23	...	52	884,982	102,572	...	1	...	724,135	263,495		*Nil*	5	
62	15	320	727,770	103,755	...	...	...	609,654	222,268	Hindustani.	*Nil*	6	
1,117	†136	*58	955,562	124,539	2	5	...	834,294	247,125		‖ 438	7	‖ Emigrants.
27	16	16	734,700	143,252	...	37	...	709,474	168,574		*Nil*	8	
47	8	104	1,102,221	168,546	...	...	...	1,022,244	248,682		¶ 42	9	¶ Emigrants.
31	44	48	874,345	77,424	...	13	...	700,379	251,526		*Nil*	10	
38	17	...	856,329	101,524	...	4	...	680,719	277,193		** 24	11	** Emigrants.
20	11	17	763,054	83,944	1	...	...	617,859	229,188		*Nil*	12	
6,361	1,294	1,432	99,43,565	1,433,443	22	1,624	...	8,266,418	3,121,323		†† 770		†† Emigrants.

* Including 10 Jews and five Armenians.

† Including 17 Jews.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

(a) *Surveys (North-Western Provinces).*

District.	Area previously surveyed in miles.			Previous cost per mile.		Surveyed during the year from 1st October, 1884, to 30th September, 1885, with total cost and cost per mile.		Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.	
Basti ...	...	...	101	...	161·1	...	Area=667 square miles ... Cost=Rs. 1,44,504 ... Rate=Rs. 216·6 per square mile.	* Cadastral survey.
Ballia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mapping=Rs. 3,032 ...	Ditto.
Benares ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Completion of district and city. Records and mapping, Rs. 11,520	Ditto.
Dehra Dún ...	...	...	269	...	167·6	...	Area=120 square miles ... Cost=Rs. 19,868 ... Rate=Rs. 165·6 per square mile.	Ditto.
Gorakhpur ...	...	...	744	...	178·7	...	Area=747 square miles ... Cost=Rs. 1,39,583 ... Rate=Rs. 186·9 per square mile.	Ditto.
Mirzapur ...	650	...	241·6	107·1	151·5	Area=543 square miles. Cost=Rs. 38,486, Rate=Rs. 70·9 per square mile.	Traversing village boundaries in Dudhi pargana, Rs. 18,433.	Cadastral and topographical survey.
Azamgarh ...	...	49	...	...	56·4	...	Area=92 square miles ... Cost=Rs. 4,263 ... Rate=Rs. 46·3 per square mile.	† Mauzawar survey.
Fyzabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area=70 square miles ... Cost=Rs. 3,137 ... Rate=Rs. 45 per square mile.	† Ditto.

* *N.B.*—The expenditure on cadastral survey includes the cost of writing and completion of the village papers and the preparation of statistical records.

† This work comprises line of villages extending along the right bank of Gogra river opposite to districts Basti and Gorakhpur.

(a) *Surveys (Oudh).*

District.	Area previously surveyed in miles.			Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.			Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	
						Rs. a. p.				
Lucknow ...	...	976·68	979·25	...	...	48 3 0	...	...	...	The Government reserved forests are excluded from the area in this return.
Unao ...	...	1,736·54	1,768·36	...	...	45 11 0	...	...	...	
Bara Banki ...	...	1,727·72	1,768·22	...	...	40 5 0	...	...	...	
Sitapur ...	...	2,205·80	2,253·23	...	...	40 4 6	...	...	...	
Hardoi ...	...	2,285·64	2,305·10	...	...	32 5 9	...	...	...	
Kheri ...	...	2,536·19	2,541·38	...	...	31 8 5	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	...	1,649·03	1,688·36	...	...	38 12 0	...	...	...	
Bahraich ...	...	2,388·21	2,336·46	...	...	30 9 0	...	...	...	
Gonda ...	...	2,684·04	2,727·60	...	...	24 5 11	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli ...	...	1,752·08	1,729·88	...	...	44 10 2	...	...	...	
Sultanpur ...	...	1,700·77	1,706·92	...	...	37 10 5	...	...	...	
Partabgarh ...	...	1,458·48	1,434·96	...	...	49 14 9	...	...	...	
Provincial Total,	...	23,101·18	23,239·72	...	...	38 10 11	...	...	...	

N.B.—The cost per mile of the survey "By villages" of the districts, as at present constituted, cannot be given, as the professional survey was concluded before the re-distribution of district boundaries.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

(b) *Settlement (North-Western Provinces).*

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Settlement in perpetuity	10,128	Rs. 47,47,481	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards	48,597	3,44,20,858	Various: between the years 1889 and 1909.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30 years	9,279	25,21,905	Between the years 1890 and 1904.	
Settled under 10 years	1,589	4,41,509	Between the years 1886 and 1890.	
Settlement in progress	1,289	8,08,512	...	
Total ...	70,882	4,29,40,265	...	
Settlement previously made, including full record-of-rights.	16,216	82,56,618	...	
Settlement without such records	134	5,48,260	...	
Settlement during the year, { Detailed ...	40	20,073	...	
Settlement during the year, { Summary ...	112	26,612	...	

(b) *Settlement (Oudh).*

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,908·02	8,74,876 0 0	*Nil.*	Lands of which the revenue has been permanently released are included in the area shown as "Settled in perpetuity."
,, for 30 years or upwards,	21,185·70	1,36,07,363 10 1	Varies between the years 1865 to 1906.	
,, for 10 years and under 30,	40·00	5,133 0 0	Varies between the years 1869 to 1885.	
,, under 10 years ...	21·00	3,987 0 0	Varies between the years 1871 to 1885.	The conditions of settlement are to pay punctually the Government revenue and the wages of the patwáris and chaukidárs; to assist the police in keeping order; to level all forts; to give up all arms; and to act loyally.
,, in progress ...	85·00	...	...	
Total ...	23,239·72	1,44,91,359 10 1	...	
Settlement previously made, including full record-of-rights.	...	...	...	
Settlement without such record.	23,239·72	1,05,48,397 15 10	...	
Settlement during the year. { Detailed,	...	...	...	
Settlement during the year. { Summary,	...	...	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

FORM C.—*Surveyed and assessed area in acres*

Serial number.	1		2	3	4	5
	District.	(1) Ryotwari. (2) Zamindari and village communities.	Total area by survey less feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land-revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
						Rs.
1	Dehra Dún ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	764,544	556,274	208,270	64,220
2	Saháranpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,425,920	283,360	1,142,560	11,78,926
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,072,000	57,169	1,014,831	12,20,424
4	Meerut ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,507,840	7,524	1,500,316	21,91,437
5	Bulandshahr ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,214,080	36,887	1,177,193	12,41,390
6	Aligarh ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,251,392	14,221	1,237,171	21,32,442
7	Muttra ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	932,480	79,176	853,304	16,12,054
8	Agra ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,187,840	57,008	1,130,832	18,05,733
9	Farukhabad ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,100,160	53,110	1,047,050	12,34,383
10	Mainpuri ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,086,576	...	1,086,576	12,65,739
11	Etáwah ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,084,160	11,528	1,072,632	13,32,751
12	Etah ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,112,960	22,155	1,090,805	11,95,835
13	Bijnor ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,195,520	155,040	1,040,480	11,84,496
14	Moradabad ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,473,920	249,950	1,223,970	14,52,748
15	Budaun ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,271,680	14,348	1,257,332	10,42,089
16	Bareilly ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,018,240	75,595	942,645	13,48,581
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,117,248	6,734	1,110,514	11,77,016
18	Pilibhít ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	878,720	107,309	771,411	7,29,692
19	Cawnpore ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,514,368	4,232	1,510,136	21,59,913
20	Fatehpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,048,960	7,788	1,041,172	13,11,822
21	Bánda ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,959,168	195,613	1,763,555	11,23,464
22	Hamírpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,464,704	13,577	1,451,127	10,65,971
23	Allahabad ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,813,184	30,815	1,782,369	23,71,136

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

North-Western Provinces, for 1884-85.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Population of district (column 2).	Land-revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land-revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence of land-revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.* For total area.	*Incidence of land-revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.* For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land-revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	Serial number.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Population.	
144,070	0 7 1	64,219	0 4 11	0 13 6	68,994	0 14 10	1 18,959	1
979,544	1 3 3	11,88,253	1 0 8	1 5 5	972,257	1 3 6	5 134,323	2
758,444	1 9 9	12,19,531	1 3 2	1 13 3	740,276	1 10 4	3 44,563	3
1,313,137	1 10 8	21,89,540	1 7 4	2 0 7	1,262,211	1 11 9	5 138,149	4
924,822	1 5 6	12,26,909	1 0 8	1 8 4	893,536	1 5 11	5 82,559	5
1,021,187	2 1 5	21,36,712	1 11 4	2 7 8	1,021,187	2 1 6	4 124,028	6
671,690	2 6 5	16,11,451	1 14 2	2 13 3	635,286	2 8 7	3 87,714	7
974,656	1 13 8	18,04,630	1 9 6	2 9 6	780,222	2 5 0	2 176,226	8
907,608	1 5 9	12,29,386	1 2 9	2 0 11	907,608	1 5 8	3 101,961	9
801,216	1 9 3	12,65,846	1 2 7	2 2 10	801,216	1 9 3	2 34,562	10
722,371	1 13 6	13,31,872	1 3 10	2 6 8	693,109	1 14 9	1 34,721	11
756,523	1 9 3	11,94,714	1 1 7	1 9 11	756,523	1 9 4	3 44,889	12
721,450	1 10 3	11,78,071	1 2 1	1 14 9	688,658	1 11 4	6 92,397	13
1,155,173	1 4 1	14,19,401	1 2 6	1 10 9	930,259	1 8 4	4 166,249	14
906,451	1 2 5	10,38,101	0 13 3	1 2 11	760,263	1 5 10	2 48,285	15
1,030,936	1 4 11	13,39,069	1 6 9	1 12 7	891,482	1 8 0	3 126,435	16
856,946	1 6 0	11,75,143	1 0 10	1 11 3	855,180	1 5 11	2 92,963	17
451,601	1 9 10	6,94,561	0 14 5	1 11 3	406,113	1 11 4	1 29,721	18
1,181,396	1 13 3	21,58,858	1 6 10	2 8 7	1,029,934	2 1 6	2 151,444	19
683,745	1 14 8	13,10,585	1 4 1	2 6 2	680,864	1 14 9	1 21,328	20
698,608	1 9 8	11,32,205	0 10 3	1 4 1	680,184	1 10 7	1 28,974	21
507,337	2 1 7	10,65,772	0 11 9	1 4 3	502,237	2 1 11	1 14,479	22
1,474,106	1 9 8	23,67,168	1 5 3	2 2 7	1,417,499	1 10 9	1 150,338	23

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

FORM C.—*Surveyed and assessed area in acres,*

Serial number.	1 District.	(1) Ryotwari. (2) Zamindari and village communities.	2 Total area by survey, less feudatories.	3 Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	4 Balance of area fully assessed.	5 Total land-revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
						Rs.
24	Jaunpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,005,614	2,362	1,003,252	12,46,854
25	Azamgarh ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,374,080	57,400	1,316,680	17,27,422
26	Mirzapur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	3,342,720	1,357,705	1,985,015	8,43,395
27	Benares ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	641,920	94,424	547,496	8,96,550
28	Gházipur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	955,520	22,121	933,399	10,73,217
29	Gorakhpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	2,934,400	569,883	2,375,317	16,98,873
30	Basti ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,761,792	44,591	1,717,201	13,16,037
31	Ballia ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	758,323	20,948	737,375	6,68,114
32	Jhánsi ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,002,752	203,526	799,226	4,36,234
33	Jalaún ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	995,200	90,496	904,704	9,21,086
34	Lalitpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	1,246,080	162,984	1,083,096	1,44,052
35	Kumaun ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	3,840,000	3,571,085	268,915	2,44,457
36	Garhwál ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	3,520,000	3,387,308	132,692	96,664
37	Tarái ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	600,198	2,963	597,235	1,66,801
	Total ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
		Zamindari and village communities.	52,474,263	11,627,209	40,847,054	4,29,22,018
	GRAND TOTAL...	...	52,474,263	11,627,209	40,847,054	4,29,22,018

FORM C.—*Surveyed and assessed*

1 Serial number.	2 District.		3 Total area by survey, less feudatories.	4 Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	5 Balance of area fully assessed.	6 Total land-revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	7 Population of district (column 2).
						Rs.	
1	Zamindari and village communities.	Lucknow ...	625,075	89,881	535,194	8,02,047	696,824
2		Unao ...	1,111,385	70,065	1,041,320	13,71,305	899,069
3		Bara Banki ...	1,105,741	9,745	1,095,996	15,86,435	1,026,788
4		Sitapur ...	1,411,712	30,275	1,381,437	13,28,131	958,251
5		Hardoi ...	1,462,809	82,922	1,379,887	13,73,297	987,630
6		Kheri ...	1,894,062	369,438	1,524,624	8,42,540	831,922
7		Fyzabad ...	1,055,379	20,929	1,034,450	11,60,462	1,081,419
8		Bahraich ...	1,736,454	345,494	1,390,960	9,67,558	878,048
9		Gonda ...	1,816,043	752,419	1,063,624	15,44,215	1,270,926
10		Rae Bareli ...	1,121,331	67,707	1,053,624	12,86,097	951,905
11		Sultanpur ...	1,088,493	20,696	1,067,797	12,37,678	957,912
12		Partabgarh ...	933,427	21,657	911,770	9,91,594	847,047
		Total ...	15,361,911	1,881,228	13,480,683	1,44,91,359	11,387,741

NOTE.—There is no ryotwari

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

North-Western Provinces, for 1884-85—(concluded).

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Population of district (column 2).	Land-revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land-revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence of land-revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land-revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	Serial number.
			For total area.	For cultivated area only.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Population.	
1,209,663	1 0 5	12,49,714	1 3 11	2 0 3	1,209,663	1 0 7	1 42,845	24
1,604,654	1 1 2	17,27,325	1 4 11	2 1 3	1,537,215	1 1 11	3 46,630	25
1,136,796	0 11 10	8,43,387	0 6 9	0 15 5	862,886	0 15 8	3 109,218	26
8,92,684	1 0 0	7,71,203	1 6 6	1 15 6	700,758	1 1 7	2 219,942	27
1,000,908	1 1 1	10,71,760	1 2 4	1 2 4	998,479	1 1 2	3 63,972	28
2,617,120	0 10 4	17,22,258	0 11 7	1 0 1	2,410,140	0 11 4	2 69,637	29
1,630,612	0 12 10	13,16,037	0 12 3	1 2 0	1,580,028	0 13 4	1 11,592	30
937,954	0 11 4	6,33,738	0 13 9	1 3 3	892,544	0 11 4	4 48,415	31
333,227	1 4 11	4,04,249	0 8 1	1 0 10	268,964	1 8 1	1 22,827	32
418,142	2 3 2	9,05,471	1 0 0	1 9 2	375,351	2 6 7	3 38,102	33
249,088	0 9 3	1,50,518	0 2 2	0 9 2	217,461	0 11 0	1 10,684	34
493,641	0 7 11	2,30,113	0 13 8	0 12 6	368,899	0 10 0	...	35
345,629	0 4 5	96,050	0 11 6	0 11 6	345,629	0 4 5	...	36
206,993	0 12 10	1,66,801	0 4 5	0 8 7	167,007	1 0 0	1 14,667	37
32,720,128	1. 5 2	4,26,20,621	1 0 8	1 14 8	30,310,122	1 6 10	86 2,643,798	
32,720,128	...	4,26,20,621	...	...	30,310,122	...	...	

area in acres, Oudh, for 1884-85.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Land-revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land-revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence of land-revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land-revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	Aggregate population of towns entered in column 13.	Serial number.
		For total area.	For cultivated area only.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1 2 5	6,82,250	1 4 4	1 14 11	...	...	1	261,303	1
1 8 5	12,37,444	1 3 0	2 1 1	...	...	...	...	2
1 8 8	15,68,529	1 6 10	2 3 0	...	...	2	25,327	3
1 6 2	13,20,327	0 15 3	1 6 2	...	...	2	24,654	4
1 6 3	12,94,813	0 15 0	1 6 5	...	...	5	65,438	5
1 0 2	8,27,177	0 8 8	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	6
1 1 2	11,35,674	1 1 6	1 11 5	...	...	3	72,164	7
1 1 7	8,28,445	0 9 6	0 14 8	...	...	1	19,439	8
1 3 5	10,97,924	1 0 6	0 15 0	...	...	2	26,554	9
1 5 7	12,03,005	1 2 3	2 0 10	...	...	2	22,825	10
1 4 8	12,14,765	1 2 2	2 0 8	...	...	...	...	11
1 2 8	9,67,457	1 0 11	1 15 9	...	...	...	...	12
1 4 4	1,33,77,810	0 15 10	1 7 8	...	...	18	517,704	

settlement in Oudh.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

3.—*Varieties*

1			2
	Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.*
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		
Great zamindari paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	... ...	1,318
	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	... ...	704
Large zamindaris paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture		1,602
	Under ordinary law		1,294
	Zamindaris paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue	... ...	59,622
	Small zamindaris, other than those of cultivating communities, paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.		175,883
	Peasant proprietors paying separately	... ...	10,213
	Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures ...	In perpetuity† ...	16,330
		For life or lives ...	892
	Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	... ...	2,978
	Purchasers of waste lands	... ...	203
	Government forests	179,647 acres.	
	Total	... ...	271,039
	OUDH.		
I.—Taluqdári ...	(1) Taluqdárs paying Rs. 50,000 revenue or more. Holding under the law of primogeniture.		38
	Holding under ordinary law of succession		1
	(2) Taluqdárs paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.		160
	Under ordinary law		36
	(3) Taluqdárs paying less than Rs. 5,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.		34
	Under ordinary law		14
	(4) Petty grantees under Act I of 1869		154
II.—Zamindari, exclusive of cultivating communities.	(1) Zamindars paying Rs. 50,000 revenue and upwards. Under law of primogeniture.		...
	Under ordinary law		...
	(2) Zamindars paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.		4
	Under ordinary law		17
	(3) Zamindars paying Rs. 1,000, but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.		30
	Under ordinary law		227
	(4) Zamindars paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.		11
	Under ordinary law		1,107
III.—Village communities.	(1) Zamindari cultivating communities, holding in common ...		3,092
	(2) Pattidari (in which land and the revenue is divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by law of inheritance).		1,200
	(3) Bhaiyachara (in which possession is the measure of right in all lands).		197
	(4) Mixed or imperfect pattidari or bhaiyachara (in which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common. The measure of right in common lands being the amount of the share or extent of land held in severalty).		3,520
	Holders of revenue-free tenures ...	In perpetuity	120
		For life	611
		Conditionally	110
	Landholders who have redeemed the revenue—		
	Holders of waste lands ...	Under the lease rules ...	21
		In fee-simple	64
	Total	... ...	10,768

* This number represents the number of separate estates recorded on the land-revenue registers. more than one estate

† Local Governments may, if they desire, sub-divide this heading, so as to distinguish between grants

NOTE.—Twenty thousand two hundred and fifty-nine villages have been shown

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

of Tenures.

3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue-rate per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,749	673	1,230,103	933	560 10 9	0 9 7
804	927	388,847	552	439 13 3	1 8 4
2,001	2,364	915,276	571	510 1 2	0 14 3
7,434	36,959	3,830,620	2,960	3,194 2 1	1 1 3
61,412	1,163,236	25,532,342	428	460 3 6	0 15 11
30,402	941,949	7,917,067	45	43 5 8	0 12 1
6,744	153,149	922,817	90	102 13 2	1 1 10
5,817	74,107	886,089	54	62 3 2	0 7 5
229	2,995	117,138	131	2,740 7 3	1 10 4
188	4,248	47,150	16	2 7 5	0 4 7
127	118	259,417	1,278	10 10 4	1 5 10
116,907	2,380,725	42,046,866	155	169 3 0	1 0 0
M. p. c.		A. r. p.	A. r. p.		
7,341 1,072 0	42	5,030,249 3 33½	132,374 3 39	15,685 15 11	0 13 11
133 12 0	1	106,178 3 25	106,178 3 25	80,374 0 0	0 12 1
4,374½ 1,825 0	190	2,839,568 2 13½	17,747 1 8	18,253 4 11	1 0 5
889½ 315 0	63	686,481 0 28½	19,068 3 27	15,124 12 9	0 12 8
174 73 0	35	85,382 2 23	2,511 1 0	2,923 10 6	1 2 7
42½ 24 0	23	29,641 0 31	2,117 0 36	2,674 3 5	1 4 2
325½ 45 0	334	156,652 2 0½	1,017 0 35	1,099 15 1	1 1 3
... ...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	...	...	...
49 0 0	4	29,564 3 14	7,391 0 33	8,767 14 1	1 2 11
162 9 0	56	121,589 1 29	7,152 1 11	7,931 9 3	1 1 8
100 44 0	32	71,336 1 20	2,377 3 20	2,062 9 6	0 13 10
599½ 300 0	343	416,143 1 12¾	1,833 0 36	1,969 14 8	1 1 2
15 0 0	16	4,822 0 0	438 1 18	460 9 7	1 0 9
855½ 630 0	1,409	360,791 0 1¼	325 3 26	325 5 6	0 15 11
3,090 1,941 0	25,340	1,660,071 3 0¾	536 3 22	514 5 5	0 15 3
550 115 0	10,195	392,502 0 6¼	327 0 13	360 0 9	1 1 7
167 81 0	6,122	136,951 1 30½	695 0 29	774 2 4	1 1 9
3,841½ 1,687 0	91,276	2,278,171 0 3	647 0 33	741 11 10	1 2 4
119 48 0	372	48,715 3 4	405 3 34	563 12 2	1 6 2
321 549 4	2,045	167,291 1 39½	273 3 7	286 2 9	1 0 8
117 73 0	300	54,642 0 1	496 2 39	633 15 7	1 4 5
... ...	...	...	...	...	...
19 9 0	50	18,495 0 26	880 2 35	98 3 7	0 2 2
107 5 0	137	143,445 2 10	2,241 1 13	...	...
23,392½ 8,857 4	1,38,385	14,838,688 0 33	1,378 0 5	1,336 8 1	0 15 6

But it must be borne in mind that one proprietor may be recorded several times as the owner of separately recorded.
absolutely held in perpetuity and grants conditionally held in perpetuity.
more than once, and 405,030 proprietors recorded more than once in 23 districts.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers in North-Western Provinces during the year ending 30th September, 1885.*

Division.	District.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	N.-W. PROVINCES.				Acres.	Acres.
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún	Revenue-paying	3	48	60	5,745
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	100
	Saháranpur	Revenue-paying	109	773	2,976	7,543
		Revenue-free	...	22	...	42
	Muzaffarnagar	Revenue-paying	104	455	1,266	8,474
		Revenue-free	8	20	79	162
	Meerut	Revenue-paying	145	856	1,650	8,107
		Revenue-free	...	34	...	123
	Bulándshahr	Revenue-paying	124	294	2,745	6,852
		Revenue-free	7	37	21	61
	Aligarh	Revenue-paying	186	323	5,224	10,291
		Revenue-free	6	48	15	83
	Total	Revenue-paying	671	2,749	13,921	47,012
		Revenue-free	21	162	115	571
ROHILKHAND.	Bijnor	Revenue-paying	112	572	1,718	18,996
		Revenue-free	4	39	16	366
	Moradabad	Revenue-paying	96	679	2,854	16,068
		Revenue-free	23	225	148	1,884
	Bareilly	Revenue-paying	130	304	10,095	18,283
		Revenue-free	10	44	65	853
	Pilibhít	Revenue-paying	17	131	1,194	14,959
		Revenue-free	2	10	6	19
	Budaun	Revenue-paying	236	526	5,619	10,612
		Revenue-free	26	51	294	1,095
	Sháhjahánpur	Revenue-paying	198	287	6,365	11,191
		Revenue-free	15	40	58	61
	Total	Revenue-paying	789	2,499	27,845	80,109
		Revenue-free	80	409	587	4,278
AGRA.	Muttra	Revenue-paying	125	297	3,780	3,702
		Revenue-free	2	1	3	1
	Agra	Revenue-paying	212	392	7,164	8,646
		Revenue-free	1	4	29	44
	Mainpuri	Revenue-paying	93	139	5,388	5,829
		Revenue-free	...	4	...	7
	Farukhabad	Revenue-paying	150	393	5,859	9,272
		Revenue-free	12	53	28	397
	Etáwah	Revenue-paying	41	112	5,274	3,158
		Revenue-free	...	3	...	29
	Etah	Revenue-paying	87	210	9,694	6,277
		Revenue-free	9	37	30	140
	Total	Revenue-paying	708	1,543	37,159	36,884
		Revenue-free	24	102	90	618
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore	Revenue-paying	63	298	2,472	14,152
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur	Revenue-paying	51	301	1,830	13,641
		Revenue-free	1	12	7	44
	Bánda	Revenue-paying	29	200	2,797	33,586
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad	Revenue-paying	123	560	7,873	19,843
		Revenue-free	...	2	...	4
	Hamírpur	Revenue-paying	46	247	3,629	12,337
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	22
	Jaunpur	Revenue-paying	18	244	4,017	24,242
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	11
	Total	Revenue-paying	330	1,850	22,618	1,17,801
		Revenue-free	1	16	7	81

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers in North-Western Provinces during the year ending 30th September*, 1885—(concluded).

Division.	District.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	N.-W. PROVINCES—*(concluded)*.				Acres.	Acres.
BENARES.	Azamgarh	Revenue-paying	177	516	7,722	25,315
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	Revenue-paying	10	83	1,507	16,731
		Revenue-free	...	18	...	35
	Benares	Revenue-paying	5	62	924	9,049
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Gházipur	Revenue-paying	...	...	...	...
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Revenue-paying	56	511	937	11,512
		Revenue-free	...	2	...	39
	Basti	Revenue-paying	40	396	263	3,874
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	1
	Ballia	Revenue-paying	47	254	829	13,819
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Total	Revenue-paying	335	1,822	12,182	80,300
		Revenue-free	...	21	...	75
JHANSI.	Jalaun	Revenue-paying	40	192	2,141	5,926
		Revenue-free	14	35	23	90
	Jhánsi	Revenue-paying	111	52	6,239	4,835
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	Revenue-paying	1	26	74	4,078
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Total	Revenue-paying	152	270	8,454	14,839
		Revenue-free	14	35	23	90
TARAI.	Kumaun	Revenue-paying	69	2,276	1,250	3,250
		Revenue-free	1	3	12	23
	Garhwál	Revenue-paying	183	335	14	53
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Tarái	Revenue-paying	2	22	35	944
		Revenue-free	2	2	4	4
	Total	Revenue-paying	254	2,633	1,299	4,247
		Revenue-free	3	5	16	27
TOTAL, N.-W. P.		Revenue-paying	3,239	13,366	1,23,478	3,81,192
		Revenue-free	143	750	838	5,740

N.B.—*(a)* Figures for Gházipur not available.
(b) Basti excludes tahsíls Haraiya and Basti owing to settlement operations.

Register of Transfers in Oudh during the year ending 30th September, 1885.

	District.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	OUDH.				A. r. p.	A. r. p.
Proprietors		Revenue-paying	380	20,909	27,233 2 37	817,739 3 9
		Revenue-free	2	249	292 2 8	10,679 0 11
	Total		382	21,158	27,526 1 5	828,418 3 20

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land-revenue for the North-Western Provinces for the Revenue year* 1884-85.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue of last year*, 1883-84.		*Revenue of this year*, 1884-85.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	4,27,26,007	4,21,03,247	4,27,57,793	4,25,69,287	...	...	...	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	60,619	50,482	34,922	29,926	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,27,86,626	4,21,53,729	4,27,92,715	4,25,99,213	...	...	...	...	...
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during the present year (deduct).	33,833	5,577	61,678	1,745	...	...	...	...	...
Difference ...	4,27,52,793	4,21,48,152	4,27,31,037	4,25,97,468	16,60,999	4,09,36,469	1,33,569	5	185
Collections from Government estates ...	5,27,429	5,22,882	5,29,960	5,28,206	1,56,080	3,72,126	1,754	...	...
Income from sale of Government estates...	9,479	9,254	5,360	5,285	...	5,285	75	...	...
Miscellaneous land-revenue not included in above.	1,06,370	87,967	1,02,802	95,199	6,692	88,507	7,603	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,33,96,071	4,27,68,255	4,33,69,159	4,32,26,158	18,23,771	4,14,02,387	1,43,001	5	185

Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.

	Rs.
Demand for 1883-84	4,33,96,071
Ditto for 1884-85	4,33,69,159
Decrease ...	26,912
Increase.	
By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures	10,519
By revision of assessment at regular settlement	587
By alluvion	12,476
By progressive assessments ...	2,780
By land released from occupation by Government	234
By any other cause	65,692
Total ...	92,288
Decrease.	
By revision of assessment at regular settlement	21,272
By summary reduction of revenue on account of over-assessment or other causes	18,068
By diluvion	15,253
By territorial transfer	441
By Government appropriation ...	8,368
By grant of land free of revenue ...	4
By any other cause	55,794
Total ...	1,19,200
Net decrease ...	26,912

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land-revenue for Oudh*, 1884-85.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue last year*, 1883-84.			*Revenue this year*, 1884-85.			Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Remarks.
	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realized.	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	1,39,62,905 6 5	7,886 11 9	...	1,40,31,059 8 6	2,761 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	73,879 15 4	...	1,39,86,807 3 0	14,023 2 8	...	1,40,34,961 15 8	8,39,089 6 10	1,31,95,872 8 10	5,690 0 3	...	...	
Total ...	1,40,36,785 5 9	7,886 11 9	1,39,86,807 3 0	1,40,45,082 11 2	2,761 8 6	1,40,34,961 15 8	8,39,089 6 10	1,31,95,872 8 10	5,690 0 3	...	...	
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	13,898 1 3	...	...	1,731 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net revenue as per rent-roll or tauzi.	1,40,22,887 4 6	7,886 11 9	1,39,86,807 3 0	1,40,43,351 5 7	2,761 8 6	1,40,34,961 15 8	8,39,089 6 10	1,31,95,872 8 10	5,690 0 3	...	...	
Land-revenue not on the roll, *viz.*—												
(*a*) Fluctuating collections ...	79,427 3 9	1,309 12 5	72,435 1 1	52,426 0 9	4,088 9 1	46,764 3 2	5,171 1 8	41,593 7 6	1,573 4 6	...	...	
(*b*) Surplus collections ...	11,049 1 3	...	10,330 0 4	4,072 6 8	...	3,464 4 3	...	3,464 4 3	608 2 5	...	...	
Collections from Government estates (exclusive of land-revenue, cesses, and rates assessed on them).	16,450 7 8	44 14 0	15,947 10 3	16,170 15 9	25 8 0	15,663 12 4	1,764 13 2	13,898 15 2	481 11 5	...	...	
Income from sale of Government estates.	2,383 0 6	...	1,845 0 6	8,381 2 3	...	8,037 2 3	...	8,037 2 3	344 0 0	...	...	
Miscellaneous land-revenue not included in above.	7,571 6 7	...	7,571 6 7	10,758 7 5	...	10,758 7 5	...	10,758 7 5	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	1,41,39,768 8 3	9,241 6 2	1,40,94,936 5 9	1,41,35,160 6 5	6,875 9 7	1,41,19,641 13 1	8,46,025 5 8	1,32,73,974 7 5	8,697 2 7	...	...	

* Of this Rs. 62-2-10 were refunded, and the amount is included in the Rs. 2,761-8-6 entered in column 6.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Division.	District.	I.—Land-revenue.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.	VI.—Provincial Rates.
	N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1. Dehra Dún	63,223 10 8	46,089 13 6	1,06,848 2 1	8,614 6 2
	2. Saháranpur	11,82,796 6 6	1,83,057 10 9	1,42,654 14 8	1,45,474 10 3
	3. Muzaffarnagar ...	12,24,291 14 7	1,12,221 5 9	83,732 13 0	1,55,828 4 8
	4. Meerut	21,98,608 13 1	2,65,281 8 1	2,05,000 14 11	2,69,137 9 7
	5. Bulandshahr ...	12,35,169 5 2	1,19,713 7 6	54,721 8 9	1,54,126 11 3
	6. Aligarh	20,77,831 13 0	2,30,022 14 6	87,239 12 0	2,55,820 10 0
	7. Roorkee	...	...	...	...
KUMAUN.	8. Kumaun	3,61,677 6 6	81,235 1 3	38,866 11 8	42,919 1 4
ROHILKHAND.	9. Bijnor	11,92,046 6 11	85,754 15 3	62,373 0 1	1,49,087 6 6
	10. Moradabad	14,53,309 15 2	2,32,774 1 8	94,394 13 6	2,06,516 3 10
	11. Budaun	10,48,447 15 11	1,43,651 3 3	28,272 3 6	1,29,254 13 3
	12. Bareilly	13,51,282 13 8	1,83,357 4 2	1,26,844 9 9	1,70,298 1 2
	13. Pilibhít	6,97,009 0 6	49,160 7 0	52,040 0 0	85,205 4 11
	14. Sháhjahánpur ...	11,71,598 9 0	1,41,081 14 6	3,21,162 5 3	1,40,183 0 4
AGRA.	15. Muttra	16,24,494 14 2	92,015 13 9	50,565 4 5	2,07,146 1 3
	16. Agra	18,15,802 8 5	2,19,546 11 0	1,16,195 4 2	2,24,924 10 5
	17. Farukhabad... ...	12,24,722 5 4	1,68,507 13 3	89,902 11 2	1,56,744 5 10
	18. Mainpuri	12,71,391 9 6	1,40,833 12 0	36,111 13 0	1,51,453 2 1
	19. Etáwah	13,39,540 13 0	76,631 15 0	46,502 9 4	1,61,859 5 11
	20. Etah	11,51,158 7 6	99,685 3 0	36,968 1 0	1,46,001 5 9
JHANSI.	21. Jhánsi	4,59,017 2 4	50,019 1 6	36,772 7 6	58,043 5 0
	22. Jalaun	9,34,002 10 7	69,436 10 3	35,863 15 0	1,15,066 11 0
	23. Lalitpur	1,50,122 12 10	14,726 0 6	20,942 4 6	22,198 13 8
ALLAHABAD.	24. Cawnpore	21,64,031 15 2	2,59,110 7 9	3,00,129 13 11	2,59,105 3 2
	25. Fatehpur	13,20,585 8 1	59,134 2 6	81,963 0 8	1,57,476 8 5
	26. Bánda	11,54,143 14 3	54,976 5 9	77,470 15 0	1,39,956 12 0
	27. Allahabad	24,23,047 6 7	3,97,651 7 3	2,50,393 3 10	2,88,276 6 3
	28. Hamírpur	10,75,421 12 5	40,230 1 3	54,103 6 9	1,29,752 14 10
	29. Jaunpur	12,65,734 2 4	1,57,273 6 0	1,52,085 4 0	1,40,878 10 2
BENARES.	30. Gorakhpur	17,72,376 12 8	2,64,167 4 3	3,00,639 5 4	2,10,774 10 10
	31. Basti	13,44,134 5 11	1,03,274 11 6	1,01,339 4 3	1,66,560 0 2
	32. Azamgarh	17,64,526 8 3	1,51,808 8 0	1,00,107 11 10	2,08,819 10 1
	33. Mirzapur	9,13,958 2 3	1,47,906 5 9	2,43,161 13 11	76,265 10 11
	34. Benares	8,93,429 0 7	2,15,038 9 3	4,14,355 9 3	1,03,120 8 1
	35. Gházipur	10,47,472 4 2	1,79,967 11 0	98,177 2 9	1,33,030 9 5
	36. Ballia	6,42,892 11 10	1,28,704 1 0	78,667 14 0	1,05,936 9 5
	37. Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	4,01,165 6 7	7,057 7 0	34,766 10 2	11,866 9 7
	38. Departmental accounts. Bhábar,	2,19,561 4 0	...	...	...
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	4,36,30,028 9 5	49,71,105 3 8	41,61,337 6 11 (*a*)	52,87,724 11 6
	OUDH.				
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	6,96,619 9 6	2,42,345 10 0	2,72,474 9 7	...
	Unao	14,49,144 0 0	...	...	...
	Bara Banki	16,65,326 1 10	88,299 14 0	1,14,921 9 7	...
SITAPUR.	Sitapur	12,87,682 0 0	24,787 0 0	89,106 0 0	92,886 0 0
	Hardoi	13,78,132 0 0	97,042 12 0	63,386 12 0	96,603 8 0
	Kheri	8,24,805 0 0	41,104 0 0	24,957 0 0	...
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	10,94,305 6 1	...	...	...
	Gonda	15,29,375 0 0	...	...	...
	Bahraich	19,10,784 0 0	...	...	...
RAE BAREILL.	Rae Bareili	12,52,416 8 0	91,701 0 0	1,68,747 5 10	...
	Sultanpur	11,64,743 12 2	86,259 14 0	1,01,226 8 6	...
	Partabgarh	9,82,200 0 0	...	...	...
	Total, Oudh ...	1,42,33,533 5 7	6,71,540 0 0	8,34,819 13 6	1,89,489 8 0

(*a*) Including
(*b*) Gross receipts for North-Western Provinces and Oudh

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

for the year 1885-86, *exclusive of transfer adjustments.*

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XV.—Law and Justice.	XVI.—Police.	XVIII.—Education.	Reference number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
8,400 0 0	...	1,444 0 0	3,281 15 5	2,135 15 7	165 10 3	1
42,314 5 9	...	12,504 0 3	14,583 12 3	8,925 1 5	4,018 2 4	2
33,290 0 0	...	11,303 9 0	12,446 11 9	6,266 7 10	1,290 8 9	3
79,085 0 0	...	14,614 13 0	30,700 4 8	9,805 7 11	4,621 1 8	4
41,320 0 0	...	8,149 4 0	11,290 15 5	5,139 12 2	3,235 4 2	5
60,990 0 0	...	9,138 5 0	18,321 5 3	6,932 8 4	3,777 7 9	6
...	...	32 14 0	657 10 0	44 4 0	27 0 0	7
2,500 0 0	...	1,762 5 0	7,802 14 5	592 11 6	1,036 15 10	8
18,705 0 0	...	6,319 6 0	10,546 8 0	7,631 9 4	6,192 2 10	9
49,145 0 0	...	12,708 5 0	22,609 3 11	7,588 3 11	3,458 9 0	10
12,532 8 0	...	7,991 5 0	14,648 11 5	5,527 5 2	1,931 4 0	11
36,725 0 0	...	7,681 15 0	21,503 12 1	8,394 5 5	3,892 7 3	12
5,420 0 0	...	6,204 14 4	4,001 11 0	2,530 1 9	1,932 7 0	13
23,418 0 0	...	5,899 11 0	16,039 9 7	7,477 8 9	2,197 6 2	14
42,495 0 0	...	7,291 13 0	8,659 4 8	7,255 3 4	4,775 13 0	15
42,484 0 0	...	10,091 4 0	67,622 4 8	8,705 6 6	4,629 0 7	16
27,500 0 0	...	8,557 8 6	15,834 11 8	9,854 3 2	5,263 6 7	17
20,830 0 0	...	5,307 5 0	12,272 7 7	8,313 13 10	1,740 15 11	18
27,090 0 0	...	4,797 4 0	11,087 8 1	8,329 7 9	4,146 11 1	19
29,465 0 0	...	5,432 0 0	13,479 13 10	4,236 0 4	1,598 1 1	20
10,645 0 0	...	1,592 6 0	5,911 5 8	4,540 0 0	1,262 2 5	21
19,475 0 0	...	3,087 6 0	5,286 11 5	4,987 12 0	1,032 15 8	22
3,355 0 0	...	316 13 0	2,870 6 2	3,096 0 3	1,147 7 4	23
86,715 0 0	...	9,763 7 4	18,208 1 11	14,699 8 3	4,457 9 9	24
14,635 0 0	...	3,637 3 0	12,908 13 4	4,922 11 10	1,999 4 6	25
9,290 0 0	...	2,642 3 0	8,530 2 11	7,353 3 6	1,848 15 10	26
41,615 0 0	...	10,312 13 9	69,487 4 1	53,714 5 9	33,662 13 4	27
16,175 0 0	...	2,232 1 0	6,521 9 3	6,421 7 3	663 8 5	28
21,560 0 0	...	7,928 2 0	16,724 13 1	3,205 2 4	2,457 8 5	29
42,820 0 0	...	14,481 10 0	31,186 10 11	18,303 6 2	871 12 9	30
10,444 13 4	...	8,301 12 0	13,486 9 0	9,003 11 10	629 4 0	31
25,860 0 0	...	7,348 13 6	17,278 6 2	5,759 12 8	804 6 9	32
24,355 0 0	...	16,264 0 3	12,118 0 8	6,854 13 2	3,464 3 9	33
45,609 13 8	...	13,901 3 0	21,148 9 2	28,788 15 5	9,730 0 8	34
37,085 0 0	...	7,305 15 0	12,825 1 1	3,666 5 7	2,190 15 6	35
25,185 0 0	...	7,997 0 0	13,036 10 2	3,468 4 3	404 8 0	36
2,445 0 0	...	679 5 0	1,007 9 4	4,715 12 6	100 14 0	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	38
10,40,978 8 9	14,61,495 2 8 (*b*)	2,65,023 14 11	5,85,928 0 0	3,09,186 14 9	1,26,658 14 4	
27,185 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,215 0 0	...	...	688 8 0	...	...	
...	...	...	1,203 0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,970 0 0	...	...	927 0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	9,365 0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	723 0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
52,370 0 0	...	...	12,906 8 0	...	...	

Opium.
as shown in the books of this office, including transfer adjustments.

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Division.	District.	XIX.—Medical.	XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	XXI.—Interest.	XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.
	N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1. Dehra Dún	3,444 3 6	3,412 9 6	277 0 0	1,824 12 6
	2. Saháranpur	3,189 0 8	9,656 12 6	2,968 0 7	2,873 12 2
	3. Muzaffarnagar ...	2,178 13 6	15 6 0	10 15 0	1,484 7 6
	4. Meerut	4,470 4 10	14 11 9	1,314 2 9	6,419 5 0
	5. Bulandshahr ...	2,717 11 5	78 9 0	995 8 11	862 8 3
	6. Aligarh	534 8 9	128 9 9	2,162 2 7	2,400 15 1
	7. Roorkee	778 9 0	...	70 0 0	...
KUMAUN.	8. Kumaun	4,011 13 9	...	6,429 9 4	11,736 2 5
ROHILKHAND.	9. Bijnor	4,260 11 2	...	1,437 4 5	2,129 9 4
	10. Moradabad	3,599 3 0	...	256 5 0	4,100 5 5
	11. Budaun	4,472 12 6	2,135 4 6	2,769 4 8	1,400 7 11
	12. Bareilly	4,573 10 1	...	1,393 4 4	5,247 7 7
	13. Pilibhít	1,761 8 4	...	2,033 13 0	577 8 8
	14. Sháhjahánpur ...	2,596 13 3	...	2,086 9 0	1,924 14 7
AGRA.	15. Muttra	1,089 4 3	140 8 3	2,836 12 7	1,830 10 6
	16. Agra	1,629 11 2	9,262 5 4	7,565 12 10	3,715 6 3
	17. Farukhabad... ...	2,625 8 0	7 3 9	721 15 0	2,800 11 2
	18. Mainpuri	1,377 11 7	4 13 6	295 7 2	2,100 0 3
	19. Etáwah	1,330 11 1	48 0 0	398 13 10	1,222 8 0
	20. Etah	2,491 0 6	...	772 0 9	1,452 0 3
JHANSI.	21. Jhánsi	1,415 2 0	...	9,441 10 11	3,241 9 3
	22. Jalaun	3,008 4 9	...	798 13 0	123 11 4
	23. Lalitpur	488 4 9	...	1,367 1 2	135 0 0
ALLAHABAD.	24. Cawnpore	4,957 10 8	12,844 14 10	4,730 14 5	3,046 10 7
	25. Fatehpur	1,133 13 6	15 0 0	1,019 6 1	1,342 15 11
	26. Bánda	1,541 1 2	1,194 13 6	2,468 5 2	2,703 2 10
	27. Allahabad	16,062 0 0	26,814 14 3	8,257 0 11	21,947 2 0
	28. Hamírpur	567 0 4	...	2,576 7 6	1,232 3 10
	29. Jaunpur	2,886 2 4	115 8 0	467 14 7	2,952 15 3
BENARES.	30. Gorakhpur	5,152 2 1	345 7 9	18,034 8 7	8,856 1 3
	31. Basti	3,560 3 7	178 8 0	152 4 0	1,724 0 7
	32. Azamgarh	1,369 4 3	37 8 0	127 0 8	2,642 5 5
	33. Mirzapur	2,791 11 0	66 4 9	2,455 4 7	2,583 5 3
	34. Benares	2,580 9 0	988 14 9	6,454 13 4	5,226 14 9
	35. Gházipur	3,167 6 11	7,009 14 0	156 6 9	2,481 0 11
	36. Ballia	1,342 15 6	6 0 0	5 8 0	605 14 4
	37. Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	76 6 0	...	...	...
	38. Departmental accounts. Bhábar,	...	...	...	...
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	1,05,233 12 2	74,522 9 8	95,308 5 5	1,16,948 10 4
	OUDH.				
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	...	...	...	...
	Unao	...	...	...	...
	Bara Banki	...	...	...	...
SITAPUR.	Sitapur	...	...	...	...
	Hardoi	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	...	...	...	...
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...
	Gonda	...	...	...	...
	Bahraich	...	...	...	...
RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli	...	...	...	...
	Sultanpur	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh	...	...	...	...
	Total, Oudh ...	...	...	...	...

(*c*) Includes Rs. 14,61,495-2-8

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

for the year 1885-86, *exclusive of transfer adjustments*—(concluded).

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXIV.—Miscellaneous.	XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation.	XXX.—Subsidized Railways.	XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation.	XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, &c.	Grand Total.	Reference number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
109 9 3	1,968 9 2	...	...	3,636 5 6	20,208 1 1	2,75,084 12 2	1
23 11 6	6,434 0 3	10,657 4 3	...	...	1,702 5 5	17,73,833 15 6	2
468 8 5	1,395 14 8	27,391 7 8	...	...	2,804 13 7	16,76,422 1 8	3
90 14 9	12,803 7 2	43,320 5 7	...	...	28,677 14 0	31,73,966 10 9	4
249 4 9	4,037 13 5	61,917 2 9	...	...	22,866 13 9	17,26,591 12 8	5
193 14 3	5,552 2 10	15,251 12 9	...	269 3 11	4,829 8 9	27,81,397 10 6	6
1,465 6 6	25 3 3	...	...	...	90 8 9	3,191 7 6	7
35 1 3	8,988 13 0	...	...	...	1,707 10 3	5,71,302 5 6	8
74 3 9	1,100 11 2	...	...	805 6 7	19,190 6 3	15,67,654 11 7	9
673 15 4	11,432 14 0	...	...	...	13,602 11 10	21,16,169 14 7	10
65 11 0	4,701 4 9	...	...	...	14,015 8 10	14,21,817 11 8	11
71 13 11	14,961 1 5	...	1,733 9 2	4,362 13 5	22,557 9 5	19,64,881 9 10	12
31 1 6	1,901 5 9	268 0 11	...	1,379 3 6	763 8 0	9,12,220 0 2	13
199 0 6	2,425 14 8	...	...	...	12,691 14 6	18,50,983 3 1	14
238 14 0	5,408 14 3	26,800 1 8	...	...	18,101 9 0	21,01,145 14 1	15
147 11 0	13,681 4 0	12,976 3 10	...	...	48,987 2 1	26,07,966 10 3	16
91 6 9	4,555 12 3	10,677 7 1	...	...	41,934 13 7	17,70,301 15 1	17
226 9 10	4,909 4 0	17,371 1 8	...	3 4 5	4,253 3 6	16,78,796 6 10	18
283 4 9	1,076 15 4	47,308 15 7	...	...	22,666 11 0	17,54,321 9 9	19
170 3 4	3,625 2 7	29,904 4 4	...	...	5,034 7 0	15,23,473 3 3	20
9 13 5	3,114 10 11	...	...	...	5,269 10 5	6,50,295 7 4	21
269 15 10	2,030 10 1	...	...	...	20,645 5 2	12,15,116 8 1	22
4 10 0	336 4 6	...	...	...	650 5 4	2,21,757 4 0	23
298 3 6	6,911 6 10	37,018 13 0	...	...	14,200 9 7	32,00,230 6 8	24
131 5 7	1,314 0 3	...	...	...	17,204 12 7	16,79,423 10 3	25
396 5 10	1,951 7 6	...	...	...	13,683 13 4	14,80,151 9 7	26
36,253 14 0	16,343 6 6	...	...	...	40,906 11 11	37,34,745 14 5	27
196 8 9	3,679 11 10	...	...	...	12,347 7 7	13,52,121 5 0	28
236 5 4	2,288 4 3	...	...	...	12,950 11 0	17,89,744 13 1	29
51 1 6	3,022 12 3	...	...	...	37,466 1 8	27,28,549 12 0	30
52 2 6	1,944 8 8	...	...	...	22,493 6 6	17,87,279 9 10	31
231 2 3	1,207 13 6	...	...	...	9,581 13 0	22.97,510 12 4	32
142 6 7	6,671 5 6	...	...	...	42,985 7 11	15,02,044 0 3	33
111 2 7	14,381 15 5	...	...	...	53,206 10 3	18,28,073 5 2	34
425 13 1	865 10 6	...	...	...	21,170 15 9	15,56,998 4 5	35
39 6 5	579 0 0	...	...	...	17,337 6 6	10,26,208 13 5	36
13 10 7	283 7 0	...	...	...	1,005 8 0	4,65,183 9 9	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,19,561 4 0	38
43,774 6 1	1,77,912 15 5	3,32,863 1 1	1,733 9 2	10,456 5 4	6,49,794 1 1	6,34,48,015 2 8 (*c*)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12,38,624 13 1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18,30,831 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18,88,451 1 5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,95,664 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16,35,165 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,98,763 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,73,894 10 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19,94,922 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11,41,588 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,20,230 10 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,53,053 14 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23,34,005 12 7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,88,05,193 12 9	

on account of IX, Forests.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Nil.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil, Revenue, and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1885, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

Name of Province.			Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
								Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
													Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	(*a*) Territory subject to the High Court and Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Civil ...	66,549	31,006,823	1	21	79	5	1	21	32	90	94,329	20,314	13,186	1,319	Rs. A.—67,73,881	Rs. B.—87,40,033	
		Revenue,	69,421	31,673,865	6	34	172	2	25	34	152	168	79,214	133,487	3,924	2,365			
		Criminal,	81,865	32,720,128	21	37	179	5	21	37	...	515	102,041	3,166	8,171	3,091			
	Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	Civil ...	23,992	11,407,625	4	12	...	...	...	4	12	28	46,356	6,872	3,803	357			
		Revenue,							4	12	50	149	32,497	16,343	3,123	205			
		Criminal,											28,964	1,845	2,449	347			
	Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,292	
	(*b*) Territory not subject to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Revenue,	12,438	1,046,263	...	3	7	1	...	3	5	...	2,457	351	523	9	Included in A & B.		
	Total ...		254,265	107,854,704	32	107	437	14	51	111	251	950	385,858	182,738	35,189	7,693	67,73,881	88,54,325	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1885.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Number of persons: Acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons: Convicted.	Number of persons: Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Number of persons: Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,174	1,702	1,607	8,608	2,897	5,277	65	369	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	307	201	193	309	179	122	1	7	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	2,911	2,479	2,473	5,946	2,268	3,560	18	100	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	2,063	1,656	1,559	2,170	960	1,080	20	110	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	228	199	173	201	92	98	...	11	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	180	151	146	191	71	119	...	1	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	1,826	1,515	1,237	3,707	801	2,892	4	10	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	339	146	136	344	220	92	8	24	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2,348	2,115	1,754	2,809	1,089	1,493	17	210	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of birth.	311	262	208	288	98	161	7	22	
Hurt	68,643	52,956	26,378	50,662	38,807	11,381	71	403	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2,975	1,349	1,192	2,170	1,822	302	1	45	
Criminal force and assault	37,850	28,627	12,579	22,804	18,082	4,506	22	194	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour ...	541	271	221	387	233	138	4	12	
Rape	438	247	229	265	138	100	...	27	
Unnatural offence	193	162	129	166	79	76	2	9	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	58,394	52,333	17,379	24,435	7,466	16,686	90	193	
Extortion	1,989	1,124	281	494	411	77	...	6	
Robbery and dakáiti	1,213	503	369	855	487	305	6	57	
Criminal misappropriation of property	1,108	814	438	668	367	293	1	7	
Criminal breach of trust	1,574	899	760	944	535	370	8	31	
Receiving of stolen property	5,518	5,209	4,577	6,857	2,161	4,438	58	200	
Cheating	2,208	1,252	595	889	679	189	2	19	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	30	13	10	15	13	2	...	...	
Mischief	26,005	19,302	7,388	13,116	10,750	2,241	25	100	
Criminal trespass	48,819	43,496	8,989	14,186	8,031	5,833	30	292	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	320	179	146	324	192	99	7	26	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	176	143	36	53	27	26	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	7,041	3,869	2,715	3,633	2,987	580	11	55	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	1,265	658	370	603	472	107	11	13	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	7,237	6,576	822	1,492	1,112	373	3	4	
Offences under special and local laws	41,264	37,743	36,533	68,520	17,318	50,722	122	358	
Total ...	327,508	268,151	131,622	238,111	120,844	113,738	614	2,915	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1885.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	397	449	16	432	1 remaining in N.-W. Provinces.
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XVI and section 485 of Chapter XXXV.	11	21	4	17	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ...	118	184	47	134	3 remaining in Oudh.
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	64	68	31	35	2 ditto in N.-W. Provinces.
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXV, section 480 ...	1	1	...	1	In Oudh.
6. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,734	6,187	2,564	3,510	49 remaining in N.-W. Provinces and 64 in Oudh=113.
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII ...	786	1,156	397	726	32 ditto ditto 1 in do. = 33.
8. Proceedings against public nuisance, Chapter X ...	627	1,726	171	1,514	34 ditto ditto 7 in do. = 41.
9. Possession, Chapter XII, and section 522 of Chapter XLIII ...	157	432	172	227	32 ditto ditto 1 in do. = 33.
10. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI ...	1,250	1,263	813	430	12 ditto ditto 8 in do. = 20.
Total ...	5,145	11,487	4,215	7,026	162 ditto ditto 84 in do. =246.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1885.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or referred.						
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12
									N.-W. P.	Oudh.		
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates... Special Magistrates under section 14 ...	3,666	2	3,239	2,044	351	16	14	2,284	2	...	4,375	N.-W. P. only.
Subordinate Magistrates... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	22,999	103	13,414	9,159	...	156	167	11,825	4	6	31,533	
Subordinate Magistrates... Stipendiary ditto ditto	152,720	307	79,818	60,802	8,009	2,302	1,482	85,673	5	5	297,467	
Subordinate Magistrates... Benches of Magistrates	25,365	11	9,434	15,771	...	29	120	15,031	8	1	19,668	
Deputy Commissioners under section 34, Act X of 1882	336	...	79	148	...	107	2	194	...	10	582	Oudh only.
Chief Magistrates of Districts	4,211	38	1,518	1,420	1,000	146	89	2,220	5	5	9,810	
Courts of Sessions	3,481	49	1,081	1,938	...	68	345	1,768	37	21	15,821	
Superior Courts (High Court, N.-W. P., and Judl. Commr.'s Court in Oudh),	8	...	2	6	...	...	...	7	33	...	77	N.-W. P.
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	28,445	105	14,195	11,356	1,357	762	670	15,169	3	7	54,204	
Total ...	241,231	615	120,780	102,644	10,717	3,586	2,889	134,171	...		433,537	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1885.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to										Detail of punishment.																
				Imprisonment.							Fined									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates—																												
Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	...	149	9	...	2,207	52	16	...	2,167	40	...	...	...	...	6,701	6,352	193	71	75	12	...	...	12	38	2	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	1,399	110	...	6,647	91	1	...	6,379	253	14	1	...	...	19,835	18,948	1,307	529	931	49	...	...	59	30	2	1
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	24,345	1,517	...	52,692	3,868	3,907	387	46,616	4,747	257	65	7	...	2,86,777	2,46,737	34,091	5,765	14,850	5,242	5	...	1,649	1,698	521	2
Benches of Magistrates,	...	...	...	291	53	...	15,431	31	...	...	15,346	85	...	...	...	...	17,027	16,539	519	197	145	2	...	...	12	15	4	...
District Court cases decided under section 4, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	301	2	...	79	272	18	...	60	14	4	1	...	...	1,374	966	389	26	111	89	77	...	176	82	14	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	700	66	...	1,055	424	313	35	876	153	18	8	...	...	10,530	7,748	1,018	127	363	243	33	...	242	137	45	...
Courts of Sessions ...	100	296	...	1,542	32	1	78	72	5	5	14	44	9	10	1	...	6,816	4,713	550	13	154	360	928	119	1	33	38	...
Superior Courts ...	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	50	50	15	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	102	296	...	28,730	1,789	1	78,190	4,810	4,236	427	72,458	5,337	302	85	8	...	3,49,112	3,02,055	38,084	6,728	16,629	5,997	1,045	120	2,151	2,033	626	3

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1885.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.		Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
												N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	
Appeals.														
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	6,455	2	213	3,643	...	708	1,610	17	95	5	162	9	7	
To Courts of Sessions	8,253	7	1,899	3,905	...	710	1,202	18	116	40	356	13	10	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	1,513	1	131	905	...	201	150	...	22	...	103	28	·17	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	102	·90	
Total ...	16,227	10	2,243	8,453	...	1,619	2,963	35	235	45	624	13	...	
Revision.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,793	...	799	605	...	2	19	3	269	64	32	9	8	
By Courts of Sessions	2,743	...	1,665	459	...	2	26	2	133	362	94	10	7	
By Superior Courts	* 2,416	...	368	833	42	122	728	19	139	...	155	19	·6	* Includes ten returned to applicants in Oudh.
Total ...	* 6,952	...	2,832	1,897	42	126	773	24	541	426	281	13	...	
Grand Total ...	* 23,179	10	5,075	10,350	42	1,745	3,736	59	776	471	905	13	...	

II.—STATISTICS

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits insti

Tribunals.	*Suits for money or moveable property.*										*Suits under the*				
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent, with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on contract of illegal restraint or other course.	For pattas or kabuliyats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
1.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals ...	954	880	431	63	204	40	18	441	125	172	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.	51,373	9,560	3,801	743	2,919	613	1,091	4,777	2,911	1,372	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts,	12,091	4,724	3,901	1,155	5,564	1,308	808	2,317	984	811	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	2,945	446	323	10	88	23	38	89	136	34	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts.	11	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	74,374	15,619	8,464	1,971	8,775	1,984	1,955	7,624	4,159	2,389	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	74,374	15,619	8,464	1,971	8,775	1,984	1,955	7,624	4,159	2,389	...	...	...	...	...
2.—*Revenue Courts.*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,289	89	2,353	342	34
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,670	7,229	633	380	279
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,115	7,318	2,986	722	313
GRAND TOTAL ...	74,374	15,619	8,464	1,971	8,775	1,984	1,955	7,624	4,159	2,389	86,115	7,318	2,986	722	313

OF PROTECTION.

MENT No. 7 (CIVIL).

tuted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1885.

Rent Law.			*Title and other suits.*																	
For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or account from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills' Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	...	49	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	1	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	3,478
...	...	...	16,408	601	628	3,244	245	86	7	366	26	469	391	...	4	15	3	8	1	525	102,087
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	33,668
...	...	...	1,232	130	22	598	23	'37	3	45	2	15	26	...	3	2	...	11	...	51	6,332
...	...	...	10	2	...	5	...	...	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	60
...	...	...	17,699	733	558	3,857	268	123	12	411	34	504	420	...	7	17	3	22	1	642	145,625
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	17,699	733	558	3,857	268	123	12	411	34	504	420	...	7	17	3	22	1	642	145,625
...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
50,795	87	26,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157,010
64,024	5	8,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,595
114,819	92	34,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246,780
114,819	92	34,415	17,699	733	558	3,857	268	123	12	411	34	504	420	...	7	17	3	22	1	642	392,405

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 8 (Civil).

Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts (Revenue) in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1885.

Class of Tribunals.	*Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.*									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	1,404	1,645	340	68	...	...	...	...	21	83,504	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	14,450	43,357	20,158	19,623	3,314	475	47	...	563	98,77,878	
Small Cause Courts	9,904	17,033	3,600	3,131	...	...	...	...	...	12,48,275	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	366	1,410	737	801	330	2,175	242	249	21	1,98,37,094	
Chief Courts of Districts	3	6	1	13	3	16	4	6	8	2,21,669	
Total ...	26,127	63,451	24,836	23,636	3,647	2,666	293	255	613	3,12,68,420	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	26,127	63,451	24,836	23,636	3,647	2,666	293	255	613	3,12,68,420	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	89	62	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	5,513	
Other Subordinate Courts	43,673	50,453	7,456	1,792	222	86	1	...	37,546	25,63,078	
District Courts	9,963	13,929	5,470	3,670	244	378	5	...	40,233	16,98,854	
Total ...	53,725	64,444	12,941	5,471	466	464	6	...	77,779	42,67,445	
GRAND TOTAL ...	79,852	127,895	37,777	29,107	4,113	3,130	299	255	78,392	3,55,35,865	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil (Revenue) cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1885.

Part I.—Suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
														N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	3,822	...	870	421	729	477	93	91	41	504	311	285	49	45·	42·45	28·	22·25	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	106,348	...	15,722	17,416	9,630	18,537	1,037	964	380	22,096	11,362	9,204	2,298	59·	38·73	27·	32·31	
Small Cause Courts	35,719	...	5,346	4,772	5,532	7,899	290	169	65	6,348	2,919	2,379	272	37·	32·27	25·	27·41	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	15,335	...	2,107	1,531	1,334	1,478	140	151	39	4,066	1,886	2,603	1,349	113·	46·78	47·	40·80	
Chief Courts of Districts	278	...	41	13	15	9	2	5	...	59	51	83	29	134·	170·	50·	54·70	
Total ...	161,502	...	24,086	24,153	17,240	28,400	1,562	1,380	525	33,073	16,529	14,554	3,997	62·	47·63	28·	44·65	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	161,502	...	24,086	24,153	17,240	28,400	1,562	1,380	525	33,073	16,529	14,554	3,997	62·	47·63	28·	44·65	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	208	...	52	6	28	41	4	...	...	50	13	14	1	...	43·65	...	26·16	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	10,095	...	1,498	535	1,489	2,285	156	16	6	2,957	973	180	2	...	35·63	...	18·09	
Other Subordinate Courts	93,090	...	11,575	4,867	14,570	21,270	6,009	253	62	21,997	8,138	4,349	276	35·	27·89	35·	26·13	
District Courts	17,973	...	1,550	1,249	1,591	3,026	757	149	44	5,138	1,814	2,655	781	66·	28·44	40·	29·74	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	121,366	...	14,675	6,657	17,678	26,622	6,926	418	112	30,142	10,938	7,198	1,060	44·	27·32	36·	22·90	
Grand Total ...	282,868	...	38,761	30,810	34,918	55,022	8,488	1,798	637	63,215	27,467	21,752	5,057	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil (Revenue) cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1885.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			N.-W. P.	Oudh.	N.-W. P.	Oudh.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	382	...	129	17	18	16	10	3	...	96	52	41	11	9·	54·98	22·	83·90	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	19,323	...	2,853	1,032	380	3,744	355	42	23	5,595	3,749	1,550	251	31·	31·50	23·	26·07	
Small Cause Courts... ...	1,538	...	333	57	18	62	39	1	...	414	501	113	25	26·	14·73	19·	15·61	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	5,342	...	726	190	70	860	110	1	6	1,473	1,254	652	199	68·	24·93	33·	24·97	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	3,532	...	698	55	18	1,174	127	4	...	490	414	552	109	99·	57·34	72·	23·83	
Total ...	30,117	...	4,739	1,351	504	5,856	641	51	29	8,068	5,970	2,908	595	41·	34·99	32·	28·69	
Superior Courts	366	...	135	...	...	27	20	...	...	25	103	56	10	106·	...	70·	...	
Total ...	30,483	...	4,874	1,351	504	5,883	661	51	29	8,093	6,073	2,964	605	43·	...	33·	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	17	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	1	...	36·33	...	15·57	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	9,351	...	348	204	296	6,512	85	...	...	1,647	176	83	...	...	25·08	...	21·33	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	68,471	...	50,115	2,795	2,142	1,819	835	29	...	7,419	1,971	1,345	48	27·	27·89	21·	26·13	
District Courts	80,324	...	23,400	7,573	1,258	9,707	3,003	143	18	22,766	6,263	6,193	3,084	65·	19·46	56·	9·91	
Total ...	158,163	...	73,870	10,572	3,696	18,038	3,924	172	18	31,835	8,416	7,622	3,133	59·	25·47	37·	17·35	
Grand Total ...	188,646	...	78,744	11,923	4,200	23,921	4,585	223	47	39,928	14,489	10,586	3,738	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1885.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.			N.-W. P.	Oudh.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
Appeals from original Decrees.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	6,848	...	4	112	87	24	31	13	3,583	808	1,048	441	697	196	58·	49·21	168	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	11,918	...	296	230	42	29	25	9	5,054	889	1,366	542	3,436	893	119·	68·33	309	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	156	...	23	4	5	...	...	...	65	5	12	12	30	...	47·	...	2	N.-W. Provinces only.
Total ...	18,922	...	323	346	134	53	56	22	8,702	1,702	2,426	995	4,163	1,089	86·	64·28	479	
Appeals under section 10 of Letters-Patent of High Court, North-Western Provinces.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	1	1	130·	...	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from original decrees ...	647	...	...	40	...	...	1	...	232	17	95	40	222	145	380·	258·7	9	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from appellate decrees ...	4,432	...	198	64	35	...	9	2	1,763	89	380	147	1,745	988	313·	254·1	44	
Total ...	5,087	...	198	104	35	...	10	2	1,997	107	479	187	1,968	1,134	...	...	53	
Grand Total ...	24,009	...	521	450	169	53	66	24	10,699	1,809	2,905	1,182	6,131	2,223	...	...	532	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	4,837	12	76	147	85	8	6	5	2,475	440	821	445	317	23	30·	33·65	2	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts...	2,002	...	16	138	37	4	16	12	798	45	305	238	393	320	...	73·12	3	Oudh only.
District Judges' Appellate Courts	1,089	...	28	20	8	4	2	...	418	179	102	56	272	76	153·	...	...	N.-W. P. only.
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government—																		
Chief Courts of the Provinces, High Court, N.-W. Provinces. Appeals from original decrees...	864	...	18	20	7	...	...	...	360	20	69	130	240	147	16·	...	...	
Chief Courts of the Provinces, High Court, N.-W. Provinces. Appeals from appellate decrees,																		
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. Appeals from original decrees...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. Appeals from appellate decrees,	541	...	63	8	17	...	1	...	293	8	45	41	65	6	...	222·2	1	
Total ...	9,333	12	201	333	154	16	25	17	4,344	692	1,342	910	1,287	572	...	...	6	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	33,342	12	722	783	323	69	91	41	15,043	2,501	4,247	2,092	7,418	2,795	...	...	538	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1885.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) cases before Appellate Courts.

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.			*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
Appeals from Original Decrees.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	10	5	2	...	...	31·75	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	1,519	...	147	49	24	2	43	7	600	29	293	73	252	99	155·	41·48	3	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province.																		
Total ...	1,554	...	148	49	24	2	43	7	616	30	303	78	254	99	...	...	3	
Chief Courts of Province. Appeals from original decrees ..	* 387	...	8	8	14	...	8	6	175	5	45	43	73	7	139·	187·5	...	* 2 Returned in Oudh.
Appeals from appellate decrees ...	† 216	...	10	3	4	...	11	1	98	3	33	13	39	3	147·	114·1	...	† 1 Abated in Oudh.
Total ...	603	...	18	11	18	...	19	7	273	8	78	56	112	10	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	2,157	...	166	60	42	2	62	14	889	38	381	134	366	109	...	...	3	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	135	1	5	4	2	1	5	...	68	2	22	19	6	...	26·	24·74	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	1,584	...	65	13	565	17	9	15	373	79	188	57	203	88	76·	61·93	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government—																		
Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. Appeals from original decrees ...	1,265	...	663	...	269	6	50	32	23	8	9	10	195	...	42·	...	...	
Appeals from appellate decrees ...																		
Chief Court of the Province of Oudh. Appeals from original decrees ...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	291·	...	
Appeals from appellate decrees ...	‡ 33	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	16	...	4	3	2	...	...	204·8	...	‡ 1 returned in Oudh.
Applications for revision under section 622, Act XIV of 1882.	283	...	110	4	4	...	1	1	136	2	13	3	9	1	...	161·	...	
Total ...	3,305	1	849	24	840	24	65	48	618	91	236	93	415	89	...	...	3	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	5,462	1	1,015	84	882	26	127	62	1,507	129	617	227	781	198	...	...	3	3 Returned : 1 abated.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 11 (Civil).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil (Revenue) Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1885.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized		Number of applications.												
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than on the preceding columns.	Remarks.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.													
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals	1,314	37	537	196	435	109	44	14,142	1,063	7	17	135	370	11	...	28	2	22	...	...	157	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	109,298	5,701	22,449	15,100	54,890	11,158	5,456	18,43,388	4,99,369	758	2,232	2,616	4,996	4,363	384	3,390	49	5,066	85	101	2,812	
Small Cause Courts	19,740	1,006	4,720	2,794	9,610	1,610	323	1,86,478	33,091	333	1,084	599	1,011	11	...	8	1	...	1	...	2,914	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	18,253	1,060	4,389	2,685	7,009	3,110	1,412	22,17,856	5,52,186	121	207	667	1,284	712	29	581	26	1,251	18	14	1,374	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,239	314	250	183	305	187	63	3,21,166	41,096	6	6	20	24	28	...	19	2	32	...	1	230	
Total ...	149,844	8,118	32,345	20,958	72,249	16,174	6,298	45,83,032	11,26,807	1,225	3,546	4,037	7,685	5,125	413	4,026	80	2,744	104	116	7,487	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	92	...	39	24	23	6	4	766	14	...	5	19	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	28,096	65	12,160	3,318	9,387	3,166	311	2,66,698	55,017	282	811	2,972	6,207	216	1	261	...	4	28	...	2,574	
District Courts	19,475	161	7,831	2,349	6,356	2,778	663	3,96,644	1,00,904	234	294	2,248	3,011	250	9	246	13	220	15	1	2,504	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	14	1	6	3	4	...	...	59	2	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total ...	47,677	227	20,036	5,694	15,770	5,950	978	6,37,169	1,55,939	516	1,110	5,239	9,249	466	13	509	13	224	43	1	5,093	
GRAND TOTAL ...	197,521	8,345	52,381	26,652	88,019	22,124	7,276	52,20,201	12,82,746	1,741	4,656	9,276	16,934	5,591	426	4,535	93	2,968	147	117	12,580	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 12 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1885.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under sections 351 and 356.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.*		*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.*		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	71	27	9	8	17	...	...	10	14	2	74,249	18,135	18,479	14,211	
Chief Courts of Districts	381	99	25	81	89	15	...	72	89	58	1,28,034	6,839	8,442	6,764	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	452	126	34	89	106	15	...	82	103	60	2,02,283	24,974	26,921	20,975	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 13 (Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1885.

Class of Courts in which Jurors and Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessor in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	*Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.*		*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.*		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with Assessors.	*Number of cases in which Judge differred from*		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	North-Western Provinces only.
Total Civil Courts	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North-Western Provinces only.
Courts of Sessions... Jurors, 7	...	79	...	74	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... Assessors, 2 or more. Qualifications as described in sections 319 and 320, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	1,508	...	...	...	...	...	1,127	100	281	
High Court's Original Criminal Jurisdiction	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Criminal Courts	...	88	1,508	83	4	1	2	3	1,127	100	281	
Grand Total	...	88	1,515	83	4	1	2	3	1,130	104	281	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1884-85.

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I.												
			Compulsory.								*Optional.*				
			Instruments of gift (section 17, clause *a*).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*).	Perpetual leases [section 17, clause (*d*)].	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (*d*).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Leases for one year or less, &c. [section 18, clause (*d*)], and leases exempted under the proviso in clause 17.	Miscellaneous registrations, other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	North-Western Provinces.									Rs. a. p.					
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Dehra Dún	3	11	133	128	6	15	24	317	973 6 0	24	7	2	1	...
3	Saháranpur	10	141	1,784	3,790	184	23	1,250	7,172	12,865 14 0	689	1,699	214	335	...
4	Meerut	12	151	1,883	3,786	211	32	1,369	7,432	13,791 12 0	424	1,225	77	469	53
5	Aligarh	9	61	932	1,620	103	24	907	3,647	7,190 6 0	442	706	26	74	6
6	Agra	18	64	1,415	2,299	708	69	1,171	5,726	9,363 8 0	846	1,942	645	329	26
7	Farukhabad	7	91	836	614	535	17	516	2,609	4,393 7 0	803	344	305	14	25
8	Mainpuri	13	98	824	585	1,330	47	686	3,570	6,539 5 0	670	325	734	63	76
9	Moradabad	12	65	1,795	2,515	219	2	1,152	5,748	10,756 10 0	1,154	1,726	192	303	185
10	Bareilly	13	90	788	236	1,014	10	442	2,580	5,791 8 0	557	155	500	54	19
11	Sháhjahánpur	10	83	1,062	1,826	185	199	963	4,318	7,272 10 0	968	1,450	96	150	12
12	Cawnpore	17	160	1,096	1,493	195	3	237	3,184	7,207 6 0	480	295	10	11	27
13	Bánda	15	88	365	690	151	...	48	1,342	2,732 14 0	157	296	38	8	...
14	Allahabad	12	95	658	1,153	85	113	165	2,269	4,907 14 0	263	287	83	18	3
15	Jaunpur	6	61	552	1,467	89	106	93	2,368	4,087 8 0	352	1,163	29	7	5
16	Gorakhpur	12	122	1,487	3,379	234	36	652	6,410	13,464 14 0	366	1,393	70	27	19
17	Azamgarh	6	53	528	1,354	182	35	119	2,306	4,455 4 0	202	1,092	130	10	1
18	Mirzapur	6	61	431	1,267	38	34	230	2,061	3,700 7 0	301	1,123	13	26	63
19	Benares	5	94	700	1,464	122	174	216	2,770	5,589 6 0	576	1,122	36	28	...
20	Gházipur	8	42	923	2,806	70	157	228	4,226	8,429 4 0	448	1,111	33	14	2
21	Jalaun	6	16	176	488	45	...	2	727	1,683 0 0	113	224	16	...	1
22	Jhánsi	6	10	136	184	15	...	6	361	820 0 0	28	66	14	...	
23	Lalitpur	3	4	24	15	68	...	...	111	152 4 0	35	16	67	...	...
24	Kumaun	6	69	416	146	7	40	15	693	1,145 14 0	131	35	8	2	6
25	Tarái	2	7	45	67	...	...	65	184	225 4 0	41	27	...	1	4
26	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares	4	19	320	736	136	22	172	1,405	2,458 6 0	261	391	24	303	...
	Provincial Total, N.-W.P. ...	221	1,761	19,309	34,608	5,932	1,158	10,758	73,526	1,39,997 14 0	10,341	18,220	3,359	2,238	533
	Oudh.														
1	Lucknow	11	114	727	1,197	129	18	128	2,313	5,257 4 0	1,094	1,123	42	50	...
2	Unao	15	72	360	1,302	51	4	16	1,805	3,624 2 0	273	676	20	7	6
3	Bara Banki	14	65	277	1,134	77	8	266	1,827	3,359 0 0	189	827	30	56	27
4	Fyzabad	11	39	340	975	92	32	134	1,612	3,059 8 0	263	683	11	31	...
5	Gonda	8	29	202	544	482	16	664	1,937	3,020 14 0	131	343	148	123	...
6	Bahraich	8	21	53	162	54	3	717	1,010	965 6 0	59	88	36	58	2
7	Sitapur	11	39	152	697	118	5	383	1,394	3,097 10 0	93	268	34	5	19
8	Hardoi	10	59	372	1,877	79	19	93	2,499	5,064 4 0	303	911	37	23	24
9	Kheri	8	24	60	286	25	20	119	534	1,058 10 0	55	136	11	11	13
10	Rae Bareli	13	50	197	819	18	12	54	1,150	2,309 8 0	128	426	5	15	227
11	Sultanpur	9	48	215	1,133	24	92	75	1,587	2,533 14 0	66	866	6	10	52
12	Partabgarh	7	29	157	726	11	47	35	1,005	1,924 12 0	62	427	5	4	52
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	125	589	3,112	10,852	1,160	276	2,684	18,673	35,274 12 0	2,716	6,774	385	393	422
	Total, United Provinces ...	346	2,350	22,421	45,460	7,092	1,434	13,442	92,199	1,75,272 10 0	13,057	24,994	3,744	2,631	955

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1884-85—(continued).

Number.	Districts.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I. *Optional*—(concluded).				Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.						
		Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Instruments of sale of moveable property.	*Obligations for payment of money, section 18, clause (f).* On account of agricultural advances on sugar, indigo, cotton, &c.	*Obligations for payment of money, section 18, clause (f).* Other obligations.	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (f), which do not affect immoveable property.	Total of registrations, Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total aggregate value of moveable property transferred.
	1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	25(*a*)
	North-Western Provinces.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Dehra Dún	...	34	23 10 0	8,48,036 10 0	12	...	47	83	142	227 6 0	84,558 0 0
3	Saháranpur	...	2,937	1,092 2 0	36,59,857 3 8	294	3	1,195	437	1,929	1,456 10 0	3,88,729 14 0
4	Meerut	...	2,239	1,064 14 0	49,55,790 4 11	203	11	745	377	1,336	1,447 8 0	4,05,202 7 5
5	Aligarh	...	1,254	492 14 0	28,97,997 6 8	324	38	528	225	1,115	1,222 10 0	4,48,896 13 5
6	Agra	11	3,799	1,475 12 0	33,71,691 15 7	410	54	1,552	528	2,544	1,653 0 0	4,06,787 3 7
7	Farukhabad	1	1,492	681 0 0	13,74,590 14 2	101	22	214	217	554	512 12 0	2,59,877 9 1
8	Mainpuri	...	1,368	909 12 0	22,23,449 6 6	291	13	586	395	1,285	1,050 6 0	2,57,090 6 1
9	Moradabad	...	3,560	1,748 4 0	40,23,033 13 9¼	223	11	1,025	326	1,585	1,074 8 0	4,07,661 5 5
10	Bareilly	9	1,294	582 1 0	28,40,132 2 0	305	5,989	1,464	147	7,905	2,684 7 0	9,02,443 13 8½
11	Sháhjahánpur	...	2,676	973 6 0	27,71,347 4 2	476	445	628	218	1,767	938 8 0	2,95,117 0 9
12	Cawnpore	...	823	345 14 0	27,63,097 5 5	97	1	213	466	777	1,272 8 0	2,69,878 2 2
13	Bánda	...	499	197 0 0	7,30,230 9 10	26	...	120	265	411	625 4 0	60,594 7 3
14	Allahabad	...	654	238 14 0	22,31,787 0 7	56	...	140	149	345	495 14 0	1,63,244 11 7
15	Jaunpur	...	1,556	652 2 0	10,23,005 9 0	29	7	234	126	396	295 6 0	60,152 4 3
16	Gorakhpur	16	1,891	910 2 0	40,95,288 6 0	148	...	670	401	1,219	1,154 0 0	3,83,668 3 2
17	Azamgarh	...	1,445	590 0 0	12,15,406 12 4	88	7	216	190	501	366 4 0	1,06,664 10 9
18	Mirzapur	1	1,527	798 10 0	12,50,641 12 0	73	...	433	154	660	628 12 0	5,78,394 10 4
19	Benares	...	1,762	682 6 0	24,69,729 8 5	91	...	413	358	862	1,024 10 0	3,00,658 0 9
20	Gházipur	3	1,611	731 3 0	28,18,644 5 5	55	...	202	171	428	417 4 0	1,23,029 12 7
21	Jaláun	...	354	135 4 0	4,42,936 4 0	16	...	90	90	196	288 14 0	46,363 1 6
22	Jhánsi	...	105	50 8 0	2,18,590 11 5	4	...	30	91	125	215 14 0	8,369 10 9
23	Lalitpur	...	118	43 6 0	30,435 14 2	...	...	...	20	20	26 2 0	2,856 15 9
24	Kumaun	...	132	82 12 0	4,17,105 7 6	4	...	...	67	71	109 8 0	52,667 12 7
25	Tarái	...	73	55 14 0	60,728 6 10	2	...	51	4	57	24 14 0	6,361 10 0
26	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares ...	...	979	313 8 0	6,80,020 15 6	19	...	177	33	229	98 2 0	40,245 4 11
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	41	34,732	14,871 2 0	4,94,13,581 1 10¼	3,347	6,601	10,973	5,558	26,459	19,300 15 0	60,59,513 15 9½
	Oudh.											
1	Lucknow	...	2,309	754 8 0	19,78,769 3 0	191	...	941	973	2,105	2,219 4 0	12,10,159 11 1
2	Unao	8	990	419 6 0	9,25,094 5 1	87	...	351	410	848	739 2 0	1,22,749 3 10
3	Bara Banki	1	1,130	371 10 0	11,13,276 9 6	80	3	1,116	732	1,931	1,056 8 0	2,66,079 11 11
4	Fyzabad	...	988	328 0 0	9,21,466 11 7	77	...	341	363	781	745 12 0	2,60,778 4 8
5	Gonda	...	745	277 12 0	11,23,659 11 9	46	...	484	678	1,208	1,072 4 0	2,32,585 8 10
6	Bahraich	...	243	64 10 0	11,27,857 5 9	79	...	379	553	1,011	742 4 0	2,02,496 10 2
7	Sitapur	3	422	155 8 0	19,99,989 8 1	77	18	842	652	1,589	1,046 8 0	3,85,033 2 10
8	Hardoi	...	1,298	463 4 0	13,77,230 14 10	130	...	1,173	400	1,703	918 4 0	2,78,206 8 3
9	Kheri	3	229	147 2 0	9,70,768 10 6	87	16	373	428	904	627 14 0	2,73,711 7 1
10	Rae Bareli	16	817	577 12 0	10,01,980 0 8	39	...	374	268	681	613 12 0	1,18,591 6 5
11	Sultanpur	...	1,000	424 10 0	7,21,828 15 1	23	7	459	273	762	656 6 0	1,16,013 11 11
12	Partabgarh	5	555	328 2 0	8,41,001 14 4	30	...	439	172	641	565 10 0	1,30,362 4 7
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	36	10,726	4,312 4 0	1,41,02,923 14 2	946	44	7,272	5,902	14,164	11,003 8 0	35,97,277 11 7
	Total, United Provinces ...	77	45,458	19,183 6 0	6,35,16,505 0 0¼	4,293	6,645	18,245	11,440	40,623	30,304 7 0	96,57,791 11 4½

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1884-85—(concluded).

Number.	Districts.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authority to adopt, other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Number of documents registered.	Receipts. Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 18, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 27 and 28.	Receipts. Total of extraordinary fees and fines.	Total of columns 34 and 35.	Total expenditure.
	1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	33(*a*)	34	35	35(*a*)	36
	North-Western Provinces.										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,250 8 7
2	Dehra Dún	...	4	...	1	...	3	60	59	493	1,232 6 0	430 3 0	1,662 9 0	898 4 3
3	Saháranpur	2	41	...	2	1	56	91	1,620	12,038	15,496 10 0	6,351 2 6	21,847 12 6	7,401 14 11
4	Meerut	1	30	4	12	...	23	142	1,501	11,007	16,380 2 0	7,584 12 3	23,964 14 3	9,099 8 0
5	Aligarh	2	15	...	9	...	32	103	1,280	6,016	8,937 14 0	4,311 1 0	13,248 15 0	6,291 2 9
6	Agra	2	33	...	7	...	22	166	1,015	12,069	12,560 4 0	5,796 6 3	18,356 10 3	10,346 10 3
7	Farukhabad	1	39	...	2	1	10	59	801	4,655	5,701 2 0	2,468 14 9	8,170 0 9	4,506 2 3
8	Mainpuri	...	5	2	4	...	16	83	1,531	6,723	8,501 7 0	3,972 3 0	12,473 10 0	7,383 6 0
9	Moradabad	...	11	1	4	1	27	148	1,207	10,893	13,605 6 0	6,544 1 0	20,149 7 0	8,351 1 7
10	Bareilly	2	13	...	...	...	10	134	657	11,779	9,088 0 0	4,407 2 0	13,495 2 0	7,603 13 0
11	Sháhjahánpur.	...	3	...	4	...	42	54	1,215	8,761	9,190 8 0	4,433 7 9	13,623 15 9	6,886 9 5
12	Cawnpore	2	34	2	7	...	8	132	1,017	4,784	8,899 12 0	4,821 4 0	13,721 0 0	7,285 5 9
13	Bánda	1	1	...	1	...	3	94	261	2,253	3,557 2 0	1,420 9 3	4,977 11 3	4,049 5 7
14	Allahabad	1	41	...	...	1	1	168	557	3,268	5,724 10 0	3,532 13 6	9,257 7 6	6,715 5 11
15	Jaunpur	...	5	...	...	...	15	33	390	4,320	5,045 0 0	2,699 7 0	7,744 7 0	3,245 14 0
16	Gorakhpur	3	3	...	8	...	27	105	1,255	9,520	15,535 0 0	7,347 3 0	22,882 3 0	7,717 3 6
17	Azamgarh	...	1	...	1	2	3	21	760	4,253	5,413 8 0	2,195 2 3	7,608 10 3	3,247 11 4
18	Mirzapur	...	54	1	2	...	6	92	272	4,248	5,217 13 0	3,047 9 0	8,265 6 0	3,025 0 11
19	Benares	3	291	...	...	...	16	262	733	5,394	7,878 6 0	5,678 6 9	13,556 12 9	5,996 1 11
20	Gházipur	...	9	1	1	...	16	67	561	6,273	9,599 11 0	3,532 14 0	13,132 9 0	5,052 6 9
21	Jalaun	...	2	...	...	...	7	9	125	1,279	2,111 2 0	610 9 0	2,721 11 0	1,817 6 0
22	Jhánsi	...	...	1	1	...	3	44	40	581	1,096 6 0	485 4 0	1,581 10 0	1,440 13 0
23	Lalitpur	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	18	249	227 12 0	65 3 6	292 15 6	459 13 6
24	Kumaun	...	42	11	1	...	9	9	65	946	1,466 2 0	524 2 6	1,990 4 6	1,634 8 0
25	Tarái	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	13	314	306 0 0	193 5 0	499 5 0	251 4 6
26	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares ...	...	3	...	2	2	9	9	184	2,613	2,876 0 0	1,896 11 0	4,772 11 0	2,151 11 4
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	20	683	23	69	8	373	2,087	17,137	134,717	1,75,647 15 0	84,349 13 3	2,59,997 12 3	1,50,109 1 0
	Oudh.													
1	Lucknow	4	57	...	7	...	...	280	818	6,727	8,345 0 0	5,687 1 0	14,032 1 0	8,077 2 6
2	Unao	...	19	...	...	...	4	98	419	3,643	4,820 10 0	2,428 4 0	7,248 14 0	3,651 3 0
3	Bara Banki	...	11	2	...	...	4	97	470	4,888	4,817 2 0	2,686 1 0	7,503 3 0	3,767 6 6
4	Fyzabad	2	21	...	3	...	8	75	358	3,381	4,175 4 0	2,356 2 0	6,531 6 0	4,909 8 0
5	Gonda	...	20	...	...	...	7	116	368	3,890	4,410 14 0	2,337 12 0	6,748 10 0	3,437 5 0
6	Bahraich	...	3	1	...	...	1	88	161	2,264	1,782 4 0	1,546 11 0	3,328 15 0	2,148 1 0
7	Sitapur	...	24	1	6	...	6	137	307	3,405	4,351 10 0	2,906 11 0	7,258 5 0	4,471 15 6
8	Hardoi	...	7	...	1	...	11	129	547	5,500	6,459 12 0	2,612 3 0	9,071 15 0	4,558 11 0
9	Kheri	...	24	...	...	...	1	124	208	1,667	1,881 10 0	1,320 2 0	3,201 12 0	1,697 9 6
10	Rae Bareli	3	34	1	...	...	5	22	204	2,648	3,573 0 0	1,810 14 0	5,383 14 0	3,870 5 6
11	Sultanpur	...	14	...	1	...	9	12	178	3,349	3,642 14 0	1,560 0 0	5,202 14 0	2,727 3 0
12	Partabgarh	...	19	1	1	...	13	28	210	2,201	2,860 8 0	1,282 8 0	4,143 0 0	2,077 2 6
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	9	253	6	19	...	69	1,206	4,248	43,563	51,120 8 0	28,534 5 0	79,654 13 0	45,393 9 0
	Total, United Provinces ...	29	936	29	88	8	442	3,293	21,385	178,280	2,26,768 7 0	1,12,884 2 3	3,39,652 9 3	1,95,502 10 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1885.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Meerut Central Prison ...	Convicts ...	571	30	601	210	25	235	781	55	836	512	55	567	269	...	269	423·00	17·00	440·00	423·00	17·00	440·00
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Bareilly ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,394	...	1,394	1,403	...	1,403	2,797	...	2,797	1,092	...	1,092	1,705	...	1,705	1,684·25	...	1,684·25	1,684·25	...	1,684·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,554	60	1,614	558	106	664	2,112	166	2,278	890	83	973	1,222	83	1,305	1,312·00	81·00	1,393·00	1,312·25	81·79	1,394·04
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	3	10	13	3	10	13	3	7	10	...	3	3	0·25	0·50	0·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·29			
4	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,042	28	1,070	1,938	5	1,943	2,980	33	3,013	1,162	33	1,195	1,818	...	1,818	1,540·75	4·25	1,545·00	1,540·75	4·25	1,545·00
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,034	73	1,107	461	20	481	1,495	93	1,588	515	27	542	980	66	1,046	992·25	69·25	1,061·50	992·25	69·25	1,061·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,250	111	1,361	1,304	90	1,394	2,554	201	2,755	840	108	948	1,714	93	1,807	1,580·00	104·25	1,684·25	1,580·00	104·90	1,684·90
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	0·65	0·65			
7	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,261	113	1,374	780	27	807	2,041	140	2,181	670	41	711	1,371	99	1,470	1,343·50	109·25	1,452·75	1,343·50	109·25	1,452·75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8	Dehra Dún Jail ...	Convicts ...	38	1	39	113	5	118	151	6	157	111	5	116	40	1	41	37·25	1·25	38·50	40·85	1·34	42·17
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	76	3	79	77	3	80	75	3	78	2	...	2	2·00	...	2·00			
		Civil ...	2	1	3	14	...	14	16	1	17	16	1	17	...	...	...	1·58	0·09	1·67			
9	Chakráta Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17	17	...	17	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Saháranpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	196	4	200	629	18	647	825	22	847	657	18	675	168	4	172	197·75	4·75	202·50	207·35	4·90	212·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	103	1	104	109	1	110	105	1	106	4	...	4	9·60	0·15	9·75			
11	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·00	0·50	23·50
		Under-trial,	16	...	16	620	15	635	636	15	651	623	14	637	13	1	14	23·00	0·50	23·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Roorkee Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	...	2·25
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	109	3	112	111	3	114	109	3	112	2	...	2	2·25	...	2·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	Muzaffarnagar Jail ...	Convicts ...	105	23	128	567	29	596	672	52	724	563	49	612	109	3	112	123·50	13·00	136·50	152·80	14·25	167·05
		Under-trial,	28	2	30	594	26	620	622	28	650	588	21	609	34	7	41	24·50	1·25	25·75			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	53	...	53	57	...	57	52	...	52	5	...	5	4·80	...	4·80			
14	Meerut District Jail ...	Convicts ...	251	...	251	787	27	814	1,038	27	1,065	839	20	859	199	7	206	205·50	4·75	210·25	211·16	4·76	215·92
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	7	...	7	84	1	85	91	1	92	82	1	83	9	...	9	5·66	0·01	5·67			
15	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·50	0·25	28·75
		Under-trial,	43	...	43	993	25	1,018	1,036	25	1,061	1,018	24	1,042	18	1	19	28·50	0·25	28·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·75
		Under-trial,	12	...	12	173	9	182	185	9	194	184	9	193	1	...	1	0·75	...	0·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1885—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
17	Bulandshahr Jail ...	Convicts ...	138	6	144	513	16	529	651	22	673	580	18	598	71	4	75	94·00	4·50	98·50	119·45	5·09	124·54
		Under-trial,	14	...	14	482	9	491	496	9	505	490	9	499	6	...	6	18·50	0·50	19·00			
		Civil ...	8	...	8	76	2	78	84	2	86	80	2	82	4	...	4	6·95	0·09	7·04			
18	Aligarh do. ...	Convicts ...	280	8	288	799	29	828	1,079	37	1,116	920	27	947	159	10	169	223·75	11·75	240·50	287·80	12·75	300·55
		Under-trial,	25	...	25	789	31	820	814	31	845	765	31	796	49	...	49	40·75	1·00	41·75			
		Civil ...	8	...	8	162	...	162	170	...	170	156	...	156	14	...	14	18·30	...	18·30			
19	Bijnor do. ...	Convicts ...	151	5	156	517	24	541	668	29	697	585	26	611	83	3	86	107·75	3·50	111·25	124·31	4·46	128·77
		Under-trial,	12	...	12	338	16	354	350	16	366	339	16	355	11	...	11	11·50	0·75	12·25			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	50	2	52	53	2	55	48	2	50	5	...	5	5·06	0·21	5·27			
20	Moradabad do. ...	Convicts ...	344	11	355	1,146	45	1,191	1,490	56	1,546	1,133	45	1,178	357	11	368	341·00	15·00	356·00	374·94	17·28	392·22
		Under-trial,	6	3	9	641	33	674	647	36	683	627	36	663	20	...	20	31·00	2·25	33·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	35	1	36	36	1	37	32	1	33	4	...	4	2·94	0·03	2·97			
21	Bareilly District Jail ...	Convicts ...	403	70	473	1,282	71	1,353	1,685	141	1,826	1,370	90	1,460	315	51	366	356·00	55·25	411·25	392·68	56·05	448·73
		Under-trial,	50	1	51	1,496	35	1,531	1,546	36	1,582	1,520	36	1,556	26	...	26	32·25	0·75	33·00			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	49	1	50	53	1	54	50	1	51	3	...	3	4·43	0·05	4·48			
22	Pilibhít Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·50	0·25	14·75
		Under-trial,	18	2	20	639	19	658	657	21	678	652	21	673	5	...	5	14·50	0·25	14·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23	Budaun Jail ...	Convicts ...	199	5	204	1,036	27	1,063	1,235	32	1,267	1,050	29	1,079	185	3	188	211·75	4·50	216·25	256·46	5·03	261·49
		Under-trial,	34	...	34	946	14	960	980	14	994	927	12	939	53	2	55	41·00	0·50	41·50			
		Civil ...	2	1	3	56	1	57	58	2	60	54	2	56	4	...	4	3·71	0·03	3·74			
24	Sháhjahánpur do. ...	Convicts ...	243	6	249	961	45	1,006	1,204	51	1,255	984	45	1,029	220	6	226	242·25	6·50	248·75	283·73	7·51	291·24
		Under-trial,	37	...	37	904	25	929	941	25	966	886	24	910	55	1	56	38·50	1·00	39·50			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	42	1	43	43	1	44	42	1	43	1	...	1	2·98	0·01	2·99			
25	Muttra do. ...	Convicts ...	156	12	168	662	29	691	818	41	859	646	34	680	172	7	179	183·00	11·00	194·00	229·54	13·00	242·54
		Under-trial,	37	2	39	688	42	730	725	44	769	699	39	738	26	5	31	37·75	2·00	39·75			
		Civil ...	8	...	8	62	...	62	70	...	70	67	...	67	3	...	3	8·79	...	8·79			
26	Agra District Jail ...	Convicts ...	412	...	412	754	...	754	1,166	...	1,166	929	...	929	237	...	237	310·50	...	310·50	328·05	...	328·05
		Under-trial,	7	...	7	86	...	86	93	...	93	91	...	91	2	...	2	8·25	...	8·25			
		Civil ...	10	...	10	109	...	109	119	...	119	105	...	105	14	...	14	9·30	...	9·30			
27	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·75	1·50	27·25
		Under-trial,	29	...	29	1,293	73	1,366	1,322	73	1,395	1,286	70	1,356	36	3	39	25·75	1·50	27·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
28	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·75
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	59	11	70	60	11	71	56	11	67	4	...	4	0·75	...	0·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Etáwah Jail ...	Convicts ...	178	11	189	661	28	689	839	39	878	642	30	672	197	9	206	184·75	7·00	191·75	209·82	7·50	217·32
		Under-trial,	8	...	8	549	24	573	557	24	581	539	24	563	18	...	18	21·50	0·50	22·00			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	34	...	34	37	...	37	33	...	33	4	...	4	3·57	...	3·57			
30	Mainpuri do. ...	Convicts ...	148	2	150	694	38	732	842	40	882	673	32	705	169	8	177	132·25	4·50	136·75	168·14	5·90	174·04
		Under-trial,	11	...	11	763	43	806	774	43	817	738	41	779	36	2	38	34·00	1·25	35·25			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	29	1	30	31	1	32	30	1	31	1	...	1	1·89	0·15	2·04			
31	Etah do. ...	Convicts ...	130	7	137	781	17	798	911	24	935	795	20	815	116	4	120	117·00	4·50	121·50	159·85	5·25	165·10
		Under-trial,	23	...	23	751	14	765	774	14	788	716	14	730	58	...	58	40·75	0·75	41·50			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	28	...	28	31	...	31	27	...	27	4	...	4	2·10	...	2·10			
32	Fatehgarh District Jail ...	Convicts ...	222	...	222	563	46	609	785	46	831	704	29	733	81	17	98	119·75	9·50	129·25	148·27	9·75	158·02
		Under-trial,	22	...	22	982	24	1,006	1,004	24	1,028	948	24	972	56	...	56	22·50	0·25	22·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	67	...	67	67	...	67	58	...	58	9	...	9	6·02	...	6·02			

33	Cawnpore Jail ...	Convicts ...	180	18	198	1,086	43	1,129	1,266	61	1,327	1,133	44	1,177	133	17	150	146·50	18·00	164·50	187·73	20·74	208·47
		Under-trial,	47	3	50	811	43	854	858	46	904	825	45	870	33	1	34	36·25	2·50	38·75			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	49	4	53	51	4	55	46	4	50	5	...	5	4·98	0·24	5·22			
34	Fatehpur do. ...	Convicts ...	211	8	219	708	43	751	919	51	970	717	38	755	202	13	215	215·75	10·25	226·00	218·16	10·25	228·41
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	30	...	30	35	...	35	35	...	35	...	...	...	2·41	...	2·41			
35	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·75	0·75	27·50
		Under-trial,	19	...	19	858	35	893	877	35	912	833	34	867	44	1	45	26·75	0·75	27·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
36	Allahabad District Jail ...	Convicts ...	433	16	449	905	50	955	1,338	66	1,404	1,044	54	1,098	294	12	306	300·25	14·50	314·75	371·74	15·20	386·94
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	96	6	102	102	6	108	87	5	92	15	1	16	11·49	0·70	12·19			
37	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·25	2·00	44·25
		Under-trial,	56	2	58	1,536	76	1,612	1,592	78	1,670	1,552	76	1,628	40	2	42	42·25	2·00	44·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
38	Bánda Jail ...	Convicts ...	175	6	181	870	67	937	1,045	73	1,118	890	53	943	155	20	175	169·75	9·00	178·75	188·92	9·50	198·42
		Under-trial,	27	...	27	389	23	412	416	23	439	408	23	431	8	...	8	16·50	0·50	17·00			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	34	...	34	36	...	36	34	...	34	2	...	2	2·67	...	2·67			
39	Karwi Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·25	0·25	8·50
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	239	15	254	248	15	263	247	15	262	1	...	1	8·25	0·25	8·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
40	Hamírpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	163	14	177	303	57	360	466	71	537	365	59	424	101	12	113	116·75	12·75	129·50	129·17	13·50	142·67
		Under-trial,	2	1	3	201	17	218	203	18	221	195	18	213	8	...	8	11·25	0·75	12·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	18	...	18	19	...	19	18	...	18	1	...	1	1·17	...	1·17			
41	Jaunpur do. ...	Convicts ...	115	10	125	639	32	671	754	42	796	655	37	692	99	5	104	90·50	5·00	95·50	120·90	7·01	127·91
		Under-trial,	20	1	21	690	30	720	710	31	741	686	31	717	24	...	24	24·75	1·75	26·50			
		Civil ...	5	1	6	64	1	65	69	2	71	63	2	65	6	...	6	5·65	0·26	5·91			
42	Mirzapur do. ...	Convicts ...	164	8	172	672	62	734	836	70	906	674	56	730	162	14	176	156·75	13·00	169·75	167·49	13·07	180·56
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	13	...	13	118	1	119	131	1	132	115	1	116	16	...	16	10·74	0·07	10·81			
43	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·00	1·25	26·25
		Under-trial,	12	...	12	1,230	86	1,316	1,242	86	1,328	1,217	86	1,303	25	...	25	25·00	1·25	26·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
44	Benares District Jail ...	Convicts ...	303	...	303	1,169	...	1,169	1,472	...	1,472	1,192	...	1,192	280	...	280	262·75	...	262·75	295·91	...	295·91
		Under-trial,	4	...	4	48	...	48	52	...	52	44	...	44	8	...	8	3·75	...	3·75			
		Civil ...	10	...	10	137	...	137	147	...	147	135	...	135	12	...	12	29·41	...	29·41			
45	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·50	1·50	31·00
		Under-trial,	37	3	40	2,017	129	2,146	2,054	132	2,186	2,012	130	2,142	42	2	44	29·50	1·50	31·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
46	Gházipur Jail ...	Convicts ...	327	27	354	1,061	93	1,154	1,388	120	1,508	1,161	96	1,257	227	24	251	270·25	26·50	296·75	301·08	28·00	329·08
		Under-trial,	19	5	24	667	49	716	686	54	740	656	54	710	30	...	30	25·00	1·50	26·50			
		Civil ...	11	...	11	59	...	59	70	...	70	67	...	67	3	...	3	5·83	...	5·83			
47	Ballia Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·75	0·75	20·50
		Under-trial,	12	...	12	853	45	898	865	45	910	855	45	900	10	...	10	19·75	0·75	20·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48	Azamgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	242	14	256	1,081	67	1,148	1,323	81	1,404	1,140	67	1,207	183	14	197	202·00	11·25	213·25	226·07	12·50	238·57
		Under-trial,	17	...	17	658	36	694	675	36	711	661	3	696	14	1	15	22·75	1·25	24·00			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	18	...	18	21	...	21	19	...	19	2	...	2	1·32	...	1·32			
49	Gorakhpur do. ...	Convicts ...	431	19	450	1,207	156	1,363	1,638	175	1,813	1,326	140	1,466	312	35	347	321·25	31·50	352·75	323·24	31·50	354·74
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	20	...	20	21	...	21	18	...	18	3	...	3	1·99	...	1·99			
50	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·00	2·25	46·25
		Under-trial,	18	2	20	2,165	188	2,353	2,183	190	2,373	2,156	189	2,345	27	1	28	44·00	2·25	46·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
51	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	302	22	324	531	50	581	833	72	905	702	69	771	131	3	134	168·00	12·25	180·25	188·29	13·93	202·22
		Under-trial,	17	1	18	462	36	498	479	37	516	462	35	497	17	2	19	19·50	1·50	21·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	14	1	15	14	1	15	13	1	14	1	...	1	0·79	0·18	0·97			
52	Almora do. ...	Convicts ...	70	3	73	146	12	158	216	15	239	188	13	201	28	2	30	40·25	3·75	44·00	43·39	4·25	47·64
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	34	4	38	35	4	39	35	3	38	...	1	1	3·00	0·50	3·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·14			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1885—(concld.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
53	Ránikhet Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	87	5	92	87	5	92	84	5	89	3	...	3	1·00	...	1·00	1·00	...	1·00
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
54	Naini Tal Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	31	8	39	31	8	39	31	8	39	...	...	...	0·75	0·50	1·25	0·75	0·50	1·25
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
55	Tarái ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	3	...	3	191	11	202	194	11	205	186	11	197	8	...	8	5·75	0·25	6·00	5·75	0·25	6·00
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
56	Garhwál ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	...	2	2	88	23	111	88	25	113	87	25	112	1	...	1	3·00	0·75	3·75	3·00	0·75	3·75
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
57	Orai Jail ...	Convicts ...	102	6	108	359	43	402	461	49	510	383	39	422	78	10	88	85·00	6·75	91·75	95·49	7·00	102·49
		Under-trial,	19	...	19	252	13	265	271	13	284	263	13	276	8	...	8	8·25	0·25	8·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	2·24	...	2·24			
58	Jhánsi do. ...	Convicts ...	109	8	117	352	51	403	461	59	520	374	43	417	87	16	103	114·00	9·00	123·00	123·17	9·50	132·67
		Under-trial,	3	...	3	315	29	344	318	29	347	308	28	336	10	1	11	8·25	0·50	8·75			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	10	...	10	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	0·92	...	0·92			
59	Mau Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	176	22	198	176	22	198	176	22	198	...	...	...	1·50	0·25	1·75	1·50	0·25	1·75
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
60	Lalitpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	59	2	61	193	38	231	252	40	292	187	37	224	65	3	68	63·50	4·50	68·00	69·35	4·75	74·10
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	236	23	259	241	23	264	240	22	262	1	1	2	5·25	0·25	5·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	0·60	...	0·60			
61	Lucknow District Jail ...	Convicts ...	392	20	412	746	75	821	1,138	95	1,233	875	70	945	263	25	288	312·00	25·00	337·00	312·00	25·00	337·00
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
62	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	23	3	26	967	75	1,042	990	78	1,068	950	73	1,023	40	5	45	38·50	2·75	41·25	49·15	3·05	52·20
		Civil ...	14	...	14	100	11	111	114	11	125	107	11	118	7	...	7	10·65	0·30	10·95			
63	Bara Banki Jail ...	Convicts ...	271	15	286	449	43	492	720	58	778	607	45	652	113	13	126	160·25	15·00	175·25	185·89	16·56	202·45
		Under-trial,	29	1	30	540	44	584	569	45	614	517	44	561	52	1	53	23 00	1·50	24·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	26	3	29	26	3	29	24	3	27	2	...	2	2·64	0·06	2·70			
64	Unao do. ...	Convicts ...	97	15	112	439	30	469	536	45	581	452	32	484	84	13	97	95·75	10·75	106·50	125·11	12·25	137·36
		Under-trial,	23	...	23	626	37	663	649	37	686	603	35	638	46	2	48	28·00	1·50	29·50			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	24	...	24	25	...	25	24	...	24	1	...	1	1·36	...	1·36			
65	Sitapur do. ...	Convicts ...	322	18	340	985	61	1,046	1,307	79	1,386	781	55	836	526	24	550	439·25	22·25	461·50	468·38	23·75	492·13
		Under-trial,	15	1	16	893	67	960	908	68	976	880	68	948	28	...	28	27·00	1·50	28·50			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	19	...	19	21	...	21	19	...	19	2	...	2	2·13	...	2·13			
66	Hardoi do. ...	Convicts ...	263	6	269	986	43	1,029	1,249	49	1,298	948	...	990	301	7	308	284·50	5·50	290·00	284·50	5·50	290·00
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

67	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	70	...	70	1,132	43	1,175	1,202	43	1,245	1,165	43	1,208	37	...	37	48·25	1·00	49·25	51·89	1·01	52·90
		Civil ...	7	1	8	35	...	35	42	1	43	40	1	41	2	...	2	3·64	0·01	3·65			
68	Kheri Jail ...	Convicts ...	128	4	132	467	51	518	595	55	650	452	44	496	143	11	154	128·50	9·75	138·25			
		Under-trial,	9	2	11	636	32	668	645	34	679	619	34	653	26	...	26	12·75	0·50	13·25	145·28	10·25	155·53
		Civil ...	4	...	4	27	...	27	31	...	31	27	...	27	4	...	4	4·03	...	4·03			
69	Fyzabad do. ...	Convicts ...	301	21	322	741	79	820	1,042	100	1,142	858	81	939	184	19	203	232·50	21·75	254·25			
		Under-trial,	24	1	25	818	66	884	842	67	909	808	62	870	34	5	39	31·75	3·00	34·75	271·08	24·99	296·07
		Civil ...	3	...	3	66	2	68	69	2	71	61	2	63	8	...	8	6·83	0·24	7·07			
70	Gonda do. ...	Convicts ...	246	11	257	683	63	746	929	74	1,003	766	53	819	163	21	184	172·75	14·25	187·00			
		Under-trial,	23	...	23	603	41	644	626	41	667	598	40	638	28	1	29	18·00	2·00	20·00	198·98	16·25	215·23
		Civil ...	11	...	11	74	...	74	85	...	85	75	...	75	10	...	10	8·23	...	8·23			
71	Bahraich do. ...	Convicts ...	241	30	271	751	46	797	992	76	1,068	753	58	811	239	18	257	209·25	20·25	229·50			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209·25	20·25	229·50
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
72	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	23	1	24	791	34	825	814	35	849	796	35	831	18	...	18	24·50	1·25	25·75	30·19	1·25	31·44
		Civil ...	5	...	5	24	...	24	29	...	29	23	...	23	6	...	6	5·69	...	5·69			
73	Rae Bareli Jail ...	Convicts ...	248	38	286	503	76	579	751	114	865	541	81	622	210	33	243	213·25	35·00	248·25			
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	485	44	529	490	44	534	480	42	522	10	2	12	10·75	0·75	11·50	228·55	35·75	264·30
		Civil ...	5	...	5	42	...	42	47	...	47	44	...	44	3	...	3	4·55	...	4·55			
74	Sultanpur do. ...	Convicts ...	173	16	189	692	70	762	865	86	951	728	73	801	137	13	150	137·00	10·50	147·50			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137·00	10·50	147·50
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
75	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	22	1	23	810	58	868	832	59	891	820	57	877	12	2	14	21·50	1·00	22·50	25·61	1·12	26·73
		Civil ...	8	...	8	54	1	55	62	1	63	59	1	60	3	...	3	4·11	0·12	4·23			
76	Partabgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	137	10	147	384	49	433	521	59	580	420	51	471	101	8	109	114·50	13·00	127·50			
		Under-trial,	9	2	11	378	33	411	387	35	422	379	33	412	8	2	10	10·00	1·25	11·25	128·55	14·77	143·32
		Civil ...	4	...	4	55	2	57	59	2	61	53	1	54	6	1	7	4·05	0·52	4·57			
	Total ...	Convicts ...	17,905	971	18,876	38,227	2,317	40,544	56,132	3,288	59,420	39,174	2,394	41,568	16,958	894	17,852	17,351·25	937·25	18,288·50			
		Under-trial,	1,058	42	1,100	36,905	2,024	38,929	37,963	2,066	40,029	36,731	2,008	38,739	1,232	58	1,290	1,186·75	55·50	1,242·25	18,775·94	997·21	19,773·15
		Civil ...	197	4	201	2,301	51	2,352	2,498	55	2,553	2,290	52	2,342	208	3	211	237·94	4·46	242·40			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	19,160	1,017	20,177	77,433	4,392	81,825	96,593	5,409	102,002	78,195	4,454	82,649	18,398	955	19,353	18,775·94	997·21	19,773·15	18,775·94	997·21	19,773·15

NOTE.—Prisoners under trial confined in Magistrates' lock-ups at Meerut and Benares have been removed to the hawalát inside the jail at the end of the year.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7				8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other Jails. A. To undergo sentence.		Received from other Jails. B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails.		Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails. A. To undergo sentence.		Transferred to other Jails. B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.		Released during the year. A. On appeal.		Released during the year. B. On expiry of sentence.		Released during the year. C. Under remission rules.		Released during the year. D. By order of Government. (a) On account of sickness.		Released during the year. D. By order of Government. (b) On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	17,905	971	30,818	2,151	48,723	3,122	6,791	132	618	34	56,132	3,288	59,420	6,959	151	523	25	2,122	50	27,116	2,050	1,970	93	10	...	3	...	...	...	17	1	12	...	64	1	378	23	16,958	894	17,351·25	937·25	18,288·50

2.—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885.

1	2												3								4																5		
	Religion.												Age.								Previous Occupation.																Total.		
	A. Christians. (a) Europeans.		A. Christians. (b) Eurasians.		A. Christians. (c) Natives.		B. Muhammadans.		C. Hindus and Sikhs.		D. Buddhists and Jains.		E. All other classes.		A. Under 16.		B. 16 to 40.		C. 40 to 60.		D. Above 60.		A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts or manufactures and engineering operations, &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.			
Provinces.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	18	...	13	3	13	...	4,902	277	25,863	1,870	9	1	...	...	418	65	25,012	1,615	4,888	442	500	29	666	2,596	2,379	19,025	591	353	5,208	1,335	95	628	93	30,818	2,151	32,969

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

3.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																					3		
	Numbers according to length of sentence.																							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.			
Provinces.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.*				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	10,971	1,037	6,068	522	5,484	295	3,832	152	2,555	72	1,195	40	301	11	12	...	206	19	104	2	90	1	30,818	2,151	32,969

4.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
				Number previously convicted.												*Juvenile prisoners under* 16 *years of age (section* 399 *of the Criminal Procedure Code).*					
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year.			A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	30,818	2,151	32,969	2,154	83	766	26	594	16	3,514	125	3,639	11·40	5·81	11·03	322	51	373	73	3	76

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.—*Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885.

1	2		3		4						5												6	7
					Breaches of Jail Rules.						PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.													
											A.		*B.—By Jail Officers.*									*C.*		
													A.		B.		C.		D.	E.				
Provinces.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against Prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5C to column 2.	Ratio of column 5D to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	17,351·25	937·25	33	...	834	1	2,622	113	2,892	120	33	...	382	46	1,307	68	1,912	95	1,000	1,747	25	6,615	36·17	18·69

6.—*Statement showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1885.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
			Of those in column 2 there were—												*Of those in column 6 there were when they entered Jail—*						*Of those in column 6 there were when they left Jail—*					
Provinces.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	30,818	2,151	28,907	2,147	1,453	1	458	3	17,351·25	937·25	860·90	7·47	2,025	44	1,684	41	260	...	3	3	811	38	1,044	3	170	3

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
Provinces.	*Average number of prisoners.*				*Rations.*		*Establishment.*		*Police Guard.*		*Hospital Charges.*			*Clothing.*		*Contingencies.*		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	18,288·50	787·25	...	19,075·75	2,53,540	13 4 7	3,87,665	20 5 2	81,617	4 4 6	20,011	1 0 9	36 11 3	35,939	1 14 2	41,075	2 2 5	8,19,847	42 15 7

8.—*Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885.

1	2	3	4	5	6											7	8		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.												*Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as*		
					A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.			
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	*Additions and alterations.*		*New Jails.*						
Provinces.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works. Other extra-mural labour.	Average number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6K).
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	238·91	17,269·44	520·39	931·76	0·45	660·83	2,128·35	1,225·52	2,088·72	1,455·38	1,476·54	...	2,290·25	27·80	4,351·26	... 64·90	46·79	3·82	12·32	25·19

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

9.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Provinces.	*Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.*			*Average daily strength.*			*Maximum population on any one day.*			*Number admitted into hospital.*			*Daily average number of sick.*			*Number of deaths in and out of hospital.*			*Deaths from fevers.*		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	31,090	2,025	33,115	18,775·94	997·21	19,773·15	24,211	1,237	25,448	14,650	728	15,378	531·24	30·10	561·34	404	28	432	47	3	50

1	9			10			11														
							RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
							A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Provinces.	*Deaths from bowel-complaints.*			*Deaths from cholera.*			*Of admissions into hospital.*			*Of daily average number sick.*			*Of deaths from cholera.*			*Of deaths from all other causes.*			*Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.*		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh... ...	115	6	121	8	1	9	780·25	730·03	777·72	28·29	30·18	28·38	0·43	1·00	0·45	21·09	27·07	21·39	21·52	28·07	21·84

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

10.—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885.

1	2		3		4			5		
Provinces.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,058	42	36,905	2,024	37,963	2,066	40,029	1,186·75	55·50	1,242·25

1	6			7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December, 1885.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	15,518	702	16,220	19,427	1,212	20,639	1,750	89	10	...	26	5	1,232	58	1,290

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	190	...	3	1	144	87
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	25	...	1	1	23	18
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	220	3	9	6	183	148
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1,083	9	11	34	763	561
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	43	...	1	10	48	35
		Total ...	1,561	12	25	52	1,161	849
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	4	...	...	1	2	2
10		Murder „ robbers	37	...	...	3	30	19
11		Murder „ poison	28	...	...	3	23	8
12		Other murders	361	...	11	31	240	147
13	307	Attempts at murder	87	...	1	5	56	44
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	335	...	2	45	256	192
15	376	Rape	338	...	1	14	179	86
16	377	Unnatural offences	200	...	...	5	118	64
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	222	...	1	2	170	143
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	1,297	...	5	11	904	683
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	5	...	2	...	6	5
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2,357	8	26	64	1,688	1,264
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	54	...	...	4	32	17
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	68	1	...	2	40	24
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	495	2	...	8	260	155
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	181	1	3	7	117	72
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	22	...	...	...	11	7
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	17	...	...	2	16	9
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	995	3	10	15	649	409
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	83	...	1	2	64	50
		Total ...	7,186	15	63	224	4,861	3,400
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	73	...	3	5	31	15
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	4	...	...	1	4	3
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means ...	34	...	2	2	21	17

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1885.

CASES.										PERSONS.						
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(*a*) Ending in conviction.	(*b*) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(*c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(*a*) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(*b*) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(*a*)		19	20	21	22	23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
98	60	188	2	...	87	56	7	45	58	12	3	...	1	...	173	7	181	3
96	78	24	1	...	18	5	2	72	78	2	...	...	2	...	32	2	36	4
96	80	200	16	5	145	32	9	65	81	8	4	2	10	2	243	64	319	5
86	73	866	63	16	554	189	32	58	74	220	16	42	294	17	5,066	814	6,191	6
95	72	39	3	...	35	13	...	83	72	2	1	...	15	...	44	4	63	7
89	73	1,317	85	21	839	295	50	58	73	244	24	44	322	19	5,558	891	6,790	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
75	100	3	...	...	2	...	1	66	100	...	...	...	7	...	23	...	30	9
97	63	36	...	...	17	11	2	47	20	1	...	...	...	...	67	2	72	10
100	34	27	1	...	7	13	4	25	35	3	...	...	5	...	38	4	47	11
97	61	364	4	...	143	90	47	38	61	15	1	...	59	3	524	25	611	12
97	78	83	1	2	43	11	9	50	79	12	...	2	11	1	84	6	102	13
98	75	326	5	...	183	62	54	55	74	25	6	3	124	1	637	36	798	14
93	48	306	10	...	84	90	16	26	48	80	3	5	19	...	189	12	220	15
98	54	193	3	...	64	52	6	32	55	18	...	1	5	...	139	9	153	16
99	84	219	2	...	143	26	4	64	84	6	1	1	3	...	192	10	205	17
99	75	1,279	15	...	682	197	10	52	77	73	4	10	11	1	904	33	949	18
85	83	6	...	...	5	...	1	83	100	...	...	...	...	...	6	29	35	19
95	74	2,165	91	14	1,251	409	80	55	75	221	14	25	151	...	2,655	375	3,181	20
98	53	53	...	...	17	14	5	32	54	12	1	...	6	...	39	2	47	21
98	60	59	6	2	23	16	6	34	58	9	...	1	3	...	116	20	139	22
96	59	466	11	3	155	101	7	32	60	49	4	7	10	...	304	30	344	23
90	61	145	19	3	71	38	5	42	65	41	4	4	14	6	169	32	221	24
90	63	17	3	...	7	4	1	35	63	5	...	...	...	...	16	7	23	25
88	56	12	3	...	8	7	...	53	53	3	...	...	3	...	19	5	27	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
96	63	911	59	3	405	226	15	41	64	107	6	11	56	4	1,009	152	1,221	28
96	78	80	1	...	50	12	3	61	80	9	1	...	1	...	93	21	115	29
96	69	6,750	234	27	3,360	1,379	276	47	70	689	45	70	491	16	7,223	810	8,540	
94	48	66	5	1	15	14	6	20	51	15	...	1	29	7	118	17	171	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
100	75	4	...	...	3	1	...	75	75	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	6	32
100	80	35	1	...	17	2	2	47	89	3	...	...	5	...	25	1	31	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house ...	85	...	...	1	24	11
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	59	...	...	1	17	10
		other robberies ...	289	...	8	6	120	85
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440...	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	1,687	2	4	16	234	72
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	563	1	4	4	303	191
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	45,543	13,894	62	118	4,396	3,265
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	425	...	...	1	133	90
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	18	...	...	3	12	3
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	6	...	...	...	6	5
		Total ...	48,786	13,898	83	158	5,301	3,767
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	525	22	3	4	216	114
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	36	2	...	...	22	16
42	374	Compulsory labour ...	10	1	...	...	6	2
		Total ...	571	25	3	4	244	132
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking.	1,010	108	1	6	450	301
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	3,734	29	30	21	1,045	749
		ordinary	57,865	23,099	171	218	15,315	12,267
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	726	6	14	7	381	259
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	4,636	1	84	108	4,143	3,318
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1,753	148	2	12	994	600
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	22	...	...	...	7	6
		Total ...	69,746	23,391	302	372	22,335	17,500
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	110	3	...	2	64	25
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	851	15	5	20	834	590
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	579	...	1	7	547	460
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	768	9	2	12	724	591
53		Ditto Opium Act... ...	808	2	1	5	759	631
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	215	...	...	...	185	158
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws,	36	4	...	...	36	33
56		Ditto Arms Act	220	...	...	3	189	156
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	20,217	18	2	132	19,829	18,443
		Total ...	23,804	51	11	181	23,167	21,087
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	... ...	1,622	...	...	3	1,538	1,322
		GRAND TOTAL ...	153,277	37,392	487	994	58,607	48,057

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1885.

CASES.											PERSONS.						
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(*a*) Ending in conviction.	(*b*) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(*c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(*a*) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(*b*) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18 (*a*)		19	20	21	22	23	
100	45	84	...	1	11	9	1	12	55	4	6	...	6	...	42	5	53	
100	58	56	3	...	9	7	2	15	43	3	...	...	3	...	35	8	46	33
83	70	183	64	2	82	30	7	32	73	111	1	11	13	...	176	77	266	
96	30	1,599	30	3	68	148	14	4	31	203	2	47	27	...	305	50	382	34
92	63	504	20	2	188	98	2	35	65	81	1	6	5	...	360	63	428	35
63	74	28,801	34	2	3,251	1,093	155	11	74	722	6	107	186	4	5,924	166	6,280	36
47	67	194	6	1	89	41	1	48	68	28	...	2	1	...	202	19	222	37
100	25	18	...	...	3	7	3	16	30	...	...	...	8	...	40	...	48	38
100	83	4	2	...	5	1	...	83	83	...	...	...	...	...	30	18	48	39
64	71	31,548	165	12	3,741	1,451	193	11	72	1,170	16	174	284	11	7,262	424	7,981	
74	52	248	130	13	107	85	4	27	55	114	36	53	6	...	203	239	448	40
97	72	32	3	...	15	6	...	57	71	2	...	...	...	...	32	8	40	41
90	32	8	1	...	2	3	...	22	40	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	42
75	54	288	134	13	124	94	4	28	56	117	36	53	6	...	241	249	496	
87	66	871	9	3	300	145	9	33	67	43	...	9	6	...	484	20	510	43
98	71	3,642	56	2	745	276	34	20	72	212	3	19	31	5	1,423	98	1,557	
50	80	28,918	601	43	12,221	2,942	255	41	80	2,137	119	539	289	9	19,526	986	20,810	44
96	67	639	68	4	254	123	10	35	67	80	9	14	7	5	391	86	489	45
99	80	4,648	52	...	3,305	802	121	70	80	110	8	8	184	26	5,951	292	6,453	46
71	60	820	418	17	571	266	2	45	68	308	139	176	28	1	782	1,013	1,824	47
100	85	22	...	...	6	1	...	27	35	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	48
58	78	39,560	1,204	69	17,402	4,555	431	11	79	2,890	278	765	545	46	28,567	2,495	31,653	
71	39	70	19	...	23	35	2	25	39	20	7	6	4	...	125	55	184	49
99	70	688	133	27	585	235	32	68	71	2	...	...	29	...	861	223	1,113	50
100	84	572	8	...	457	85	14	80	84	8	...	4	44	...	2,631	99	2,774	51
96	81	722	33	1	581	128	13	76	81	7	1	2	16	...	860	120	996	52
98	83	771	27	...	625	125	12	78	83	12	2	1	5	...	796	87	888	53
99	85	197	17	...	158	26	...	73	85	2	...	...	...	...	224	21	245	54
47	91	12	7	...	20	3	...	105	86	...	...	...	...	...	14	24	38	55
92	82	165	37	2	151	24	1	74	86	6	1	...	5	...	131	100	236	56
99	93	17,555	2,534	8	18,350	1,366	153	91	93	65	8	27	206	1	23,833	3,450	27,490	57
99	91	20,752	2,815	38	20,950	2,027	227	88	91	122	19	40	309	1	29,475	4,179	33,964	
99	85	1,559	58	4	1,319	215	...	81	85	10	...	13	3	...	2,135	96	2,234	58
69	81	101,775	4,695	184	47,735	10,016	1,181	44	82	5,243	418	1,159	1,960	93	80,461	9,144	91,658	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	*Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.*	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	1	...	180	73	5
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	27	6	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	1	4	1	313	89	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	17	36	...	6,131	1,879	98
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	63	17	...
		Total ...	18	41	...	6,714	2,064	103
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	7	...	...	23	5	...
10		Murder „ robbers	...	...	...	72	12	29
11		Murder „ poison	...	...	...	47	10	19
12		Other murders	2	3	...	603	75	188
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	102	14	11
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	4	...	792	133	151
15	376	Rape	...	4	2	215	81	28
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	...	151	51	18
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	3	...	...	202	36	4
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	4	21	2	922	222	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	35	5	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	10	15	...	3,147	960	70
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	47	14	9
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	138	48	9
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	1	1	...	338	144	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	5	1	...	215	83	25
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	23	6	1
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	27	10	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	8	...	1,212	484	7
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	3	3	111	38	1
		Total ...	35	61	...	8,422	2,431	573
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	...	...	...	171	61	46
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	6	1	...
		Robbery with hurt ... By other means ...	...	...	...	31	4	1

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1885.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).						NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	*Before appearance before a Magistrate.* In custody of Police.	*Before appearance before a Magistrate.* On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
88	5	89	51	51	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
21	...	19	59	76	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
211	1	169	69	67	3	1	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3,633	144	3,351	66	63	55	...	7	273	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
42	1	40	90	67	3	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	7
3,995	151	3,668	65	62	61	1	16	287	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	12	12	52	52	1	...	...	...	5	4	2	50	2,613	155	5	9
...	22	22	32	31	1	...	...	8	...	35	23	65	1,299	470	36	10
...	12	12	31	27	...	...	...	4	2	2	1	50	80	67	83	11
2	225	224	42	38	15	3	...	27	71	30	23	76	1,323	1,067	8	12
8	48	56	66	53	3	...	...	7	11	3	1	33	95	16	16	13
36	338	370	57	48	4	1	...	30	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
12	78	89	47	43	...	1	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
13	62	73	52	51	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
139	18	154	80	80	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
680	4	675	74	75	5	2	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
2	27	5	83	83	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1,882	95	1,791	67	64	10	8	1	127	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	19	19	48	42	...	...	...	3	2	10	6	60	297	88	29	21
64	7	65	56	55	...	1	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
178	1	177	58	57	6	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
83	13	92	54	50	4	...	...	4	3	9	6	66	196	107	54	24
13	...	9	56	56	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
12	3	14	73	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
697	...	620	61	58	2	1	...	22	...	1	1	100	4	4	100	28
65	3	68	62	64	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
3,886	987	4,537	62	59	53	21	1	273	219	94	63	67	5,907	1,974	33	
2	42	44	37	28	4	...	...	6	10	53	23	43	18,150	1,023	5	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	5	5	100	83	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	50	104	61	58	32
15	9	24	96	80	...	...	...	...	2	29	17	59	1,154	305	26	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate, to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	*Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.*	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	53	31	...
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	2	5	44	20	3
		other robberies ...	3	10	5	251	96	10
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	11	3	370	197	49
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	6	1	422	163	2
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	10	81	1	6,175	1,814	77
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	3	1	219	98	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	6	...	...	42	15	12
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	48	14	5
		Total ...	19	113	1	7,832	2,514	205
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	4	1	443	214	1
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	...	40	19	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	8	6	...
		Total ...	...	4	1	491	239	1
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	4	...	504	175	2
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	3	2	...	1,545	495	7
		ordinary	25	126	...	20,631	4,714	51
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	4	1	...	484	172	5
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	25	5	...	6,408	1,541	60
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1	8	1	1,814	786	1
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	10	2	...
		Total ...	58	146	...	31,396	7,885	126
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	5	...	179	88	...
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	3	...	4	1,103	322	3
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	1	19	...	2,747	547	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	...	1	...	994	216	...
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	...	3	...	885	170	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	...	1	...	244	52	...
55		Ditto Salt and Custom Laws, ...	...	...	...	38	3	...
56		Ditto Arms Act	4	...	...	231	47	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	8	25	...	27,383	2,100	...
		Total ...	16	54	...	33,804	3,545	3
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	... ...	3	3	...	2,228	392	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	149	422	...	90,887	19,070	1,011

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1885.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
16	3	19	45	39	...	...	...	3	...	78	18	23	2,299	215	9	
16	3	19	54	52	...	...	...	2	...	54	18	33	4,304	401	9	33
116	18	118	67	67	1	2	...	8	2	166	85	51	7,776	3,257	41	
56	41	92	30	28	...	...	1	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
256	...	236	65	65	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
3,849	193	3,991	67	66	2	14	...	214	26	20,561	6,537	31	7,94,771	1,97,491	24	36
118	2	110	54	55	...	...	...	1	...	252	38	15	750	235	31	37
7	1	8	20	19	3	...	...	2	2	1	15	...	3	83	...	38
5	20	13	43	43	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
4,456	337	4,679	64	63	14	16	1	244	62	21,198	6,753	31	8,29,311	2,03,071	24	
214	...	107	52	52	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
21	...	16	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
2	...	2	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
237	...	125	51	51	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
314	3	310	64	64	2	2	...	7	1	44	31	70	1,123	255	22	43
968	17	943	66	65	10	7	...	45	3	3,532	1,849	52	93,564	50,446	53	44
15,351	146	15,033	76	76	16	28	...	341	12	55,124	21,439	38	97,968	1,48,747	37	
288	5	265	67	65	1	...	...	11	2	597	291	48	42,420	14,748	34	45
4,474	106	4,444	74	72	34	15	...	178	15	75	4,331	...	2,264	1,15,208	...	46
989	...	512	65	63	2	1	...	36	...	7	5	71	150	9	6	47
8	...	8	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	47	1,047	374	35	48
22,392	277	21,515	75	74	65	53	...	618	33	59,396	27,954	47	5,38,536	3,29,787	61	
72	...	46	36	37	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
739	3	624	72	70	2	7	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
2,143	...	2,080	79	78	2	7	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
761	...	678	78	77	...	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
701	...	638	80	79	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
192	...	176	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
35	...	13	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
184	...	115	87	87	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
25,123	...	22,052	92	93	5	10	64	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
29,950	3	26,422	89	89	10	25	65	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,835	...	1,756	82	82	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
66,751	1,755	62,702	77	76	204	117	83	1,729	367	80,688	34,770	43	13,73,754	5,34,832	38	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

PART II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.		
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*																	
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	15	6	22	28	1	23	65	66	...	47	...	19	...	...		
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice... ...	2,031	1,439	994	2,433	330	1,949	4,424	4,428	722	1,211	32	2,316	4	142		
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	199	165	35	200	39	120	200	224	107	27	1	82	2	5		
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424,	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	513	498	247	745	42	541	786	762	265	124	12	322	9	29		
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	149	122	18	140	20	82	155	136	67	30	5	13	12	9		
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures,	181	79	41	120	45	88	128	136	30	31	...	74	...	1		
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	67	138	2	140	5	137	166	129	15	84	...	26	...	4		
10	149, 154 to 156, 160... ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	537	408	106	514	110	416	1,693	1,863	174	268	...	1,412	...	9		
		Total ...	3,692	2,855	1,465	4,320	592	3,356	7,617	7,744	1,380	1,822	50	4,264	27	199	Two persons died.	
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																	
11	312 to 316																	
12	370	Causing miscarriage	96	66	13	79	42	38	50	60	26	12	6	7	1	8		
		Buying or disposing of slaves	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total ...	101	69	13	82	42	38	50	60	26	12	6	7	1	8		

		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																
13	384 to 389	... ...	Extortion	748	970	13	983	457	340	564	542	206	181	...	154	...	1	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																
14	345	Wrongful confinement		90	153	2	155	24	130	225	215	63	111	...	37	...	4	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force		12,433	14,719	116	14,835	587	8,367	15,828	14,897	4,387	7,711	30	2,638	...	131	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...		149	106	4	110	26	92	177	220	59	92	...	68	1	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt		28,457	31,306	206	31,512	1,489	18,729	37,338	33,439	7,266	19,515	23	6,299	7	329	
			Total ...	41,129	46,284	328	46,612	2,126	27,318	53,568	48,771	11,775	27,429	53	9,042	8	464	
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																
18	417 to 420	Cheating		1,005	1,023	20	1,043	143	464	720	681	291	226	1	143	2	18	
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...		548	466	42	508	180	253	410	504	124	146	1	222	1	10	
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.		186	145	9	154	17	102	164	165	47	54	2	49	4	9	
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)		6,891	8,078	92	8,170	597	4,742	9,077	8,026	1,929	4,441	42	1,558	...	56	
			Total ...	8,630	9,712	163	9,875	937	5,561	10,371	9,376	2,391	4,867	46	1,972	7	93	
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
22	298	Offences against religion		47	174	...	174	32	88	142	145	51	62	...	26	...	6	
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...		145	32	1	33	3	23	63	45	5	26	...	14	...	...	
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage		3,364	3,913	26	3,939	270	2,139	2,850	2,645	969	1,198	2	424	2	50	
25	500 to 502	Defamation		604	695	1	696	23	312	450	444	162	201	1	67	...	13	
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult		808	1,000	10	1,100	80	500	1,040	915	327	407	1	177	1	2	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances		506	257	203	460	103	330	1,692	1,664	132	277	...	1,251	...	4	
28	294A.	Keeping a lottery office		70	7	...	7	3	3	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.		1,287	1,712	195	1,907	667	1,077	3,936	4,012	1,251	634	...	2,063	2	62	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances		516	275	344	619	32	54	138	128	93	16	...	18	...	1	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...		107	97	6	103	14	58	145	133	49	27	...	48	...	9	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...		826	983	8	991	19	573	606	565	259	128	1	167	...	10	
			Total ...	8,280	9,235	803	10,038	1,252	5,196	11,072	10,700	3,301	2,976	5	4,255	5	158	
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
		(DETAIL)																
		Cattle Trespass Act, Act I of 1871 ...		872	2,117	50	2,167	42	1,501	3,811	3,343	703	1,835	...	779	...	29	
		Municipalities Act, Act XV of 1873 ...		992	1,229	257	1,486	50	1,314	1,945	2,198	159	187	...	1,822	...	30	
		Arms Act, Act XI of 1878		13	9	7	16	3	16	17	17	2	1	...	14	...	...	
		Cantonment Act, Act III of 1880 ...		120	92	71	166	3	138	268	278	18	73	...	186	...	1	
		Infanticide Act, Act VIII of 1870 ...		52	19	8	27	4	25	55	55	12	11	...	32	...	...	
		Railway Act, Act IV of 1879		156	267	16	283	278	135	214	214	1	28	...	184	...	1	
		Stamp Act, Act I of 1879		117	298	159	457	12	455	749	746	107	46	...	580	...	10	
		Police Act, Act V of 1861		28	7	53	60	1	59	105	106	11	1	...	94	...	...	
		Canal and Drainage Act, Act VIII of 1873,		97	111	...	111	...	111	354	356	1	99	...	256	...	...	
		Miscellaneous		411	454	203	657	67	586	966	1,011	196	119	...	674	...	21	
			Total ...	2,858	4,603	824	5,427	460	4,340	8,484	8,324	1,210	2,400	...	4,621	...	92	One person transferred.
			GRAND TOTAL ...	65,439	73,728	3,609	77,337	5,866	46,149	91,726	85,517	20,289	39,687	160	24,315	48	1,015	Three persons died and transferred.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—Thaggi, Dakáiti, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes for 1885.

Description of crime.	Cases				Persons.							Comparative Return.															Remarks.
												Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Under columns II and III brought to trial during the year.	Under columns II and III in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number of persons supposed to have been concerned in cases in columns II and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Thaggi ... By strangulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thaggi ... By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakáiti on land. N.-W. Provinces.	54	34	22	66	766	104	81 (1)	29	26	20 (2)	662	225	249	104	210	232	81	42	107	29	29,701	43,601	13,228	1,151	1,807	544	
Dakáiti on land. Oudh ...	22	8	5	25	257	25	25	15	10	...	232	125	83	25	85	86	25	28	12	15	9,105	2,629	3,788	265	220	346	
Poisoning N.-W. Provinces.	14	9	8	15	27	10 (3)	9	8	1	...	17	12	16	10	9	11	9	7	9	8	1,263	265	125	104	32	65	
Poisoning Oudh ...	3	8	6	5	12	6	6	2	1	3	5	1	5	7	1	5	6	1	4	2	39	293	137	26	27	23	
Robbery... N.-W. Provinces.	102	114	76	140	490	138 (4)	129	88	28	11	352	129	197	138	119	179	129	70	107	83	6,290	8,130	2,809	614	1,326	2,438	
Robbery... Oudh ...	27	37	21	43	198	54	54	26	23	5	114	35	52	54	22	49	54	14	27	26	2,184	2,609	2,312	157	201	266	

(1) Twenty-three persons discharged without trial.
(2) Three turned Queen's evidence, and three escaped from custody in the Pilibhít district.
(3) One man discharged without trial.
(4) Nine men discharged without trial.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure, during* 1885.

District.	Names of places where additional Police have been quartered as a punitive measure.	Number of cases (additional Police quartered).	*Strength of additional Police.*		Total cost of additional Police for the whole period, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.
			Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. a. p.		
Mirzapur	Bindachal	...	1	4	530 12 0	1 year.	...
Bara Banki	Galamau	1	1	3	426 0 0	1 year.	5

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

4.—*Showing Strength, Cost, Distribu*

Serial number.	Division.	District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.									Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of district, cantonment, town or municipal and water police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*						*Strength of cantonment, town or municipal and water police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
													Rs.
1	Meerut	Meerut ...	Shown in a lump.	(33 District Superintendents and 8 Assistant District Superintendents.)	[Shown in a lump—Inspectors 146. (*f*) Sergeants 2.]	131	Shown in a lump.	586	...	717	59	597	Shown in a lump.
2		Aligarh ...				98		411	...	509	35	423	
3		Saháranpur ...				96		391	...	487	27	359	
4		Muzaffarnagar ...				75		296	...	371	17	278	
5		Bulandshahr ...				93		352	...	445	32	380	
6		Dehra Dún ...				44		168	...	212	8	77	
		Total ...				537		2,204	...	2,741	178	2,105	
7	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly ...				114		601	...	715	16	289	
8		Bijnor ...				80		331	...	411	17	194	
9		Moradabad ...				104		499	...	603	20	330	
10		Budaun ...				85		335	...	420	11	173	
11		Sháhjahánpur ...				91		326	...	417	9	232	
12		Pilibhít ...				48		196	...	244	6	104	
		Total ...				522		2,288	...	2,810	79	1,322	
13	Agra.	Agra ...				145		773	...	918	27	314	
14		Muttra ...				103		377	...	480	12	326	
15		Farukhabad ...				105		509	...	614	14	235	
16		Mainpuri ...				79		313	...	392	9	113	
17		Etáwah ...				82		300	...	382	9	121	
18		Etah ...				76		291	...	367	13	219	
		Total ...				590		2,563	...	3,153	84	1,328	
19	Allahabad.	Allahábad ...				175		820	...	995	19	268	
20		Cawnpore ...				121		507	...	628	27	327	
21		Fatehpur ...				81		316	...	397	3	91	
22		Bánda ...				105		388	...	493	8	80	
23		Hamírpur ...				87		321	...	408	8	100	
24		Jaunpur ...				82		335	...	417	8	149	
		Total ...				651		2,687	...	3,338	73	1,015	
25	Benares.	Benares ...				95		437	...	532	35	397	
26		Gorakhpur ...				127		489	...	616	7	160	
27		Azamgarh ...				92		341	...	433	8	130	
28		Mirzapur ...				121		457	...	578	8	192	
29		Gházipur ...				76		314	...	390	8	139	
30		Basti ...				87		314	..	401	3	38	
31		Ballia ...				52		183	...	235	4	115	
		Total ...				650		2,535	...	3,185	73	1,171	
32	Jhánsi.	Jhánsi ...				98		464	...	562	4	123	
33		Jalaun ...				80		334	...	414	9	111	
34		Lalitpur ...				77		303	...	380	1	92	
		Total ...				255		1,101	...	1,356	14	266	
35	Kumaun.	Tarái ...				23		106	...	129	...	45	
		Total of District Police,	...	41	148	3,228 (*f*) Sergts. 5 3,233	...	13,484	...	16,712 Col. 3... 41 „ 4... 148 „ 5... } 5 (*f*) Sergts. } 16,906	501	7,252	...
36	...	Govt. Ry. Police, N.-W.P., including Cawnpore-Achneyra Line.	...	1	7	54	...	158	...	220	...	...	...
37	...	Do., S. P. and Delhi Ry.,	...	...	1	1	...	50	...	52	...	...	...
		TOTAL, N.-W. P. ...	...	42	156	3,288	...	13,692	...	17,178	501	7,252	...

PROTECTION.

LICE.

tion, and Employment of Police.

Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	Other expenses of column 3.		Cost of Police.								Serial number.
	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 15.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	
						Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	800	...	30,140	42,870	...	...		56,581	1,30,391	83,516	46,875	1
	600	...	23,061	30,171	...	...		36,174	90,006	62,328	27,678	2
	1,000	...	22,355	28,575	...	...		30,418	82,348	60,971	21,377	3
	700	...	18,693	21,480	...	...		22,646	63,519	46,467	17,052	4
	800	...	21,646	25,596	...	...		28,951	76,993	53,731	23,262	5
	300	...	8,277	12,192	...	...		8,260	29,029	22,997	6,032	6
	4,200	...	1,24,172	1,60,884	...	...		1,83,030	4,72,286	3,30,010	1,42,276	
	800	...	28,387	43,941	...	...		29,130	1,02,258	80,591	21,667	7
	750	...	18,781	24,027	...	...		17,647	61,205	49,451	11,754	8
	800	...	23,756	36,411	...	...		27,634	88,601	68,417	20,184	9
	950	...	19,836	24,303	...	...		14,583	59,672	49,718	9,954	10
	650	...	20,952	23,718	...	...		21,267	66,587	49,241	17,346	11
	500	...	9,884	14,112	...	...		9,276	33,772	27,628	6,144	12
	4,450	...	1,21,596	1,66,512	...	...		1,19,537	4,12,095	3,25,046	87,049	
	1,200	...	31,061	56,781	...	...		38,548	1,27,590	98,528	29,062	13
	900	...	22,604	27,573	...	...		27,011	78,088	56,853	21,235	14
	800	...	23,438	37,257	...	...		21,223	82,718	68,090	14,628	15
	800	...	18,488	22,713	...	...		11,382	53,383	46,963	6,420	16
	800	...	19,129	21,816	...	...		13,654	55,399	47,469	7,930	17
	800	...	18,698	21,063	...	...		16,775	57,336	44,958	12,378	18
	5,300	...	1,33,418	1,87,203	...	...		1,28,593	4,54,514	3,62,861	91,653	
	700	...	41,748	59,904	...	...		31,490	1,33,842	1,17,781	16,061	19
	750	...	27,616	36,747	...	...		32,496	97,609	77,015	20,594	20
	800	...	19,376	22,920	...	...		10,411	53,507	48,647	4,860	21
	1,000	...	24,344	28,380	...	...		13,108	66,832	61,118	5,714	22
	800	...	20,604	23,337	...	...		10,320	55,061	49,109	5,952	23
	650	...	19,736	24,495	...	...		13,032	57,913	49,165	8,748	24
	4,700	...	1,53,424	1,95,783	...	...		1,10,857	4,64,764	4,02,835	61,929	
	650	...	25,331	31,893	...	...		41,722	99,596	64,750	34,846	25
	750	...	30,112	35,781	...	...		16,044	82,687	73,820	8,867	26
	800	...	22,626	24,909	...	...		11,371	59,706	52,896	6,810	27
	600	...	26,771	33,441	...	...		18,176	78,988	67,282	11,706	28
	700	...	17,667	22,782	...	...		13,887	55,036	46,288	8,748	29
	900	...	20,730	22,782	...	...		6,466	50,878	48,808	2,070	30
	550	...	11,611	13,287	...	...		9,214	34,662	28,716	5,946	31
	4,950	...	1,54,848	1,84,875	...	...		1,16,880	4,61,553	3,82,560	78,993	
	800	...	21,609	33,924	...	...		11,803	68,136	61,914	6,222	32
	755	...	18,163	24,294	...	...		6,401	49,613	47,441	2,172	33
	800	...	18,014	21,963	...	...		5,775	46,552	44,812	1,740	34
	2,355	...	57,786	80,181	...	...		23,979	1,64,301	1,54,167	10,134	
	...	...	4,891	7,314	...	...		3,233	15,438	13,021	2,417	35
2,90,400	25,955	...	7,50,135	9,82,752	...	...	...	6,86,109	24,44,951	19,70,500	4,74,451	
			Inspr. 2,42,700					(a) 2,11,912	Col. 13 ... 2,90,400	Items as per col. 22. 2,90,400		
			7 Sergts. 6,480					8,98,021	Col. 16 Insprs. & Sergts. 2,49,180	2,49,180		
			9,99,315						Col. 21 item (a). 2,11,912	2,11,912		
									31,96,443	27,21,992		
8,315	1,079	3,278	30,266	13,804	1,525	...	96	10,392	68,659	24,463	44,196	36
...	...	...	2,280	4,824	...	...	96	...	7,104	...	7,104	37
2,98,715	27,034	3,278	10,31,861	10,01,380	1,525	...	...	9,08,413	32,72,206	27,46,455	5,25,751	

Shown in a lump (pay of District Superintendents, Rs. 2,64,000; pay of Assistant District Superintendents, Rs. 26,400=Rs. 2,90,400).

Rs. 73 per annum, North-Western Provinces and Oudh District Police.

(f) Sergeants—
1 at Aligarh.
1 „ Agra.
1 „ Cawnpore.
3 „ Allahabad.
1 „ Mirzapur.
1 „ Lucknow.

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—Po
4.—*Showing Strength, Cost, Distribu*

Serial number.	Division.	District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of district, cantonment, town or municipal and water police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*							*Strength of cantonment, town or municipal and water police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
													Rs.
38	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	Shown in a lump.	(12 District Superintendents and 1 Assistant District Superintendent.)	[Shown in a lump—Inspectors 39. (?) Sergeants 1.]	131	Shown in a lump.	713	...	844	76	671	Shown in a lump.
39		Unao ...				75		319	...	394	8	46	
40		Bara Banki ...				77		331	...	408	5	70	
		Total ...				283		1,363	...	1,646	89	787	
41	SITAPUR.	Sitapur ...				84		380	...	464	3	87	
42		Hardoi ...				80		325	...	405	11	131	
43		Kheri ...				62		257	...	319	7	16	
		Total ...				226		962	...	1,188	21	234	
44	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...				103		448	...	551	8	202	
45		Bahraich ...				69		305	...	374	5	76	
46		Gonda ...				83		386	...	469	3	105	
		Total ...				255		1,139	...	1,394	16	383	
47	RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli ...				80		346	...	426	2	29	
48		Sultanpur ...				71		310	...	381	1	12	
49		Partabgarh ...				60		266	...	326	4	30	
		Total ...	...	...	...	211	...	922	...	1,133	7	71	...
		Total, Oudh ...	...	13	40	975	...	4,386	...	5,361 Col. 3 ... 13 „ 4 ... 40 5,414	133	1,475	...
										22,592 Col. 6 ... 630 23,222 † 28			
		GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	4	55	196	4,263	630*	18,078	...	23,250	634	8,727	1,15,500

* Mounted head-constables ... 24
Do. constables ... 606
Total ... 630

† Two head-constables and 12 constables of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and one Sub-Inspector, two head-constables, and 11 constables of the Kumaun and Rohilkhand Railway—Total 28.

PROTECTION.

LICE.

tion, and Employment of Police—(continued).

COST OF POLICE.

Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	*Other expenses of column 3.* Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	*Other expenses of column 3.* Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 15.	*Average pay of* Mounted constables.	*Average pay of* Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Serial number.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shown in a lump (pay of District Superintendents, Rs. 1,15,200; pay and local allowance of Assistant District Superintendent, Rs. 4,800).	350	...	33,797	53,781	...	...	Rs. 73 per annum, North-Western Provinces and Oudh District Police.	71,500	1,59,428	98,350	61,078	38
	600	...	17,619	23,367	...	...		6,393	47,979	45,249	2,730	39
	750	...	17,403	24,315	...	...		8,780	51,248	46,525	4,723	40
	1,700	...	68,819	1,01,463	...	...		86,673	2,58,655	1,90,124	68,531	
	600	...	13,705	28,128	...	...		8,591	56,024	51,279	4,745	41
	650	...	18,554	23,721	...	...		11,897	54,822	47,166	7,656	42
	700	...	14,944	18,849	...	...		3,679	38,172	36,972	1,200	43
	1,950	...	52,203	70,693	...	...		24,167	1,49,018	1,35,417	13,601	
	750	...	22,665	33,024	...	...		15,873	72,312	62,369	9,943	44
	700	...	15,970	22,233	...	...		8,786	47,689	43,387	4,302	45
	700	...	18,691	28,158	...	...		11,627	59,176	53,728	5,448	46
	2,150	...	57,326	83,415	...	...		36,286	1,79,177	1,59,484	19,693	
	450	...	18,602	25,350	...	...		5,029	49,431	47,685	1,746	47
	700	...	17,192	22,722	...	...		3,774	44,388	43,656	732	48
	600	...	14,305	19,422	...	...		4,306	38,633	37,145	1,488	49
...	1,750	...	50,099	67,494	...	...	...	13,109	1,32,452	1,28,486	3,966	
			2,28,447					1,60,235	7,19,302	6,13,511		
			1 Sergt. 1,200					(*b*) 76,511	Col. 13 1,20,000	Items as per col. 22. 1,20,000		
			Insprs. 64,560						Sergt. & Insprs. 65,760	65,760		
1,20,000	7,550	...	2,94,207	3,23,070	...	...	...	2,36,746	Col. 21 item (*b*) 76,511	76,511	1,05,791	
									9,81,573	8,75,782		
										36,22,237		
									42,53,779	Items as per col. 22. 1,15,500		
									Col. 12 1,15,500	1,71,685		
				13,24,450					Cost of M. Cons. Col. 6 1,71,685	5,330		
				Col. 6. 1,71,685				11,45,159				
								(*c*) 5,330	Item (*a*) 5,330			
4,18,715	34,584	3,278	13,26,068	14,96,135	1,525	272½	...	11,50,489	44,56,294	39,14,752	6,31,542	

(*a*) and (*b*).

	N.-W. P. Rs.	*Oudh.* Rs.	*Total.* Rs.
Cost of European medicine	2,000	1,000	3,000
Cost of arms and ammunition supplied by Military Department...	5,000	2,000	7,000
Purchase of new tents and páls	2,000	1,000	3,000
Repairs of tents and páls	1,000	500	1,500
Purchase of accoutrements	6,600	2,400	9,000
Cost of clothing of Provincial, Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Constabulary Police	1,95,312	69,611	2,64,923
	2,11,912	76,511	2,88,423

(*c*) Thagi and dakáiti approvers ... Rs. 700

Cost of Bengal and North-Western and Kumaun and Rohilkhand Railways 4,630

Total ... 5,330

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

4.—*Showing Strength, Cost, Distribu*

Serial number.	Division.	District.	Distribution of force.									
			Guards at District, Central or subsidiary jails.		*On station duties.*		*Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.*		*Total.*		On town, municipal or harbour duty.	In cantonments.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
		1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1	Meerut	Meerut ...	5	45	95	334	31	207	131	586	513	143
2		Aligarh ...	2	10	69	270	27	131	98	411	458	...
3		Saháranpur ...	1	6	66	243	29	142	96	391	374	3
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	1	6	49	177	25	113	75	296	295	...
5		Bulandshahr ...	1	6	68	246	24	100	93	352	412	...
6		Dehra Dún ...	1	6	20	70	23	92	44	168	59	26
		Total ...	11	79	367	1,340	159	785	537	2,204	2,111	172
7	Rohilkhand	Bareilly ...	8	60	68	336	38	205	114	601	247	58
8		Bijnor ...	1	6	57	216	22	109	80	331	211	...
9		Moradabad ...	2	10	75	345	27	144	104	499	350	...
10		Budaun ...	1	6	55	218	29	111	85	335	184	...
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	1	6	67	191	23	129	91	326	236	5
12		Pilibhít ...	...	...	24	100	24	96	48	196	110	...
		Total ...	13	88	346	1,406	163	794	522	2,288	1,338	63
13	Agra	Agra ...	8	65	99	472	58	236	145	773	273	68
14		Muttra ...	1	6	72	243	30	128	103	377	334	4
15		Farukhábad ...	7	60	67	307	31	142	105	509	233	16
16		Mainpuri ...	2	10	52	192	25	111	79	313	122	...
17		Etáwah ...	1	6	54	193	27	101	82	300	130	...
18		Etah ...	1	6	49	165	26	120	76	291	232	...
		Total ...	20	153	393	1,572	177	838	590	2,563	1,324	88
19	Allahabad	Allahabad ...	8	65	125	472	42	283	175	820	276	11
20		Cawnpore ...	1	6	87	314	33	187	121	507	281	73
21		Fatehpur ...	2	8	54	201	25	107	81	316	94	...
22		Bánda ...	1	6	70	240	34	142	105	388	88	...
23		Hamírpur ...	1	6	54	188	32	127	87	321	108	...
24		Jaunpur ...	2	10	52	211	28	114	82	335	157	...
		Total ...	15	101	442	1,626	194	960	651	2,687	1,004	84
25	Benares	Benares ...	7	62	60	219	28	156	95	437	410	22
26		Gorakhpur ...	3	15	89	327	35	147	127	489	155	12
27		Azamgárh ...	2	10	64	225	26	106	92	341	138	...
28		Mirzapur ...	2	10	82	332	37	115	121	457	200	...
29		Gházipur ...	3	15	45	177	28	122	76	314	136	11
30		Basti ...	1	6	65	216	21	92	87	314	41	...
31		Ballia ...	...	...	34	124	18	59	52	183	119	...
		Total ...	18	118	439	1,620	193	797	650	2,535	1,199	45
32	Jhánsi	Jhánsi ...	3	15	65	229	30	220	98	464	112	15
33		Jalaun ...	1	6	52	198	27	130	80	334	120	...
34		Lalitpur ...	1	6	49	164	27	133	77	303	33	...
		Total ...	5	27	166	591	84	483	255	1,101	265	15
35	Kumaun	Tarái ...	...	...	22	96	(*d*) 1	(*d*)10	23	106	45	...
		Total of District Police,	82	566	2,175	8,251	971	4,667	3,228	13,484	7,286	467
36	...	Govt. Ry. Police, N.-W. P., including Cawnpore-Achneyra Line.	...	...	54	130	8	28	62	158	...	...
37	...	Do., S. P. and Delhi Ry.,	...	...	2	50	...	...	2	50	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	82	566	2,231	8,431	979	4,695	3,292	13,692	7,286	467

(*d*) Personal guard.

PROTECTION.

LICE.

tion, and Employment of Police—(continued).

Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men): *To area. In districts, one policeman to so many square miles: in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.* — Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men): *To population. One policeman to so many of the population.* — Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men): *To area.* — Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men): *To population.* — Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).	Serial number.
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
2,379	1,313,137	1·73	1·72	82·6	956	783	173	5·54	5·50	25·8	3,060	2,507	553	3,874	9·0	1
1,955	1,021,187	2·02	2·01	531·3	1,056	925	130	5·76	5·76	186·2	3,012	2,640	372	3,451	10·1	2
2,221	979,544	2·57	2·56	300·0	1,133	948	185	7·18	7·17	109·5	3,170	2,650	519	2,619	8·4	3
1,656	758,444	2·48	2·48	155·9	1,138	948	190	7·32	7·30	52·9	3,355	2,793	562	1,748	7·7	4
1,914	924,822	2·23	2·22	162·0	1,079	930	149	6·09	6·07	59·3	2,945	2,539	406	1,973	6·2	5
1,193	144,070	4·01	3·93	11·5	485	411	74	13·25	12·96	3·4	1,600	1,355	245	680	7·5	6
11,318	5,141,204	2·25	2·24	88·6	1,023	864	159	6·63	6·59	30·1	3,011	2,542	469	14,345	8·4	
1,614	1,030,936	1·58	1·56	58·3	1,010	874	136	3·99	3·95	23·0	2,551	2,208	343	4,289	10·6	7
1,867	721,450	3·00	2·99	162·8	1,159	929	230	6·83	6·82	71·4	2,642	2,116	525	1,943	7·1	8
2,281	1,155,173	2·39	2·38	237·6	1,212	986	226	5·43	5·42	104·7	2,750	2,237	512	2,855	6·7	9
2,001	906,451	3·31	3·31	413·6	1,500	1,369	131	7·32	7·32	186·9	3,320	3,030	289	3,419	12·5	10
1,745	856,946	2·75	2·74	166·6	1,349	1,166	183	6·76	6·74	67·7	3,321	2,869	451	3,553	13·7	11
1,371	451,601	3·87	3·87	459·7	1,275	1,166	109	11·05	11·05	161·0	3,641	3,330	311	1,239	9·9	12
10,879	5,122,557	2·58	2·57	134·2	1,216	1,042	173	6·20	6·19	55·8	2,923	2,506	417	17,298	9·8	
1,849	974,656	1·46	1·44	52·7	774	624	149	3·23	3·19	23·9	1,706	1,377	329	5,062	8·8	13
1,452	671,690	1·77	1·77	323·3	821	694	126	4·60	4·60	124·5	2,132	1,803	328	2,051	6·5	14
1,718	907,608	1·99	1·98	144·8	1,051	900	150	4·59	4·57	62·7	2,426	2,078	348	2,493	6·6	15
1,697	801,216	3·30	3·29	484·9	1,558	1,454	104	6·95	6·95	230·1	3,283	3,064	219	2,154	8·8	16
1,693	722,371	3·30	3·30	320·0	1,410	1,313	97	6·85	6·84	151·5	2,924	2,722	201	2,293	9·2	17
1,738	756,523	2·90	2·89	376·7	1,262	1,137	125	8·12	8·11	134·5	3,535	3,183	352	2,200	10·2	18
10,147	4,834,064	2·22	2·21	124·4	1,058	927	131	5·16	5·14	53·5	2,460	2,154	305	16,253	8·2	
2,833	1,474,106	2·20	2·19	87·4	1,149	1,017	132	4·74	4·72	40·7	2,469	2,184	284	4,431	7·4	19
2,370	1,181,396	2·41	2·40	94·2	1,203	1,030	172	5·91	5·88	38·4	2,946	2,524	422	5,675	14·1	20
1,638	683,745	3·33	3·33	316·7	1,392	1,324	67	6·42	6·41	164·5	2,681	2,550	130	1,554	6·0	21
3,061	698,608	5·26	5·25	94·4	1,202	1,129	73	9·87	9·85	50·4	2,253	2,116	137	2,045	6·5	22
2,288	507,337	4·43	4·43	250·4	983	867	115	9·45	9·44	117·4	2,096	1,849	246	1,274	5·2	23
1,554	1,209,663	2·70	2·69	80·7	2,107	1,994	112	5·90	5·88	36·9	4,599	4,353	246	3,881	14·7	24
13,744	5,754,855	3·10	3·09	105·4	1,300	1,178	122	6·64	6·62	49·2	2,782	2,521	260	18,860	9·1	
998	892,684	1·03	1·02	125·3	926	706	220	3·57	3·54	36·2	3,199	2,441	758	5,003	17·9	25
4,598	2,617,120	5·87	5·74	298·8	3,342	3,174	168	11·05	11·04	158·7	6,291	5,975	316	7,839	18·8	26
2,147	1,604,654	3·76	3·75	139·2	2,810	2,669	141	7·42	7·41	70·4	5,552	5,275	277	4,363	15·1	27
5,223	1,136,796	6·71	6·71	495·5	1,461	1,362	99	12·61	12·61	263·6	2,745	2,560	185	2,909	7·0	28
1,473	1,014,099	2·74	2·73	234·5	1,888	1,742	146	6·63	6·62	96·9	4,568	4,215	352	5,272	23·7	29
2,752	1,630,612	6·22	6·22	712·9	3,689	3,639	50	9·79	9·79	453·2	5,802	5,723	79	3,184	11·3	30
1,144	924,763	3·23	3·21	65·1	2,612	2,350	262	7·24	7·20	29·0	5,852	5,267	585	2,958	18·7	31
18,335	9,820,728	4·13	4·13	181·8	2,217	2,060	156	8·90	8·89	84·5	4,769	4,433	336	31,528	15·3	
1,566	333,227	2·27	2·26	122·1	483	420	63	5·32	5·30	52·1	1,133	984	148	2,251	7·6	32
1,469	418,142	2·75	2·74	96·7	783	697	86	5·87	5·85	45·2	1,672	1,489	183	1,811	7·2	33
1,947	249,088	4·71	4·71	233·3	603	564	39	9·14	9·13	120·3	1,169	1,094	75	885	4·1	34
4,982	1,000,457	3·04	3·03	126·5	611	547	64	6·58	6·56	58·5	1,321	1,182	139	4,947	6·5	
937	206,993	5·38	5·37	88·7	1,189	1,064	124	7·94	7·92	60·2	1,754	1,570	184	292	2·4	35
70,342	31,880,858	2·85	2·84	119·7	1,292	1,151	141	6·73	6·72	50·6	3,057	2,722	335	103,523	9·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	3·4	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	1·3	37
70,342	31,880,858	2·85	2·84	119·7	1,292	1,151	141	6·73	6·72	50·6	3,057	2,722	335	104,218	9·7	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

4.—*Showing Strength, Cost, Distribu*

Serial number.	Division.	District.	Distribution of force.									
			Guards at District, Central or subsidiary jails.		*On station duties.*		*Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.*		*Total.*		On town, municipal or harbour duty.	In cantonments.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
		1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
38	Lucknow	Lucknow	8	75	76	329	47	309	131	713	689	58
39		Unao	1	6	41	148	33	165	75	319	54	...
40		Bara Banki ...	2	10	44	176	31	145	77	331	75	...
		Total ...	11	91	161	653	111	619	283	1,363	818	58
41	Sitapur	Sitapur	3	15	50	204	31	161	84	380	79	11
42		Hardoi	2	10	51	183	27	132	80	325	142	...
43		Kheri	1	6	32	128	29	123	62	257	23	...
		Total ...	6	31	133	515	87	416	226	962	244	11
44	Fyzabad	Fyzabad	3	15	63	257	37	176	103	448	210	...
45		Bahraich	1	6	38	147	30	152	69	305	81	...
46		Gonda	2	10	55	222	26	154	83	386	108	...
		Total ...	6	31	156	626	93	482	255	1,139	399	...
47	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli... ...	3	15	42	169	35	162	80	346	31	...
48		Sultanpur	2	10	39	153	30	147	71	310	13	...
49		Partabgarh ...	1	6	29	127	30	133	60	266	34	...
		Total ...	6	31	110	449	95	442	211	922	78	...
		Total, Oudh ...	29	184	560	2,243	386	1,959	975	4,386	1,539	69
		Grand Total ...	111	750	2,791 Col. 6 ... 24	10,674 Col. 6 ... 606	1,365	6,654	4,267 Col. 6 ... 24	18,078 Col. 6 ... 606	8,825	536
					2,815	11,280			4,291	18,684		

PROTECTION.

LICE.

tion, and Employment of Police—(concluded).

Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men): To area. In districts, one policeman to so many square miles: in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.			Proportion of the whole force (officers and men): To population. One policeman to so many of the population.			Proportion of the police on station duties (officers and men): To area.			Proportion of the police on station duties (officers and men): To population.			Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).	Serial number.
		Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.			
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
989	696,824	·62	·59	43·1	437	260	177	2·44	2·35	10·9	1,720	1,025	695	6,889	17·0	38
1,746	899,069	3·89	3·88	64·4	2,006	1,892	114	9·23	9·20	27·1	4,757	4,485	272	3,226	17·0	39
1,768	1,026,788	3·66	3·65	236·7	2,125	2,015	110	8·03	8·02	107·8	4,667	4,425	241	4,110	18·6	40
4,503	2,622,681	1·78	1·76	54·9	1,039	886	153	5·53	5·47	17·7	3,221	2,747	474	14,225	17·4	
2,251	958,251	4·06	4·05	149·7	1,729	1,621	108	8·86	8·84	68·6	3,772	3,536	236	7,361	28·9	41
2,311	987,630	4·22	4·21	116·8	1,805	1,638	166	9·87	9·85	50·0	4,220	3,830	390	3,966	16·9	42
2,992	831,922	8·74	8·73	106·5	2,432	2,337	95	18·70	18·67	49·8	5,199	4,996	202	3,410	21·3	43
7,554	2,777,803	5·23	5·22	124·3	1,925	1,797	127	11·65	11·78	55·1	4,340	4,053	287	14,737	22·7	
1,689	1,081,419	2·21	2·21	140·1	1,421	1,311	109	5·27	5·26	58·9	3,379	3,118	261	4,353	13·6	44
2,740	878,048	6·02	6·01	143·9	1,929	1,870	58	14·81	14·79	58·5	4,746	4,601	144	3,491	18·8	45
2,875	1,270,926	4·98	4·97	418·1	2,202	2,121	80	10·37	10·37	200·7	4,588	4,419	168	3,747	13·5	46
7,304	3,230,393	4·07	4·06	179·6	1,801	1,714	87	9·34	9·32	78·3	4,130	3,930	200	11,591	14·8	
1,738	951,905	3·80	3·79	83·5	2,082	2,021	61	8·23	8·21	38·5	4,511	4,378	133	2,028	9·6	47
1,706	957,912	4·33	4·32	320·3	2,431	2,407	23	8·88	8·87	156·0	4,989	4,940	48	3,191	16·6	48
1,436	847,047	3·98	3·98	226·3	2,352	2,336	16	9·20	9·19	98·1	5,429	5,392	37	3,035	19·4	49
4,880	2,756,864	4·02	4·02	145·9	2,276	2,240	35	8·72	8·71	67·3	4,931	4,854	77	8,254	14·7	
24,241	11,387,741	3·47	3·46	91·9	1,634	1,523	110	8·64	8·62	36·9	4,062	3,787	275	48,807	17·4	
94,583	43,268,599	2·90	2·89	115·7	1,326	1,196	130	6·71	6·69	50·0	3,069	2,767	302	(*e*) 153,025	11·3	

(*e*) Excluding Kumaun ... 694
Garhwál ... 18
Rajputana Railway ... 31
Total ... 743

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for* 1885 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*

Province.	*Total sanctioned strength of Provincial and Municipal constabulary as per budget for* 1885-86.		*Armament of the Force shown in columns 2 and 3.*			PUNISHMENT.												REWARDS.	
						Dismissed, excluding those shown in column 32.		*Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental Officers.*		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE								*Number of Police (Officers and men) rewarded during the year.*	
										Under Police Act.		*Under sections* 330, 331, *and* 348, *Penal Code.*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers (Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Head-constables).	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards, as per reward statement (excluding chaukidars).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North-Western Provinces	3,545	15,367	5,129	7,977	5,739	20	195	878	1,482	5	45	...	...	...	5	7	49	484	1,752
Oudh	1,082	5,119	2,070	3,253	878	5	53	272	361	...	17	...	1	2	4	2	20	84	582
Total ...	4,627	20,486	7,199	11,230	6,617	25	248	1,150	1,843	5	62	...	1	2	9	9	69	568	2,334

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for* 1885 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)*—(concluded).

Province.	Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	*Number who have left the Force during the year.*							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
	Number of Police who can read and write.		*Number of Police under instruction during the year.*					On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal, columns 7 and 8.	By discharge otherwise as per columns from 11 to 18 (excluding those men who were fined, but were not dismissed).	By desertion.	By death.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
North-Western Provinces	2,335	2,143	4	30	1,378	8,402	9,028	504	28	449	215	106	3	238	40·65	1·26
Oudh	700	751	...	...	588	2,591	2,965	278	7	166	58	32	...	45	31·10	0·72
Total ...	3,035	2,894	4	30	1,966	10,993	11,993	782	35	615	273	138	3	283	38·28	1·12

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Memorandum showing the number of Pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December, 1885.

Cases of last year, 1884.	Cases received during the year 1885.	Total.	*Number of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*Number of cases sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*			*Undisposed of cases.*				
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Superintendents of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.
140	880	1,020	328	5	333	586	45	631	6	15	13	22	56

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

6.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on* 31*st December,* 1885, *excluding all vacancies.*

Province.	RACE.												RELIGION OR CASTE.											
	EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.				NATIVES.			OFFICERS.											
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		*Subordinate Officers.*			*District or Assistant District Superintendents.*	*Subordinate Officers.*			*District or Assistant District Superintendents.*	*Subordinate Officers.*				*Hindus.*								*Other Religions.*	
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants and constables.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, mounted and foot.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjabis.	Jats.	Kayeths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afghans.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
North-Western Provinces ...	2	38	29	3	13	...	12	11	4	3	106	3,328	15,242	115	1,746	361	286	31	159	45	40	477	258	...	30
Oudh	6	7	6	1	1	...	7	7	1	...	25	1,036	5,063	36	399	157	89	1	113	42	8	94	151	...	7
Total ...	8	45	35	4	14	...	19	18	5	3	131	4,364	20,305	151	2,145	518	375	32	272	87	48	571	409	...	37

Province.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*(concluded)*.														
	MEN.														Grand Total (Officers and men).
			Hindus.									*Other Religions.*			
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjabis.	Jats.	Kayeths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afghans.	
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
North-Western Provinces	11	5,724	2,900	2,483	208	524	184	240	718	2,192	...	59	18,791
Oudh	2	1,175	1,262	983	14	204	58	22	153	1,177	3	10	6,160
Total ...	13	6,899	4,162	3,466	222	728	242	262	871	3,369	3	69	24,951

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885-86.

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Committee.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra ...	18,959	...	5	15	20	2,404	...	7,803	8,495	16,298	18,702	15,843	2,859	0 6 7	0 13 9
	2	Mussoorie ...	7,662	...	1	10	11	1,567	...	32,090	2,782	34,872	36,439	35,168	1,271	4 3 0	4 8 9
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	59,194	...	1	15	16	6,672	39,862	41,790	6,349	48,139	54,811	46,296	8,515	0 11 3	0 13 0
	4	Hardwár Union ...	28,106	...	3	12	15	19,289	20,672	20,672	2,793	23,465	42,754	34,062	8,692	0 11 9	0 13 4
	5	Deoband ...	22,116	...	...	14	14	549	9,488	9,488	2,608	12,096	12,645	11,109	1,536	0 6 10	0 8 9
	6	Roorkee ...	12,818	...	3	9	12	3,963	...	7,579	10,534	18,113	22,076	19,334	2,742	0 9 5	1 6 7
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	...	3	12	15	3,316	7,890	8,569	5,441	14,010	17,326	15,553	1,773	0 9 1	0 14 10
	8	Kandhla ...	11,109	...	1	12	13	756	4,916	4,916	738	5,654	6,410	5,066	1,344	0 7 1	0 8 2
	9	Kairana ...	18,374	...	3	12	15	831	8,052	8,052	812	8,864	9,695	9,610	85	0 7 0	0 7 8
Meerut ...	10	Meerut ...	99,565	...	3	15	18	38,964	79,973	80,860	32,391	1,13,251	1,52,215	1,12,234	39,981	0 12 11	1 2 2
	11	Ghaziabad ...	9,847	...	2	9	11	2,973	7,886	7,886	4,988	12,874	15,847	12,797	3,050	0 12 9	1 4 11
	12	Shahdara ...	6,552	...	2	6	8	2,821	3,310	3,310	1,266	4,576	7,397	4,062	3,335	0 8 0	0 11 2
	13	Baraut ...	7,956	...	2	6	8	2,992	4,924	4,924	1,315	6,239	9,231	8,417	814	0 9 10	0 12 6
	14	Bagpat ...	7,205	...	2	9	11	4,989	5,340	5,340	2,406	7,746	12,735	11,013	1,722	0 12 0	1 1 2
	15	Hapur ...	13,212	...	2	9	11	1,838	9,087	9,087	1,987	11,074	12,912	11,336	1,576	0 11 0	0 13 5
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,661	...	2	6	8	989	2,738	2,738	602	3,340	4,329	3,977	352	0 7 9	0 9 5
	17	Sardhana ...	13,313	...	3	9	12	5,758	7,696	7,696	3,255	10,951	16,709	9,654	7,055	0 9 2	1 4 1
Bulandshahr ...	18	Bulandshahr ...	17,863	...	1	6	7	2,200	7,501	9,689	4,450	14,139	16,339	14,288	2,051	0 8 8	0 12 8
	19	Anúpshahr ...	8,234	...	1	6	7	467	3,378	4,036	1,617	5,653	6,120	5,970	150	0 7 10	0 10 11
	20	Khurja ...	27,190	...	2	9	11	3,837	13,348	13,348	3,869	17,217	21,054	16,635	4,419	0 7 10	0 10 1
	21	Sikandarabad ...	16,479	...	1	6	7	1,161	9,258	9,258	1,962	11,220	12,381	9,240	3,141	0 8 11	0 10 11

Aligarh ...	22	Koil ...	...	62,443	...	2	13	15	5,017	45,636	45,902	5,854	51,756	56,773	56,520	253	0 11 9	0 13 3
	23	Háthras	...	23,212	...	1	13	14	1,329	...	13,809	5,995	19,804	21,133	18,805	2,328	0 9 6	0 13 7
	24	Atrauli	...	14,482	...	1	10	11	317	6,175	6,175	786	6,961	7,278	7,154	124	0 6 9	0 7 8
	25	Sikandra Rao	...	12,171	...	1	12	13	512	6,490	6,490	1,297	7,787	8,299	6,712	1,587	0 9 0	0 10 3
Muttra ...	26	Muttra	...	55,016	...	3	12	15	8,371	45,672	45,672	6,395	52,067	60,438	58,853	1,585	0 13 3	0 15 1
	27	Brindaban	...	21,467	...	2	9	11	6,164	20,433	20,433	2,207	22,640	28,804	25,489	3,315	0 15 2	1 0 10
	28	Kosi ...	...	11,233	...	3	9	12	3,766	6,262	6,262	1,992	8,254	12,020	9,963	2,057	0 8 11	0 11 9
Agra ...	29	Agra ...	...	160,203	...	2	28	30	1,047	1,17,252	1,17,852	33,555	1,51,407	1,52,454	1,41,950	10,504	0 11 9	0 15 1
	30	Fatehpur Sikri	...	7,466	...	8	...	8	758	3,332	3,332	368	3,700	4,458	3,932	526	0 7 1	0 7 11
	31	Firozabad	...	16,023	...	2	9	11	919	3,509	8,509	1,162	9,671	10,590	9,690	900	0 8 5	0 9 7
Farukhabad ...	32	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.		74,872	...	...	27	27	6,439	41,569	42,541	6,245	48,786	55,225	46,080	9,145	0 9 1	0 10 5
Mainpuri ...	33	Mainpuri	...	22,736	...	...	12	12	1,172	12,702	12,702	2,282	14,984	16,156	15,247	909	0 8 11	0 10 8
Etáwah ...	34	Etáwah	...	34,721	...	3	15	18	3,602	20,766	20,766	5,916	26,682	30,284	25,689	4,595	0 9 6	0 12 4
Etah ...	35	Etah	...	8,054	...	3	13	16	1,020	7,090	7,090	4,292	11,382	12,408	...	1,813	0 14 1	1 6 7
	36	Soron	...	12,745	...	3	12	15	753	7,844	7,844	6,215	14,059	14,812	13,124	1,688	0 9 10	1 1 5
	37	Kásganj	...	16,535	...	5	12	17	6,431	12,706	12,706	1,596	14,302	20,733	17,981	2,752	0 12 3	0 13 10
	38	Marehra	...	9,271	...	...	13	13	619	3,828	3,828	280	4,108	4,727	4,445	282	0 6 7	0 7 1
	39	Aliganj	...	7,436	...	1	12	13	338	3,025	3,025	617	3,642	3,980	3,666	314	0 6 6	0 7 10
	40	Jalesar	...	15,609	...	1	12	13	897	7,467	7,467	1,462	8,929	9,826	8,032	1,794	0 7 7	0 9 1
Bijnor ...	41	Bijnor	...	15,147	...	2	12	14	518	7,099	7,192	1,953	9,145	9,663	8,297	1,366	0 7 7	0 9 7
	42	Chandpur	...	11,182	...	1	12	13	282	4,941	4,941	497	5,438	5,720	5,363	357	0 7 0	0 7 9
	43	Dhampur	...	5,708	...	1	9	10	172	3,852	5,250	258	5,508	5,686	5,426	260	0 14 8	0 15 5
	44	Nagína	...	20,503	...	1	12	13	118	11,552	11,552	846	12,398	12,516	12,076	440	0 9 0	0 9 8
	45	Najíbabad	...	17,750	...	1	12	13	8,947	11,242	11,242	1,438	12,680	21,627	20,479	1,148	0 10 1	0 11 5
Moradabad ...	46	Moradabad	...	67,387	...	4	18	22	5,358	43,447	43,447	4,675	48,122	53,480	47,939	5,541	0 10 3	0 11 5
	47	Chandausi	...	27,521	...	2	9	11	6,270	...	11,656	2,520	14,176	20,446	19,294	1,152	0 6 9	0 8 3
	48	Amroha	...	36,145	...	4	12	16	3,640	16,317	16,317	799	17,116	20,756	16,579	4,177	0 7 3	0 9 2
	49	Sambhal	...	35,196	...	3	18	21	10,496	13,207	13,207	1,177	14,384	24,880	16,374	8,506	0 6 0	0 6 8
Budaun ...	50	Budaun	...	33,680	...	5	15	20	5,939	17,505	17,505	9,730	27,235	33,174	27,620	5,554	0 8 3	0 12 11
	51	Bilsi	...	6,294	...	8	...	8	1,600	...	2,400	566	2,966	4,566	2,907	1,659	0 6 1	0 7 6
	52	Ujhani	...	7,185	...	2	7	9	877	...	2,689	629	3,318	4,195	3,854	341	0 5 11	0 7 4
	53	Sahaswan	...	14,605	...	3	9	12	687	...	5,758	1,542	7,300	7,987	7,149	338	0 6 3	0 7 11
Bareilly ...	54	Bareilly	...	103,160	...	7	27	34	21,133	63,252	69,118	11,875	80,993	1,02,126	93,738	8,388	0 10 8	0 12 6
Sháhjahánpur...	55	Sháhjahánpur	...	77,404	...	1	18	19	12,160	40,792	40,792	13,983	54,775	66,935	60,054	6,881	0 8 5	0 11 4
	56	Tilhar	...	15,559	...	2	12	14	2,245	7,925	7,925	2,604	10,529	12,774	9,520	3,254	0 8 1	0 10 9

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885-86—(continued).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pilibhít ...	57	Pilibhít ...	29,721	...	2	13	15	4,541	21,717	21,717	15,159	36,876	41,417	36,300	5,117	0 11 8	1 3 10
	58	Bisalpúr ...	8,903	...	...	9	9	631	2,724	2,724	400	3,124	3,755	3,254	501	0 4 10	0 5 7
Cawnpore ...	59	Cawnpore ...	117,030	...	1	19	20	23,542	...	86,732	46,272	1,33,004	1,56,546	1,40,674	15,872	0 11 10	1 2 2
Fatehpur ...	60	Fatehpur ...	21,328	...	1	13	14	676	9,533	9,808	2,225	12,033	12,709	11,868	841	0 7 4	0 9 0
Bánda ...	61	Bánda ...	28,974	...	1	18	19	2,872	18,218	18,218	6,500	24,718	27,590	24,465	3,125	0 10 0	0 13 8
Allahabad ...	62	Allahabad ...	150,338	...	6	21	27	13,061	1,32,774	1,61,038	52,322	2,13,360	2,26,421	1,94,165	32,256	1 1 1	1 6 8
Jaunpur ...	63	Jaunpur ...	42,845	...	4	12	16	12,774	18,183	18,183	17,539	35,722	48,496	31,296	17,200	0 6 9	0 13 4
Azamgarh ...	64	Azamgarh ...	18,528	...	1	11	12	10,848	8,466	11,441	2,947	14,388	25,236	13,941	11,295	0 9 10	0 12 5
Mirzapur ...	65	Mirzapur ...	85,362	...	1	18	19	3,136	54,702	54,702	9,385	64,087	67,223	63,999	3,224	0 10 3	0 12 0
	66	Chunár ...	11,691	...	1	9	10	418	5,666	5,666	757	6,423	6,841	6,760	81	0 7 9	0 8 9
Benares ...	67	Benares ...	208,083	...	4	18	22	7,641	1,14,839	1,14,839	86,884	2,01,723	2,09,364	2,03,409	5,955	0 8 9	0 15 6
Gházipur ...	68	Gházipur ...	43,232	...	1	19	20	6,381	29,446	29,446	9,344	38,790	45,171	33,677	11,494	0 10 10	0 14 4
Gorakhpur ...	69	Gorakhpur ...	57,922	...	7	15	22	28,968	38,407	39,043	7,678	46,721	75,689	48,955	26,734	0 10 9	0 10 11
Ballia ...	70	Ballia ...	15,320	...	...	9	9	4,658	...	3,746	8,392	12,138	16,796	12,181	4,615	0 3 11	0 12 8

Jhánsi	...	71	Jhánsi	...	2,473	5	9	...	14	338	...	860	1,703	2,563	2,901	2,475	426	0	5	6	1	0	7
		72	Mau Ránipur	...	22,827	...	3	18	21	808	9,959	11,126	2,780	13,906	14,714	13,342	1,372	0	7	9	0	9	9
Jalaun	...	73	Orai	...	7,738	6	...	12	18	668	4,547	4,680	6,055	10,735	11,403	10,521	882	0	9	8	1	6	2
		74	Kálpi	...	14,320	2	...	6	8	1,566	...	3,512	1,696	5,208	6,774	5,223	1,551	0	3	11	0	5	9
		75	Kunch	...	13,739	2	...	6	8	706	6,416	6,416	1,024	7,440	8,146	6,981	1,165	0	7	5	0	8	8
Lalitpur	...	76	Lalitpur	...	10,684	4	14	...	18	1,061	5,909	6,087	2,074	8,161	9,222	9,075	147	0	9	1	0	12	2
Kumaun	...	77	Almora	...	4,802	...	...	9	9	77	4,557	6,112	238	6,350	6,427	5,478	949	1	3	5	1	4	0
		78	Naini Tal	...	10,057	1	7	...	8	8,096	2,762	45,595	6,099	51,694	59,790	55,175	4,615	4	8	6	5	2	0
Tarái	...	79	Káshipur	...	14,667	...	2	9	11	2,414	...	6,934	1,864	8,798	11,212	6,779	4,433	0	7	6	0	9	7
Lucknow	...	80	Lucknow	...	261,303	...	2	24	26	26,358	2,35,967	2,36,953	29,029	2,65,982	2,92,340	2,71,473	20,867	0	14	6	1	0	3
Unao	...	81	Unao	...	9,509	...	4	15	19	738	...	1,910	2,445	4,355	5,093	5,026	67	0	3	2	0	7	3
		82	Newalganj-Maharajganj.		3,084	...	12	...	12	793	...	536	482	1,018	1,811	768	1,043	0	2	9	0	5	3
Bara Banki	...	83	Nawabganj (Bara Banki).		15,133	...	3	12	15	3,059	8,469	8,469	2,680	11,149	14,208	13,256	952	0	8	11	0	11	9
Sitapur	...	84	Sitapur	...	18,544	...	...	9	9	5,873	10,969	13,260	8,701	21,961	27,834	21,990	5,844	0	11	5	1	2	11
		85	Khairabad	...	14,217	...	...	9	9	115	4,084	4,084	1,913	5,997	6,112	5,845	267	0	4	7	0	6	8
		86	Biswan	...	8,148	...	...	12	12	897	...	1,350	739	2,089	2,986	2,053	933	0	2	7	0	4	1
Hardoi	...	87	Hardoi	...	8,898	...	2	13	15	3,133	...	5,212	5,719	10,931	14,064	9,836	4,228	0	9	1	1	3	7
		88	Shahabad	...	18,510	...	4	13	17	794	...	3,355	834	4,189	4,983	4,138	845	0	2	10	0	3	7
		89	Sandila	...	14,678	...	5	15	20	3,502	7,631	7,631	873	8,504	12,006	7,916	4,090	0	8	3	0	9	3
		90	Bilgram	...	11,067	...	2	10	12	470	...	2,313	742	3,055	3,525	3,179	346	0	3	4	0	4	5
		91	Sandi	...	9,810	...	1	9	10	1,353	...	2,420	1,506	3,926	5,279	4,427	852	0	3	11	0	6	4
		92	Mallawan	...	10,970	...	1	10	11	864	...	2,119	864	2,983	3,847	3,094	753	0	3	1	0	4	4
		93	Pihani	...	7,540	...	1	7	8	365	...	1,698	1,029	2,727	3,092	2,145	947	0	3	7	0	5	9
Kheri	...	94	Lakhimpur	...	7,526	...	2	13	15	481	...	2,002	2,615	4,617	5,098	4,378	720	0	4	3	0	9	9
		95	Muhamdi	...	6,635	...	2	9	11	298	...	1,333	999	2,332	2,630	2,188	442	0	3	2	0	5	4
		96	Dhaurehra	...	5,767	...	8	...	8	90	...	300	4	304	394	287	107	0	0	9	0	0	10
Fyzabad	...	97	Fyzabad	...	71,405	...	4	18	22	23,743	47,194	48,295	16,279	64,574	88,317	77,423	10,894	0	10	9	0	14	5
		98	Tánda	...	19,954	...	2	15	17	6,090	...	4,628	1,482	6,110	12,200	7,133	5,067	0	3	8	0	4	10

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885-86—(concluded).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bahraich ...	99	Bahraich ...	21,998	...	3	15	18	4,359	19,077	19,077	7,273	26,350	30,709	26,259	4,450	0 13 10	1 3 2
	100	Nánpára ...	7,351	...	2	9	11	5,297	4,440	4,440	2,104	6,544	11,841	6,071	5,770	0 9 7	0 14 3
	101	Bhinga ...	5,000	...	...	9	9	1,456	...	563	1,760	2,323	3,779	2,676	1,103	0 1 9	0 7 5
Gonda ...	102	Gonda ...	14,501	...	1	18	19	3,606	...	5,986	10,658	16,644	20,250	16,980	3,270	0 6 7	1 2 4
	103	Nawabganj ...	8,373	...	2	9	11	4,333	...	3,722	4,720	8,442	12,775	7,281	5,494	0 7 1	1 0 2
	104	Utraula ...	5,825	...	2	9	11	2,466	...	2,218	703	2,921	5,387	2,769	2,618	0 6 1	0 8 0
	105	Balrampur ...	12,811	...	2	18	20	1,567	...	3,221	976	4,197	5,764	4,161	1,603	0 4 0	0 5 2
Rae Bareli ...	106	Rae Bareli ...	16,288	...	1	18	19	3,526	11,914	11,914	8,536	20,450	23,976	18,305	5,671	0 11 8	1 4 1
Sultanpur ...	107	Sultanpur ...	8,054	...	1	15	16	913	5,367	5,889	3,984	9,873	10,786	9,056	1,730	0 11 8	1 3 7
Partabgarh ...	108	Partabgarh Bela ...	5,852	...	12	...	12	691	...	3,100	2,308	5,408	6,099	5,804	295	0 8 6	0 14 9
		Total ...	3,175,951	20	277	1,249	1,546	4,81,366	17,07,145	20,39,150	6,55,562	26,94,712	31,76,078	27,38,164	4,37,914	0 10 3	0 13 6

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration.

2.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX of* 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885-86.

1 Division.	2 Number of towns.	3 Population.	4 Number of houses.	5 Number of houses assessed.	6 Gross yield of tax.	7 Total income, including balance from previous year.	8 Incidence of taxation per head.	9 Incidence of taxation per house.	10 Total expenditure.	11 Balance at close of year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut...	88	411,008	109,517	65,464	1,00,363 1 0	1,37,876 6 10	0 3 10	1 8 6	1,18,553 2 8	19,323 4 2
Agra	51	236,746	57,145	28,137	41,170 14 0	48,207 14 7	0 2 9	1 7 4	42,270 0 10	5,937 13 9
Rohilkhand	46	266,811	55,588	25,959	42,595 12 4	51,522 5 6	0 2 6	1 10 3	46,484 10 8	5,037 10 10
Allahabad	48	220,437	49,253	27,385	44,015 6 0	61,247 0 6	0 3 2	1 9 8	47,143 2 0	14,103 14 6
Benares	45	292,721	52,837	24,161	40,266 8 3	50,819 1 8	0 2 2	1 10 7	43,206 10 2	7,612 7 6
Jhánsi	14	59,040	12,604	5,752	9,954 13 0	10,652 15 2	0 2 8	1 11 8	9,906 11 11	746 3 3
Kumaun, Tarái	3	14,163	1,496	1,419	2,371 10 0	8,175 10 4	0 2 8	1 11 3	5,147 7 3	3,028 3 1
Lucknow	19	85,854	17,574	9,397	10,057 1 3	12,681 10 2	0 1 11	1 1 1	10,695 10 6	1,985 15 8
Fyzabad	14	47,765	10,195	6,197	8,885 0 6	9,922 7 2	0 3 0	1 6 11	6,932 14 0	2,989 9 2
Sitapur	7	27,133	4,839	3,091	3,968 14 0	4,767 0 5	0 2 4	1 4 6	3,887 2 0	879 14 5
Rae Bareli	3	9,538	1,948	1,122	1,379 9 6	2,084 7 5	0 2 3	1 3 9	1,764 2 4	320 5 1
Total	338	1,671,216	372,996	198,084	3,05,028 9 10	3,97,956 15 9	0 2 11	1 8 7	3,35,991 10 4	61,965 5 5

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1885-86 *(as furnished by the Accountant-General).*

Revenue and Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1884-85.			*Budget*, 1885-86.	*Actuals of* 1885-86.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.		Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land-Revenue ...	1,35,78,410	...	1,35,78,410	1,42,67,000	1,42,95,033	...	1,42,95,033
IV.—Stamps	30,29,411	...	30,29,411	31,61,000	31,08,994	...	31,08,994
V.—Excise	26,21,807	...	26,21,807	26,00,000	26,79,455	...	26,79,455
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	16,60,637	48,88,788	65,49,425	65,91,000	16,58,621	49,35,126	65,93,747
Included under VI. Provincial share for Famine Insurance.	11,61,070	...	11,61,070	...	11,59,651	...	11,59,651
Included under VI. ½ per cent. Margin Cess, Oudh,	36,493	...	36,493	...	36,642	...	36,642
Included under VI. 1 per cent. School Cess ...	...	1,45,973	1,45,973	...	...	1,46,570	1,46,570
Included under VI. ½ per cent. District Post ...	...	36,493	36,493	...	...	36,643	36,643
Included under VI. Provincial share for Canals and Railways.	4,63,074	...	4,63,074	...	4,62,328	...	4,62,328
Included under VI. 1 per cent. Road Cess, Oudh ...	...	1,45,973	1,45,973	...	...	1,46,570	1,46,570
Included under VI. 1 per cent. Road Cess, North-Western Provinces.	...	47,571	47,571	...	...	46,093	46,093
Included under VI. 4½ per cent. Local Rate, Oudh...	...	3,27,901	3,27,901	...	...	3,28,107	3,28,107
Included under VI. 12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces.	...	35,45,964	35,45,964	...	...	35,40,219	35,40,219
Included under VI. 2½ annas Acreage Cess ...	...	2,93,797	2,93,797	...	...	2,92,623	2,92,623
Included under VI. Receipts from Surrendered Jágirs.	...	1,16,840	1,16,840	...	...	1,13,631	1,13,631
Included under VI. Village Chaukidári, Oudh ...	...	2,28,276	2,28,276	...	...	2,84,670	2,84,670
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	6,07,453	...	6,07,453	6,00,000	5,96,629	...	5,96,629
IX.—Forests	7,86,160	...	7,86,160	6,88,000	7,30,747	...	7,30,747
X.—Registration ...	1,70,609	...	1,70,609	1,73,000	1,75,034	...	1,75,034
XV.—Law and Justice ...	8,54,021	...	8,54,021	10,44,000	9,73,536	...	9,73,536
XVI.—Police	3,79,440	...	3,79,440	3,64,000	3,67,074	...	3,67,074
XVIII.—Education	51,596	85,922	1,37,518	1,23,000	82,298	90,178	1,72,476
XIX.—Medical	7,443	1,06,848	1,14,291	1,46,000	5,900	96,116	1,02,016
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	93,624	2,006	95,630	1,07,000	90,992	424	91,416
XXI.—Interest	7,268	26,555	33,823	36,000	16,801	26,207	43,008
XXII.—Superannuation ...	20,235	...	20,235	23,000	13,847	...	13,847
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing,	43,486	...	43,486	78,000	40,399	...	40,399
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	3,03,529	1,06,867	4,10,396	2,69,000	1,99,825	1,54,880	3,54,705
XXV.—State Railways ...	9,85,029	...	9,85,029	(b)13,07,000	(a) 10,88,617	...	10,88,617
XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation (Productive) in charge of Civil Officers,	6,59,210	...	6,59,210	3,44,000	3,71,759	...	3,71,759
Irrigation and Navigation (Productive) in charge of Public Works Officers ...	55,37,391	...	55,37,391	41,77,000	40,12,020	...	40,12,020
XXX.—Subsidized Railway ...	...	...	...	...	1,194	...	1,194
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation (Non-productive) in charge of Civil Officers ...	14,574	16,587	31,161	6,000	10,452	...	10,452
Irrigation and Navigation (Non-productive) in charge of Public Works Officers ...	1,33,216	...	1,33,216	1,07,000	1,16,805	...	1,16,805
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads and Services in charge of Civil Officers ...	7,18,333	41,551	7,59,884	8,14,000	7,07,032	61,679	7,68,711
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services in charge of Public Works Officers	1,70,952	9,995	1,80,947	3,14,000	3,64,497	15,168	3,79,665
Total ...	3,24,33,834	52,85,119	3,77,18,953	3,73,39,000	3,17,07,561	53,79,778	3,70,87,339
Receipts under Adjusting Heads ...	1,13,717	20,45,293	21,59,010	26,23,000	3,08,206	18,46,120	21,54,326
Incorporated Local Funds, Debt Account ...	...	620	620	3,000	...	293	293
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	3,25,47,551	73,31,032	3,98,78,583	3,99,65,000	3,20,15,767	72,26,191	3,92,41,958
Opening Balance ...	69,53,210	2,56,467	72,09,677	61,31,000	62,62,738	2,92,468	65,55,206
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,95,00,761	75,87,499	4,70,88,260	4,60,96,000	3,82,78,505	75,18,659	4,57,97,164

		Rs.	(b) *Budget*, Rs.
(a)	Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway...	9,58,190	12,00,000
(a)	Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway	83,925	60,000
(a)	Gházipur-Dildárnagar Railway	46,502	47,000
	Total ...	10,88,617	13,07,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1885-86—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1884-85.			*Retrenched Budget,* 1885-86.	*Actuals of* 1885-86.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.		Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest on Ordinary Debt...	26,43,515	...	26,43,515	26,61,000	27,06,800	...	27,06,800
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	75,952	2,205	78,157	98,000	88,331	1,824	90,155
5. Land-Revenue	74,44,358	...	74,44,358	75,48,000	74,58,235	...	74,58,235
8. Stamps	72,047	...	72,047	65,000	72,074	...	72,074
9. Excise	53,258	...	53,258	58,000	53,165	...	53,165
10. Provincial Rates ...	6,379	...	6,379	7,000	6,476	...	6,476
12. Assessed Taxes	3,046	...	3,046	4,000	3,158	...	3,158
13. Forests	5,09,657	...	5,09,657	3,86,000	4,85,903	...	4,85,903
14. Registration	98,637	...	98,637	98,000	96,533	...	96,533
15. Post-office	...	1,94,244	1,94,244	1,96,000	...	1,90,478	1,90,478
18. General Administration ...	13,09,028	84,047	13,93,075	13,61,000	12,94,900	96,408	13,91,308
19. Law and Justice ...	52,56,492	...	52,56,492	52,81,000	52,45,696	...	52,45,696
20. Police	38,28,864	23,60,162	61,89,026	63,33,000	38,78,966	24,13,788	62,92,754
22. Education	3,56,932	13,81,261	17,38,193	17,48,000	3,55,230	13,65,168	17,20,308
24. Medical	6,60,565	4,36,884	10,97,449	11,89,000	6,58,865	4,36,077	10,94,942
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,96,611	22,474	3,19,085	2,86,000	2,92,398	22,639	3,15,037
29. Superannuation, &c. ...	12,53,915	1,883	12,55,798	13,44,000	13,20,267	2,593	13,22,860
30. Stationery and Printing ...	5,86,161	...	5,86,161	6,00,000	5,55,406	...	5,55,406
31. Miscellaneous	1,71,015	4,328	1,75,343	2,02,000	1,58,109	5,737	1,63,846
36. State Railways: Working and Maintenance.	8,80,690	...	8,80,690	7,26,043	8,76,000	...	8,76,000
40. State Railways: Capital Account.	9,99,090	...	9,99,090	3,89,663	20,00,000	...	20,00,000
42. Subsidized Railway ...	42,076	...	42,076	2,218	40,000	...	40,000
38. Irrigation and Navigation (Productive) in charge of Civil Officers ...	13,016	...	13,016	8,000	11,851	...	11,851
Irrigation and Navigation (Productive) in charge of Public Works Officers ...	21,91,898	...	21,91,898	23,12,000	21,06,088	...	21,06,088
44. Irrigation and Navigation (Non-productive) in charge of Civil Officers ...	437	4,017	4,454	1,000	133	...	133
Irrigation and Navigation (Non-productive) in charge of Public Works Officers...	2,25,652	6,832	2,32,484	2,14,000	2,08,082	...	2,08,082
46. Civil Buildings, Roads and Services, in charge of Civil Officers ...	1,08,455	1,96,067	3,04,522	2,79,000	66,755	1,49,883	2,16,638
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services, in charge of Public Works Officers ...	29,08,916	24,86,630	53,95,546	57,40,000	29,68,224	23,48,604	53,16,828
Total ...	3,11,92,730	71,81,034	3,83,73,764	4,03,40,000	3,20,13,501	70,33,199	3,90,46,700
Disbursement under Adjusting Heads.	20,45,293	1,13,717	21,59,010	26,23,000	18,07,983	3,46,343	21,54,326
Incorporated Local Funds Debt Accounts.	...	280	280	3,000	...	218	218
TOTAL, EXPENDITURE ...	3,32,38,023	72,95,031	4,05,33,054	4,29,66,000	3,38,21,484	73,79,760	4,12,01,244
Closing Balance ...	62,62,738	2,92,468	65,55,206	31,30,000	44,57,021	1,38,899	45,95,920
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,95,00,761	75,87,499	4,70,88,260	4,60,96,000	3,82,78,505	75,18,659	4,57,97,164

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March*, 1886.

Receipts.	1884-85.				1885-86.				*Budget-estimate*, 1885-86.		*Revised estimate*, 1885-86.	
	Opening balance on 1st April, 1884.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1885.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1885.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1886.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
(*a*)—Local—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment ...	90,564 2 3	3,05,643 9 8	3,96,207 11 11	2,98,791 6 7	97,416 5 4	97,416 5 4	3,48,554 10 9	4,45,971 0 1	2,88,116 2 1	1,57,854 14 0	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,05,000	3,00,000
Town and Bazaar Fund.	57,875 15 7	3,26,206 15 10	3,84,082 15 5	3,28,916 14 3	55,166 1 2	55,166 1 2	3,43,992 1 11	3,99,158 3 1	3,36,030 12 1	63,127 7 0	3,35,000	3,35,000	3,40,000	3,20,000
Police Remount,	24,297 7 8	33,865 9 4	58,163 1 0	39,315 4 5	18,847 12 7	18,847 12 7	37,548 7 1	56,396 3 8	32,752 6 3	23,643 13 5	30,000	29,000	37,000	35,000
Canning College, Oudh.	29,187 15 6	75,225 7 4	1,04,413 6 10	79,975 6 4	24,438 0 6	24,438 0 6	78,255 1 5	1,02,693 1 11	79,421 12 3	23,271 5 8	77,000	76,000	80,000	80,000
Lyall Collegiate School.	...	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	3,037 0 11	1,462 15 1	1,462 15 1	6,208 1 1	7,671 0 2	7,020 9 1	650 7 1			8,000	7,000
Dispensary ...	12,249 10 6	13,657 6 11	25,907 1 5	22,747 5 3	3,159 12 2	3,159 12 2	21,807 11 10	24,967 8 0	22,540 0 1	2,427 7 11				
Sadabart Fund ..	1,967 2 1	10,709 0 1	12,676 2 2	10,761 6 8	1,914 11 6	1,914 11 6	11,038 8 11	12,953 4 5	11,531 3 4	1,422 1 1	50,000	46,000	50,000	50,000
Charitable Refuge, Oudh.	5,962 3 1	16,897 0 6	22,859 3 7	18,165 13 7	4,693 6 0	4,693 6 0	18,095 7 9	22,788 13 9	16,342 11 8	6,446 2 1				
Customs Badge Fund.	4,422 13 1	1,635 15 10	6,058 12 11	2,588 1 1	3,470 11 10	3,470 11 10	493 5 9	3,964 1 7	2,174 4 0	1,789 13 7				
Kumaun Forest Fund.	1,154 14 5	1,154 12 9	2,309 11 2	1,268 7 0	1,041 4 2	1,041 4 2	3,995 1 6	5,036 5 8	3,323 1 4	1,713 4 4	8,000	6,000	10,000	8,000
Station Fund ...	382 13 7	627 10 3	1,010 7 10	725 13 7	284 10 3	284 10 3	242 11 8	527 5 11	527 5 11	...				
Canning College MasterPension Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,825 8 9	6,825 8 9	5,326 3 1	1,499 5 8				
Total, (*a*) ...	2,28,065 1 9	7,90,123 8 6	10,18,188 10 3	8,06,292 15 8	2,11,895 10 7	2,11,895 10 7	8,77,056 14 5	10,88,952 9 0	8,05,106 7 2	2,83,846 1 10	8,00,000	7,92,000	8,30,000	8,00,000
(*b*)—Municipal ...	5,09,071 15 2	30,42,680 6 6	35,51,752 5 8	30,61,368 7 9	4,90,383 13 11	4,90,383 13 11	31,08,955 5 5	35,99,339 3 4	31,56,416 13 2	4,42,922 6 2	30,00,000	30,00,000	31,00,000	31,00,000
Total, (*a*) and (*b*), Opening balance. (*a*), (*b*),														
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,37,137 0 11	38,32,803 15 0	45,69,940 15 11	38,67,661 7 5	7,02,279 8 6	7,02,279 8 6	39,86,012 3 10	46,88,291 12 4	39,61,523 4 4	7,26,768 8 0	38,00,000	37,92,000	39,30,000	39,00,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Statement showing the Demands, Collections, and Balances on account of License-fees for vend of Spirits, Drugs, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th September*, 1885.

Province.	Demands.						Collections.	Balances.	Remarks.
	Spirits.	Tari.	Drugs.	Opium.	Chandu and Madak.	Total Demand.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
North-Western Provinces.	13,12,665	84,127	4,30,508	1,06,699	45,014	(a) 19,90,510	20,25,192	10,944	
Oudh ...	3,91,733	11,927	1,15,863	14,448	10,924	(a) 5,45,255	5,50,888	2,149	
Total ...	17,04,398	96,054	5,46,371	1,21,147	55,938	(a) 25,35,765	25,76,080	13,093	

	N.-W. Provinces.			*Oudh.*			Total of the United Provinces.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Total demands, including the balances of previous year	19,90,510	2	8	5,45,255	10	3	25,35,765	12	11
Add—Ditto for 1885-86 credited during the year under report	3,53,049	9	1	81,689	14	11	4,34,739	8	0
Add—Excess collections	892	5	5	1,239	4	8	2,131	10	1
Total ...	23,44,452	1	2	6,28,184	13	10	29,72,636	15	0
Deduct—Collections during the year under report	20,25,192	5	6	5,50,888	3	6	25,76,080	9	0
,, Credited in the previous year's account	3,04,282	8	9	74,826	2	9	3,79,108	11	6
,, Remitted during the year	4,032	5	1	314	14	1	4,347	3	2
,, Refunded as compensation by short recovery of demands at Sultanpur ...	...			6	7	11	6	7	11
Total ...	23,33,507	3	4	6,26,035	12	3	29,59,542	15	7
Balance ...	10,944	13	10	2,149	1	7	13,093	15	5
Amount of balance recovered after the close of the year	2,229	11	6	43	4	10	2,273	0	4
Ditto remitted after the close of the year	2,023	12	2	499	4	4	2,523	0	6
Ditto reported irrecoverable ...	2,737	7	5	1,592	8	3	4,329	15	8
Ditto under recovery ...	3,953	14	9	14	0	2	3,967	14	11
Total ...	10,944	13	10	2,149	1	7	13,093	15	5

(a) Includes balances of previous years.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

4.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges under the Indian and Court Fees Stamps Acts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 31st March, 1886.*

RECEIPTS.

Province.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*								Under the Court Fees Act.	Grand total of Receipts.
	General Stamps.	Bill-of-exchange or Hundi Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Total receipt from vend of Stamps.	Duties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces,	10,10,054 0 0	83,993 3 0	70,596 13 0	11,67,142 15 0	10,267 13 0	12,851 2 0	2,867 10 7	11,90,630 9 7	37,80,493 1 0	49,71,123 10 7
Oudh	2,80,753 8 0	7,688 11 0	19,791 12 0	3,08,277 11 0	1,575 12 0	5,393 4 0	110 15 3	3,15,313 14 3	9,30,876 5 0	12,46,190 3 3
Total ...	12,90,807 8 0	91,681 14 0	90,388 9 0	14,75,420 10 0	11,843 9 0	18,244 6 0	2,978 9 10	15,05,944 7 10	47,11,369 6 0	62,17,313 13 10

CHARGES.

Province.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*							*Under the Court Fees Act.*				Grand total of Charges.	Net Receipts under the General and Court Fees Acts.
	Discount or Commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces...	28,757 2 2	231 4 0	26,666 1 8	119 7 8	2,547 3 7	3,349 1 4	61,670 4 5	47,324 0 5	7,745 8 1	1,476 6 0	56,545 14 6	1,18,216 2 11	36,11,989 6 6
Oudh	7,511 15 6	119 13 0	9,897 6 10	255 0 0	100 0 0	1,075 13 3	18,960 0 7	15,165 5 0	440 0 0	427 7 3	16,032 12 3	34,992 12 10	8,70,497 6 9
Total ...	36,269 1 8	351 1 0	36,563 8 6	374 7 8	2,647 3 7	4,424 14 7	80,630 5 0	62,489 5 5	8,185 8 1	1,903 13 3	72,578 10 9	1,53,208 15 9	44,82,486 13 3

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1a.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue for* 1885-86.

Imperial—Military Works.

Particulars.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	300	700	257
Sales of produce			332
Sales of old materials			...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous			291
Total, Receipts ...	300	700	880

1b.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue for* 1885-86.

Imperial—Civil Works.

Particulars.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
Nil.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

1a.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Military Works) Expenditure incurred in the year* 1885-86.

Sub-heads.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.*	
				More than (final) Grant.	Less than (final) Grant.
Military Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
1. Buildings for accommodation of troops,	...	54	42	...	12
6. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications.	83,900	61,321	61,186	...	135
Grant for minor works	3,500	1,924	...	...	1,924
Deduct to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate,	...	—1,099	...	1,099	...
Total, Original Works ...	87,400	62,200	61,228	1,099	2,071
Repairs.					
1. Accommodation for troops... ...	2,950	1,611	1,531	...	80
7. General cantonment works... ...	400	200	98	...	102
8. Fortifications	900	900	899	...	1
Special repairs in general	750	...	...	...	...
Add—Difference to make final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	1,789	...	...	1,789
Total, Repairs ...	5,000	4,500	2,528	...	1,972
Establishment	21,200	15,000	14,693	...	307
Tools and Plant	1,400	1,000	961	...	39
Less—Expenditure in England ...	...	—700	9	691	...
Total, Imperial Military Works ...	1,15,000	82,000	79,401	1,790	4,389

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1b.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Civil Works) Expenditure incurred in the year* 1885-86.

Sub-heads.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than (final) Grant.	*Difference.* Less than (final) Grant.
CIVIL WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ORIGINAL WORKS.					
Civil Buildings.					
4. Opium	76,700	60,017	56,503	...	3,514
6. Post-Offices	38,700	28,675	27,581	...	1,094
7. Telegraph	19,600	26,111	24,629	...	1,482
8. Administration	...	758	926	168	...
Add—Difference, being unappropriated and unexpended balance of the grant.	...	3,739	...	...	3,739
Total, Civil Buildings ...	1,35,000	1,19,300	1,09,639	168	9,829
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Original Works ...	1,35,000	1,19,300	1,09,639	168	9,829
Repairs.					
2. Customs buildings	600	242	247	5	...
4. Opium	27,200	26,340	26,186	...	154
5. Mint	100	...	...	...	...
6. Post-Offices	13,900	13,490	13,139	...	351
7. Telegraph	3,700	3,964	3,934	...	30
8. Administration	2,160	3,652	3,496	...	156
15. Miscellaneous	340	...	...	...	...
Add—Difference, being unappropriated and unexpended balance of the grant.	...	312	...	...	312
Total, Repairs ...	48,000	48,000	47,002	5	1,003
Establishment	42,100	40,500	35,243	...	5,257
Tools and Plant	2,800	2,600	2,258	...	342
Total, Imperial Civil Works ...	2,27,900	2,10,400	1,94,142	173	16,431

1c.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realized during* 1885-86.

PROVINCIAL.

Particulars.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	14,000	14,000	13,066
2. Sales of buildings			4,747
3. Sales of tools and plant			546
4. Sales of produce	20,000	20,200	8,637
5. Sales of old materials			3,479
6. Value of materials received from old buildings ...			274
7. Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Engineering (Civil) College.	5,500	3,500	2,575
8. Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	10,500	3,500	41,938
9. Profits from Roorkee Workshops	1,51,000	1,25,000	...
Value of Gogra river bridge-of-boats at Ajudhya made over to the Bengal and North-Western Railway.	1,00,000	99,800	99,774
Total ...	3,01,000	2,66,000	1,75,036
10. *Realized from Thomason Civil Engineering College—*			
Rent of buildings	...	...	4,526
Fees and other receipts from students	2,500	2,500	3,370
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	1,45,578
Receipts from Printing Press and Book Depôt ...	2,500	2,500	35,987
Total ...	5,000	5,000	1,89,461
Total, Receipts ...	3,06,000	2,71,000	3,64,497

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*d*.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realized during* 1885-86.

Local Incorporated.

Particulars.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	1,500	1,500	1,620
Sale of buildings	...	...	4,438
Sale of tools and plant	...	...	997
Sale of produce	5,500	11,000	5,849
Sale of old materials	...	...	818
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	500	500	1,446
Total, Receipts ...	7,500	13,000	15,168

1*c*.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1885-86.

Sub-heads.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than (final) Grant.	*Difference.* Less than (final) Grant.
Civil Buildings.					
Original Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Forest	...	8,655	8,722	67	...
Government Experimental Farm	...	200	200	...	...
12. Administration	78,900	1,69,400	1,69,533	124	...
13. Minor Departments	10,000	14,883	13,885	...	998
14. Law and Justice	80,000	1,03,405	97,305	...	6,100
15. Ecclesiastical	...	8,250	8,266	16	...
16. Jails	3,26,200	2,20,155	2,66,273	46,118	...
17. Police	85,800	71,842	73,875	2,033	...
18. Educational	1,31,200	64,225	58,555	...	5,670
19. Medical	2,000	2,384	2,299	...	85
20. Miscellaneous	6,000	27,170	20,514	...	6,656
Reserve for unforeseen works	64,100	8,538	...	...	8,538
Add—To make final grant agree with revised estimates	...	22,771	...	...	22,771
Deduct—Contributions	...	—12,287	—7,889	4,398	...
Total, Original Works ...	7,84,200	7,09,600	7,11,538	52,756	50,818
Repairs.					
Government Experimental Farm	1,550	1,800	1,724	...	76
12. Administration	1,02,000	1,03,381	99,914	...	3,467
13. Minor Departments	2,350	5,750	5,702	...	48
14. Law and Justice	17,770	17,095	16,987	...	108
15. Ecclesiastical	9,560	11,485	10,420	...	1,065
16. Jails	54,670	50,193	49,877	...	316
17. Police	77,630	68,437	63,561	...	4,876
18. Educational	13,470	11,722	11,038	...	684
19. Medical	4,100	6,169	6,013	...	156
20. Miscellaneous	3,550	4,067	4,061	...	6
Reserve for unforeseen works	40,670	...	...	...	...
Add—To make final grant agree with revised estimate	...	7,401	...	...	7,401
Total, Repairs ...	3,27,320	2,87,500	2,69,297	...	18,203
Total, Civil Buildings ...	11,11,520	9,97,100	9,80,835	52,756	69,021
Communications.					
Original Works.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	1,15,700	1,91,359	1,93,227	1,868	...
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	...	...	...	...	...
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Village roads	...	...	—126	...	126
5. Boat bridges and ferries	6,000	24,599	25,810	1,211	...
6. Accommodation for travellers	4,700	7,823	7,775	...	48
Original grant for reserve and *reduction* in revised estimate to agree with final grant ...	58,600	—32,581	...	32,581	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—1,600	—1,600	...	...
Total, Original Works ...	1,85,000	1,89,600	2,25,086	35,660	174

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1885-86—(continued).

Sub-heads.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than (final) Grant.	*Difference.* Less than (final) Grant.
Communications—*(concluded).*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads ...	7,71,670	7,98,304	7,54,948	...	43,356
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	...	3,158	3,170	12	...
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised,	...	...	...	...	...
4. Village roads	...	...	60	60	...
5. Boat bridges and ferries	89,700	89,585	86,929	...	2,656
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	28,980	30,073	27,578	...	2,495
Original grant for reserve and *reduction* in revised estimate to agree with final grant.	66,330	—29,420	...	29,420	...
Total, Repairs ...	9,56,680	8,91,700	8,72,685	29,492	48,507
Total, Communications ...	11,41,680	10,81,300	10,97,771	65,152	48,681
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
Original Works.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c. ...	...	2,583	2,580	...	3
5. Water-supply	17,000	11,119	10,751	...	368
6. Miscellaneous	...	533	513	...	20
Original grant for reserve and *reduction* in revised estimate to agree with final grant.	3,000	—452	...	452	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—2,583	—2,580	3	...
Total, Original Works ...	20,000	11,200	11,264	455	391
Repairs.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c. ...	3,000	2,717	2,675	...	42
2. Water-supply	4,300	8,421	6,445	...	1,976
Original grant for reserve and *reduction* in revised estimate to agree with final grant.	1,300	—738	...	738	...
Total, Repairs ...	8,600	10,400	9,120	738	2,018
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements,	28,600	21,600	20,384	1,193	2,409
Establishment	7,11,400	7,09,500	7,21,964	12,464	...
Tools and plant	17,000	13,500	46,453	32,953	...
Total ...	30,10,200	28,23,000	28,67,407	...	...
Add—Decrease in suspense balance ...	...	...	1,00,817	1,00,817	...
Total, Provincial ...	30,10,200	28,23,000	29,68,224	2,65,335	1,20,111

1d.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1885-86.

Sub-heads.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than (final) Grant.	*Difference.* Less than (final) Grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Educational	12,534	37,013	35,994	...	1,019
Medical	39,972	40,934	40,291	...	643
Miscellaneous	2,072	5,277	5,289	12	...
Reserve for unforeseen works ...	45,189	911	...	...	911
Add—To make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	12,331	...	...	12,331
Deduct—Contributions	...	—8,486	—6,339	2,147	...
Total, Original Works ...	99,767	87,980	75,235	2,159	14,904
Repairs.					
Minor Departments	500	449	404	...	45
Educational	65,354	78,368	76,377	...	1,991
Medical	24,235	28,517	27,658	...	859
Miscellaneous	2,849	4,007	3,931	...	76
Reserves for minor and special repairs ...	9,562	577	...	...	577
Deduct—To make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	—6,088	...	6,088	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—440	—334	106	...
Total, Repairs ...	1,02,500	1,05,390	1,08,036	6,194	3,548
Total, Civil Buildings ...	2,02,267	1,93,370	1,83,271	8,353	18,452

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*d*.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1885-86—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference.	
				More than (final) Grant.	Less than (final) Grant.
COMMUNICATIONS.					
Original Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Metalled and bridged roads	2,28,126	2,17,855	1,96,139	...	21,716
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	3,29,448	3,05,854	2,71,110	...	34,744
District roads, unmetalled and unraised...	1,67,387	1,11,360	1,06,594	...	4,766
Village roads	9,969	15,141	13,056	...	2,085
Accommodation for travellers ...	3,450	5,346	5,485	139	...
Reserve for unforeseen works... ...	1,16,383	—786	...	786	...
Add—To make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	19,586	...	...	19,586
Deduct—Contributions	...	—16,176	—6,656	9,520	...
Total, Original Works ...	8,54,763	6,58,180	5,85,728	10,445	82,897
Repairs.					
Metalled and bridged roads	5,54,844	6,03,182	5,69,919	...	33,263
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	2,24,721	2,59,601	2,51,592	...	8,009
District roads, unmetalled and unraised...	1,40,623	1,57,215	1,54,251	...	2,964
Village roads	32,385	33,065	31,591	...	1,474
Accommodation for travellers... ...	8,601	10,027	8,828	...	1,199
Reserve for unforeseen works... ...	1,07,796	4,441	...	...	4,441
Deduct—To make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	—35,001	...	35,001	...
Do.—Contributions	...	—2,000	—1,673	327	...
Total Repairs ...	10,68,970	10,30,530	10,14,508	35,328	51,350
Total, Communications ...	19,23,733	16,88,710	16,00,236	45,773	1,34,247
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.					
Original works	...	20,447	13,500	...	6,947
Reserve for unforeseen works... ...	500	22	...	...	22
Deduct—To make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	—4,127	...	4,127	...
Do.—Contributions	...	—12,862	—6,556	6,306	...
Total, Original Works ...	500	3,480	6,944	10,433	6,969
Repairs	21,650	19,819	17,613	...	2,206
Reserve for unforeseen works ...	2,250	...	...	...	...
Add—To make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	4,896	...	...	4,896
Deduct—Contributions	...	—745	—747	...	2
Total, Repairs ...	23,900	23,970	16,866	...	7,104
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements,	24,400	27,450	23,810	10,433	14,073
Establishment	5,59,100	5,50,320	5,22,616	...	27,704
Tools and Plant	20,300	20,150	19,419	...	731
Total ...	27,29,800	24,80,000	23,49,352	64,559	1,95,207
Deduct—Decrease in suspense balances ...	...	...	—748	...	748
Total, Local Incorporated ...	27,29,800	24,80,000	23,48,604	64,559	1,95,955

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

(C.)—*Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during* 1885-86, *under Provincial and Local Incorporated.*

Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	Dehra ...	1,765	26,635	...	11,504	996	40,900
	Saháranpur ...	4,156	36,440	4,883	10,315	635	56,429
	Muzaffarnagar ...	3,341	32,372	...	8,221	383	44,317
	Meerut ...	9,389	51,606	2,384	19,669	105	83,153
	Bulandshahr ...	3,971	43,514	535	11,693	383	60,096
	Aligarh ...	4,602	38,119	...	14,744	330	57,795
	Total ...	27,224	2,28,686	7,802	76,146	2,832	3,42,690
Agra ...	Muttra ...	2,986	37,467	...	10,435	314	51,202
	Agra ...	12,239	35,343	119	12,566	379	60,646
	Etah ...	2,787	32,043	...	9,232	184	44,256
	Farukhabad ...	6,118	38,219	...	8,198	251	52,786
	Mainpuri ...	4,295	24,508	...	8,775	277	37,855
	Etáwah ...	4,986	29,246	...	13,892	428	48,552
	Total ...	33,411	1,96,826	119	63,098	1,833	2,95,287
Jhansi ...	Jalaun ...	3,681	46,908	261	7,828	801	59,479
	Jhánsi ...	5,352	44,872	1,028	14,757	2,146	68,155
	Lalitpur ...	1,315	15,280	449	5,981	277	23,302
	Total ...	10,348	1,07,060	1,738	28,566	3,224	1,50,936
Kumaun ...	Garhwál ...	686	28,250	...	6,731	398	36,065
	Kumaun ...	265	54,526	...	20,345	992	76,128
	Tarái ...	2,447	9,751	...	3,586	50	15,834
	Total ...	3,398	92,527	...	30,662	1,440	1,28,027
Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor ...	3,274	37,957	...	9,060	289	50,580
	Moradabad ...	7,353	35,601	...	12,620	476	56,050
	Bareilly ...	7,671	26,083	...	8,501	81	42,336
	Pilibhít ...	1,552	18,699	...	4,883	97	25,231
	Budaun ...	2,086	34,527	...	10,224	197	47,034
	Sháhjahánpur ...	3,145	35,154	...	11,678	449	50,426
	Total ...	25,081	1,88,021	...	56,966	1,589	2,71,657
Sitapur ...	Kheri ...	4,237	29,187	...	6,329	486	40,239
	Hardoi ...	2,694	34,116	95	9,823	610	47,338
	Sitapur ...	3,866	39,776	2,408	12,929	345	59,324
	Total ...	10,797	1,03,079	2,503	29,081	1,441	1,46,901
Lucknow ...	Unao ...	3,014	25,284	...	8,898	395	37,591
	Lucknow ...	2,170	20,683	...	8,615	98	31,566
	Bara Banki ...	3,443	38,199	248	8,602	220	50,712
	Total ...	8,627	84,166	248	26,115	713	1,19,869
Fyzabad ...	Bahraich ...	4,244	29,692	...	11,495	309	45,740
	Gonda ...	3,723	55,646	...	17,662	501	77,532
	Fyzabad ...	1,929	23,055	...	9,963	197	35,144
	Total ...	9,896	1,08,393	...	39,120	1,007	1,58,416

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

(C.)—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1885-86, *under Provincial and Local Incorporated*—(concluded).

Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	5,829	33,168	...	12,327	209	51,533
	Sultanpur ...	2,294	16,771	53	10,888	618	30,624
	Partabgarh ...	4,355	21,448	...	10,211	242	36,256
	Total ...	12,478	71,387	53	33,426	1,069	1,18,413
Benares ...	Basti ...	2,002	27,972	289	8,623	284	39,170
	Gorakhpur ...	2,716	40,751	419	12,170	291	56,347
	Azamgarh ...	4,305	24,411	...	12,629	296	41,641
	Ballia ...	3,245	24,505	1,875	8,338	268	38,231
	Gházipur ...	1,940	31,820	1,498	8,912	124	44,294
	Benares ...	1,658	31,167	2,538	11,561	—15	46,909
	Mirzapur ...	2,418	40,724	689	14,702	715	59,248
	Total ...	18,284	2,21,350	7,308	76,935	1,963	3,25,840
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore ...	3,993	38,207	...	12,558	344	55,102
	Hamírpur ...	1,067	12,274	...	5,562	137	19,040
	Fatehpur ...	2,422	40,544	700	7,700	418	51,784
	Bánda ...	1,998	48,950	1,303	15,744	1,009	69,004
	Allahabad ...	9,453	21,337	2,036	13,368	105	46,299
	Jaunpur ...	4,794	37,429	...	7,569	295	50,087
	Total ...	23,727	1,98,741	4,039	62,501	2,308	2,91,316
Total, Local Incorporated ...		1,83,271	16,00,236	23,810	5,22,616	19,419	23,49,352
Add—Provincial Fund Expenditure the details of which are not given by districts—							
Original Works		7,11,538	2,25,086	11,264	...	...	9,47,888
Repairs		2,69,297	8,72,685	9,120	...	...	11,51,102
Establishment { P. W. Proper ...		...	...	...	5,56,051	...	5,56,051
{ Thomason College ...		...	...	...	1,65,913	...	1,65,913
Tools and plant		...	...	...	...	46,453	46,453
Total, Provincial ...		9,80,835	10,97,771	20,384	7,21,964	46,453	28,67,407
Grand Total, Provincial and Local Incorporated.		11,64,106	26,98,007	44,194	12,44,580	65,872	52,16,759
Add—Fluctuations in suspense balances—							
Provincial							1,00,817
Local Incorporated							—748
Net Total Expenditure, Provincial and Local Incorporated							53,16,828

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

I.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1885-86.

Canals.	*Kharif.*				*Rabi.*				*Miscellaneous.*				Total.
	Cereals and pulses.	Cotton and other fibres.	Indigo and other dyes.	Fodder crops.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	Oilseeds.	Fibres.	Sugarcane.	Opium and otherdrugs.	Garden produce.	Miscellaneous.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges Canal	39,161	22,526	110,294	4,711	276,161	159,377	247	2,414	98,481	643	6,185	27,436	741,636
Lower Ganges Canal	8,562	1,152	151,896	26	124,075	127,379	...	1	16,839	15,416	2,515	14,441	462,302
Agra Canal	1,948	27,725	31,145	...	30,005	80,290	...	160	2,653	142	501	2,152	176,721
Eastern Jumna Canal	37,180	5,884	3,769	1,141	103,644	11,861	747	1,124	43,670	146	2,105	4,085	215,356
Betwa Canal	...	...	...	...	2,196	4,768	169	...	76	209	529	4,409	12,356
Dún Canals	4,313	2	...	...	4,269	1,298	586	...	793	328	717	...	12,306
Rohilkhand Canals	31,670	...	176	...	13,855	19,646	2,329	...	10,833	120	101	1,193	79,923
Bijnor Canals	779	7	...	...	1,701	1,639	12	...	2,420	...	2	28	6,588
Bundelkhand Lakes	49	45	2	...	508	1,278	...	...	179	4	4	414	2,483
Total ...	123,662	57,341	297,282	5,878	556,414	407,536	4,090	3,699	175,944	17,008	12,659	54,158	1,709,671

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1885-86.

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—						
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	4,26,077	...	4,26,077	...	...	...
Total ...	4,26,077	...	4,26,077	4,26,077	...	4,26,077
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,355
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	—2,942
Increase in Suspense balance	...	...	...	...	...	—16,841
Less receipt on Capital account ...	...	...	...	...	...	789
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	147
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,28,007
Irrigation.						
II.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Betwa Canal	137	1,556	1,693	...	...	...
Total ...	137	1,556	1,693	137	1,556	1,693
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	389
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 42—Major Works, Working Expenses...	...	...	...	...	...	2,082
III.—AGRICULTURAL WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—						
Ganges Canal	...	5,045	5,045	...	...	...
Total ...	...	5,045	5,045	...	5,045	5,045
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,160
Total, Agricultural Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,205
IV.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—						
48—Irrigation Works—						
Ganges Canal	30,171	...	30,171	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	3,84,219	...	6,84,219	...	...	...
Agra Canal	21,047	...	21,047	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	25,704	...	25,704	...	...	...
Total ...	7,61,141	...	7,61,141	7,61,141	...	7,61,141
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,011
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	63,235
Increase in Suspense balances	...	...	...	...	...	—8,941
Less receipt on Capital account ...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	4,070
Total, 48—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	9,52,489
Total, Imperial ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,88,783

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1885-86—(continued).

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
B.—PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation.						
I.—42—MAJOR WORKING EXPENSES—						
Ganges Canal	58,304	3,33,798	3,92,102	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	68,339	2,81,616	3,49,955	...	...	...
Agra Canal	22,602	1,14,415	1,37,017	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	8,914	64,134	73,048	...	...	...
Total ...	1,58,159	7,93,963	9,52,122	1,58,159	7,93,763	9,52,122
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	11,48,301
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	12,490
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	5,025
Total, Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	21,17,938
II.—43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—						
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.						
Rohilkhand Canals	4,706	...	4,706	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	202	...	202	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	1,216	...	1,216	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal.	—449	...	—449	...	...	...
Total ...	5,675	...	5,675	5,675	...	5,675
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,117
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	—2,500
Increase in Suspense balance	...	...	...	...	...	—770
Less receipts on Capital account	...	...	...	...	...	252
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation, Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	3,270
III.—43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—REVENUE ACCOUNT.						
Dún Canals	2,531	10,560	13,091	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	60,111	15,129	75,240	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	7,641	3,434	11,075	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals...	...	1,464	1,464	...	...	...
Total ...	70,283	30,587	1,00,870	70,283	30,587	1,00,870
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	92,606
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	2,792
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Account.	...	...	...	...	...	1,96,270
43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—AGRICULTURAL WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—						
Ganges Canal	—49	4,495	4,446	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	...	59	59	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	865	1,472	2,337	...	...	...
Dún Canals	...	316	316	...	...	...
Total ...	816	6,342	7,158	816	6,342	7,158
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,518
Total, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	8,676
Total, Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	...	23,26,154

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1885-86—(concluded).

ABSTRACT.

	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense Balances.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Loss by exchange.	Total.
A.—IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine Relief and Insurance.								
25.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	4,26,077	1,22,355	—2,942	...	—16,841	789	147	5,28,007
Irrigation.								
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.	1,693	389	...	...	...	...	...	2,082
Agricultural Works ...	5,045	1,160	...	...	...	...	...	6,205
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.								
48.—Irrigation Works ...	7,61,141	1,33,011	63,235	...	—8,941	27	4,070	9,52,489
Total, Imperial ...	11,93,956	2,56,915	60,293	...	—25,782	816	4,217	14,88,783
B.—PROVINCIAL.								
Irrigation.								
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.	9,52,122	11,48,301	12,490	5,025	...	...	...	21,17,938
43.—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.	5,675	1,117	—2,500	...	—770	252	...	3,270
Ditto ditto— Revenue Account.	1,00,870	92,606	2,792	2	...	...	...	1,96,270
Ditto ditto— Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	7,158	1,518	...	...	...	...	...	8,676
Total, Provincial ...	10,65,825	12,43,542	12,782	5,027	—770	252	...	23,26,154
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,59,781	15,00,457	73,075	5,027	—26,552	1,068	4,217	38,14,937

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of* 1885-86.

Works.	Estimated cost of Construction.	Capital Outlay.				Receipts during 1885-86.			Working expenses during 1885-86, inclusive of indirect charges, Nos. 3 and 5.	Net result, excluding interest.				Interest charges during 1885-86.	Net result, including interest.			
		Direct.		Indirect.								Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
		During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.	Water-rate, &c.	Collected with land-revenue.	Total.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal ... Direct	2,92,35,923	23,266	2,64,32,843	...	...	19,49,660	...	23,92,673	9,24,892	14,67,781	...	5·22	...	10,56,848	4,10,933	...	1·46	...
Ganges Canal ... Indirect	19,13,729	...	...	3,568	16,71,081	...	4,43,013											
Lower Ganges Canal ... Direct	2,77,39,510	8,74,808	2,63,30,568	...	...	13,56,887	...	15,64,716	8,76,536	6,88,180	...	2·42	...	10,35,727	...	3,47,547	...	1·22
Lower Ganges Canal ... Indirect	22,36,199	...	...	38,866	20,99,965	...	2,07,829											
Agra Canal ... Direct	87,17,520	18,387	82,41,354	...	...	4,66,901	...	4,66,901	2,79,453	1,87,448	...	2·10	...	3,29,286	...	1,41,838	...	1·59
Agra Canal ... Indirect	7,37,591	...	...	7,050	6,50,292	...	...											
Eastern Jumna Canal ... Direct	34,41,909	36,028	29,18,018	...	...	6,10,332	...	8,31,866	1,96,160	6,35,706	...	20·48	...	1,16,000	5,19,706	...	16·74	...
Eastern Jumna Canal ... Indirect	2,34,014	...	...	3,326	1,86,135	...	2,21,534											
Total ... Direct	6,91,34,862	9,52,489	6,39,22,783	...	...	43,83,780	...	52,56,156	22,77,041	29,79,115	...	4·34	...	25,37,861	9,30,639	4,89,385	1·35	·71
Total ... Indirect	51,21,533	...	...	52,810	46,07,473	...	8,72,376											
Minor Works and Navigation.																		
Dún Canals ... Direct	6,22,504	431	6,22,504	...	...	48,879	...	64,830	32,944	31,886	...	5·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dún Canals ... Indirect	14,909	...	...	...	14,909	...	15,951											
Rohilkhand, including Bijnor Canals. Direct	15,90,495	1,968	15,75,405	...	...	73,831	...	1,32,073	1,60,056	...	27,983	...	1·60	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand, including Bijnor Canals. Indirect	1,68,174	...	...	1,606	1,68,174	...	58,242											
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Direct	74,627	—252	74,627	...	...	4,547	...	7,609	16,216	...	8,607	...	10·41	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Indirect	8,037	...	...	...	8,037	...	3,062											
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey. Direct	43,32,467	225	1,49,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey. Indirect	2,65,481	...	...	3	24,348	...	...											
Sarda Canal ... Direct	1,79,153	1,357	47,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarda Canal ... Indirect	...	...	...	20	1,990	...	...											
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey Division, Lower Ganges Canal. Direct	53,387	—459	52,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey Division, Lower Ganges Canal. Indirect	...	...	...	—1	4,689	...	...											
Total ... Direct	68,52,633	3,270	25,21,612	...	...	1,27,257	...	2,04,512	2,09,216	31,886	36,590	1·16	1·33	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... Indirect	4,56,601	...	...	1,628	2,22,147	...	77,255											
Famine Relief and Insurance.																		
Betwa Canal ... Direct	42,51,412	5,28,007	36,97,589	...	...	...	...	...	2,136	...	2,136	...	·05	1,37,343	...	1,39,479	...	3·60
Betwa Canal ... Indirect	2,32,364	...	...	40,233	1,77,991													

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

IV.—*Statement showing Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year* 1885-86.

	(1) Head-works.	(2) *Main Canal and Branches.*																	Distributaries.	Drainage.	I.C.—Compensation.	Agricultural works, Imperial.	Provincial agricultural works.	Total Repairs expenditure, 1885-86.
		A. Preliminary.	B. Land.	C. Works.	D. Regulators.	E. Falls and weirs.	F. Torrent works.	F(1). Cross drainage works.	G. Bridges.	H. Escapes.	I. Navigation.	J. Mills.	K. Buildings.	L. Earthwork.	M. Plantation.	N. Tanks and reservoirs.	O. Miscellaneous.	Total.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal.	60,057	...	16	...	2,040	3,695	23,660	...	167	592	2,791	1,331	1,550	19,685	5,076	176	2,972	63,751	14,925	3,683	...	5,045	...	1,47,461
Anúpshahr ditto ...	...	...	29	...	107	392	...	185	1,642	921	104	...	1,395	7,828	3,197	...	...	15,800	25,465	556	143	...	...	41,964
Meerut ditto ...	...	...	686	...	...	364	...	...	432	1,238	3,755	228	2,227	1,971	4,929	...	80	15,910	20,874	7,649	317	...	1,000	45,750
Bulandshahr ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,466	...	...	6,073	620	423	50	2,717	4,315	6,112	...	192	21,968	23,294	4,144	...	...	2,019	51,425
Aligarh ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	4,087	...	...	1,217	12	617	236	1,170	6,021	6,859	...	1,931	22,151	26,501	6,553	57	...	1,476	56,738
Total, Ganges Canal ...	60,057	...	731	...	2,148	10,004	23,660	185	9,531	3,383	7,690	1,845	9,059	39,820	26,173	176	5,175	1,39,580	1,11,059	22,585	517	5,045	4,495	3,43,338
Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,402	220	329	...	2,181	14,118	4,125	...	...	23,375	15,027	1,052	16	...	...	39,470
Narora ditto ...	76,833	...	...	...	588	...	...	627	1,023	901	77	...	834	22,660	4,447	...	2,194	33,351	11,973	4,442	671	...	...	1,27,270
Mainpuri ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1,085	102	...	295	1,464	...	196	...	1,835	10,410	4,403	...	1,194	20,984	8,839	3,612	342	...	59	33,836
Etáwah ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	296	...	...	950	556	...	...	1,238	10,220	5,144	...	...	18,404	24,626	1,404	2,243	...	...	46,677
Bhognipur ditto ...	...	...	...	...	184	129	92	...	340	1,287	...	...	1,173	9,892	3,996	...	914	18,007	15,158	163	603	...	...	33,931
Nadrai Aqueduct ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	362	...	...	...	...	491	...	...	...	...	...	491
Total, Lower Ganges Canal ...	76,833	...	...	...	1,857	527	221	922	6,179	2,964	602	...	7,623	67,300	22,115	...	4,302	1,14,612	75,623	10,673	3,875	...	59	2,81,675
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	3,942	...	...	...	2,477	1,467	2,887	...	683	768	...	828	4,805	11,747	5,163	...	...	30,825	25,460	2,886	1,021	...	1,472	65,606
Agra Canal ...	57,506	...	345	...	23	555	698	...	1,497	930	1,738	28	1,756	9,174	9,928	...	112	26,784	27,881	1,253	991	...	...	1,14,415
Dún Canals ...	2,769	...	...	3,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,589	150	...	296	7,791	...	...	...	...	316	10,876
Rohilkhand Canals ...	2,857	...	...	3,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,168	...	...	877	10,233	2,019	...	20	...	...	15,129
Bijnor Canals ...	660	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	...	...	32	804	...	...	...	...	...	1,464
Jhánsi Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,095	...	...	...	2,095	...	...	...	...	...	2,095
Hamírpur Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	...	...	...	1,339	...	...	...	...	...	1,339
Total ...	2,04,624	...	1,076	7,036	6,505	12,553	27,466	1,107	17,890	8,045	10,030	2,701	23,243	1,41,912	63,529	176	10,794	3,34,063	2,42,042	37,397	6,424	5,045	6,342	8,35,937
Betwa Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	431	...	...	...	743	...	...	813	...	...	1,556
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,04,624	...	1,076	7,036	6,505	12,553	27,466	1,107	17,890	8,045	10,030	2,701	23,555	1,42,343	63,529	176	10,794	3,34,806	2,42,042	37,397	7,237	5,045	6,342	8,37,493

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM B.—*Crops cultivated in the*

Number.	District.	*Cereals and pulses.*			Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	*Fibres.*		
		Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains, including pulses.			Cotton.	Jute.	Other sorts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
1	Dehra Dún ...	25,167	23,756	41,153	5,011	1,101	375	...	...
2	Saháranpur ...	110,849	298,592	392,123	10,779	26,128	52,057	...	444
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	41,017	241,647	335,354	1,597	55,101	29,334	...	559
4	Meerut	18,671	329,337	692,404	4,694	85,116	56,045	...	423
5	Bulandshahr ...	1,815	179,773	705,685	4,254	5,153	76,461	...	300
6	Aligarh	2,893	189,358	671,408	7,039	1,014	130,641	...	1,877
	Total ...	200,412	1,262,463	2,838,127	33,374	173,613	344,913	...	3,603
7	Bijnor	156,513	119,674	345,113	15,155	34,701	46,423	...	425
8	Moradabad ...	108,978	280,854	551,315	5,292	32,516	64,844	...	1,468
9	Bareilly	114,758	180,715	537,354	13,628	28,097	33,683	...	2,800
10	Pilibhít	121,386	94,580	208,792	8,626	20,637	7,703	...	2,184
11	Budaun	31,095	220,402	658,710	3,912	7,811	73,840	...	2,189
12	Sháhjahánpur ...	63,425	202,721	458,964	5,762	24,529	19,731	...	719
	Total ...	596,155	1,098,946	2,760,248	52,375	148,291	246,224	...	9,785
13	Muttra	19	59,088	546,317	12,035	414	113,008	...	1,774
14	Agra	221	75,665	633,323	7,165	1,271	117,850	...	253
15	Mainpuri	16,777	123,847	445,707	266	5,863	43,605	...	2,370
16	Farukhabad ...	20,486	94,775	509,430	595	10,416	42,312	...	1,867
17	Etáwah	10,705	74,868	427,037	395	6,696	52,103	...	2,003
18	Etah	12,875	142,762	489,298	1,131	8,667	54,898	...	1,818
	Total ...	61,083	571,005	3,051,112	21,587	33,327	423,776	...	10,085
19	Cawnpore	19,047	65,099	673,585	864	5,452	117,795	...	3,259
20	Fatehpur	76,234	41,529	422,442	1,965	3,124	59,463	...	3,624
21	Bánda	21,095	3,111	836,822	51,684	13	116,035	...	10,075
22	Allahabad	218,404	72,977	854,803	60,389	8,823	40,666	...	3,312
23	Hamírpur	2,311	3,924	619,749	75,177	2,248	99,702	...	4,797
24	Jaunpur	112,139	35,530	391,183	3,174	40,763	2,492	...	4,258
	Total ...	449,230	222,170	3,798,584	193,253	60,423	436,153	...	29,325
25	Azamgarh	261,967	22,830	557,519	7,211	65,994	233	...	1,586
26	Mirzapur	163,314	42,455	262,423	29,847	12,399	5,688	...	11,820
27	Benares	55,971	14,800	141,295	30,439	14,506	420	...	15
28	Gházipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Gorakhpur	639,651	194,415	950,228	131,190	76,424	6,235	...	1,554
30	Basti	547,706	196,251	584,707	56,146	28,431	773	...	1,176
31	Ballia	51,291	2,338	122,501	2,694	15,039	1,836	...	...
	Total ...	1,719,900	473,089	2,618,673	257,527	212,793	15,185	...	16,151
32	Jalaun	1,128	381	501,134	34,354	573	56,105	...	1,248
33	Jhánsi	6,033	26,737	320,402	28,976	252	40,196	...	1,450
34	Lalitpur	10,480	56,353	226,942	42,251	541	2,072	...	558
	Total ...	17,641	83,471	1,048,478	105,581	1,366	98,373	...	3,256
35	Kumaun	100,438	156,793	143,894	16,408	187	467	...	49
36	Garhwál	32,000	42,240	89,600	3,200	...	...	...	2,560
37	Tarái	88,941	56,877	90,679	18,279	1,938	6,452	...	180
	Total ...	221,379	255,910	324,173	37,887	2,125	6,919	...	2,789
	TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES,	3,265,800	3,967,054	16,439,395	701,584	631,938	1,571,543	...	74,994
	OUDH.								
1	Lucknow	45,881	59,567	277,751	741	1,866	3,682		
2	Unao	66,671	84,476	526,785	849	5,111	36,925		
3	Bara Banki ...	151,790	156,512	564,383	5,546	13,090	403		
4	Sitapur	131,794	156,412	797,830	16,375	11,390	6,139		
5	Hardoi	42,031	177,926	758,441	2,200	6,700	32,996		
6	Kheri	174,397	110,426	633,806	24,969	11,559	4,410	*No data.*	*Nil.*
7	Fyzabad	209,740	102,549	470,995	15,951	24,333	127		
8	Bahraich	253,092	169,490	606,239	28,585	909	1,431		
9	Gonda	245,241	241,116	918,343	87,068	8,142	84		
10	Rae Bareli	143,329	83,961	463,519	2,067	900	1,505		
11	Sultanpur	192,463	78,720	439,607	3,560	10,381	102		
12	Partabgarh ...	105,728	55,791	407,656	4,921	6,432	440		
	TOTAL, OUDH ...	1,762,157	1,476,946	6,865,355	192,832	100,813	88,244		

N.B. (*a*) Figures for

(*b*) Statistics for Benares include Chandauli tahsíl only; and those for Ballia, parganas Sikandar-

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	Miscellaneous.		Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.	Number.
					Food crops.	Non-food crops.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	4,929	281	...	10,393	10,441	122,607	29,238	93,369	1
2,901	...	...	245	...	6,350	104,297	1,004,765	154,053	850,712	2
9,053	...	...	512	...	4,756	97,976	816,906	109,619	707,287	3
34,041	...	...	5,158	...	7,418	132,683	1,365,990	256,822	1,109,168	4
76,178	...	...	8,056	...	6,833	49,174	1,113,682	243,267	870,415	5
65,584	...	...	4,989	...	11,222	27,353	1,113,378	212,155	901,223	6
187,757	...	4,929	19,241	...	46,972	421,924	5,537,328	1,005,154	4,532,174	
350	...	...	1,434	...	5,084	19,863	744,735	109,637	635,098	7
317	...	...	494	...	34,708	51,141	1,131,927	137,558	994,369	8
4,179	...	...	1,827	...	37,073	23,922	978,036	222,392	755,644	9
1,092	...	...	163	...	4,674	4,940	474,777	69,390	405,387	10
10,709	...	...	2,326	...	10,015	30,000	1,051,009	131,111	919,898	11
5,042	...	...	1,007	...	12,604	25,804	820,308	109,959	710,349	12
21,689	...	...	7,251	...	104,158	155,670	5,200,792	780,047	4,420,745	
19,595	...	...	981	...	4,004	21,843	779,078	70,602	708,476	13
16,175	...	...	1,524	...	7,252	16,555	877,254	89,634	787,620	14
39,374	...	...	969	...	7,029	18,995	704,802	116,942	587,860	15
27,444	...	...	6,321	...	15,934	26,515	756,095	118,734	637,361	16
52,224	...	...	1,282	...	3,762	14,328	645,403	90,445	554,958	17
35,980	...	...	3,032	...	7,447	12,866	770,774	102,529	668,245	18
190,792	...	...	14,109	...	45,428	111,102	4,533,406	588,886	3,944,520	
60,442	...	...	1,111	...	10,580	11,212	968,446	104,083	864,363	19
2,743	...	...	635	...	6,160	25,330	643,249	63,631	579,618	20
74	...	...	553	...	1,208	2,465	1,043,135	35,549	1,007,586	21
9,077	...	...	1,422	...	9,158	21,078	1,300,109	203,359	1,096,750	22
1,549	...	...	769	...	1,636	13,621	825,483	3,984	821,499	23
42,493	...	...	1,636	...	5,865	17,784	657,317	31,391	625,926	24
116,378	...	...	6,126	...	34,607	91,490	5,437,739	441,997	4,995,742	
32,465	...	...	507	...	2,864	9,571	962,747	141,044	821,703	25
7,696	...	...	5,433	...	121,051	8,373	670,499	72,091	598,408	26
5,573	...	...	39	...	775	811	264,644	47,641	217,003	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
13,441	...	...	375	...	210,936	34,494	2,258,943	371,620	1,887,323	29
47	...	...	150	...	5,155	30,515	1,451,057	307,524	1,143,533	30
674	...	...	136	...	14,047	2,939	213,495	28,255	185,240	31
59,896	...	...	6,640	...	354,828	86,703	5,821,385	968,175	4,853,210	
257	...	...	416	...	1,260	9,300	606,156	9,357	596,799	32
237	...	...	186	...	1,210	6,178	431,857	14,797	417,060	33
...	...	...	551	...	725	270	340,743	28,744	311,999	34
494	...	...	1,153	...	3,195	15,748	1,378,756	52,898	1,325,858	
...	...	3,012	213	...	...	...	421,461	160,544	260,917	35
...	...	551	640	...	...	2,009	172,800	54,080	118,720	36
2	...	...	121	...	979	2,727	267,175	69,975	197,200	37
2	...	3,563	974	...	979	4,736	861,436	284,599	576,837	
577,008	...	8,492	55,494	...	590,167	887,373	28,770,842	4,121,756	24,649,086	
50			330		4,514	15,082	409,464	57,224	352,240	1
4,693			981		5,430	13,207	745,128	146,997	598,131	2
438			839		3,287	28,830	925,118	209,534	715,584	3
348			2,454		2,747	29,449	1,154,938	204,336	950,602	4
1,988			1,002		4,340	17,782	1,045,406	122,471	922,935	5
188			1,973		2,201	14,486	978,415	151,441	826,974	6
5,986			497		3,007	22,180	855,365	194,053	661,312	7
264	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	1,444	*No data.*	1,908	106,468	1,169,830	268,554	901,276	8
1,175			270		2,415	40,619	1,544,473	376,649	1,167,824	9
153			938		1,579	34,451	732,402	146,243	586,159	10
1,821			726		1,518	15,667	744,565	150,907	593,658	11
6,086			800		746	19,460	608,060	120,669	487,391	12
23,190			12,254		33,692	357,681	10,913,164	2,149,078	8,764,086	

Gházipur not available.
pur and Bhadaon only. Hence column 20 in these districts will not tally with column 7 of Form A.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM III-D-2(*a*).—

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.
1	2	3	4	
1	MEERUT.	Dehra Dún	80,150	5,539
2		Saháranpur	300,067	74,963
3		Muzaffarnagar	305,470	97,581
4		Meerut	398,372	125,494
5		Bulandshahr	292,842	125,461
6		Aligarh	238,932	123,286
		Total ...	1,615,833	552,324
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bijnor	336,656	58,683
8		Moradabad	381,910	135,041
9		Bareilly	381,193	97,873
10		Pilibhít	243,149	48,146
11		Budaun	329,250	107,744
12		Sháhjahánpur	400,127	104,759
		Total ...	2,072,285	552,246
13	AGRA.	Muttra	147,495	72,669
14		Agra	197,485	110,643
15		Mainpuri	217,442	117,598
16		Farukhabad	286,797	92,227
17		Etáwah	226,421	94,867
18		Etah	239,565	124,878
		Total ...	1,315,205	612,882
19	ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore	391,372	145,457
20		Fatehpur	280,894	99,650
21		Bánda	430,846	78,372
22		Allahabad	551,018	112,569
23		Hamírpur	327,153	58,451
24		Jaunpur	319,810	42,293
		Total ...	2,301,093	536,792
25	BENARES.	Azamgarh	587,338	109,070
26		Mirzapur	538,903	273,103
27		Benares	145,459	19,573
28		Gházipur	...	...
29		Gorakhpur	684,138	77,990
30		Basti	641,776	70,244
31		Ballia	109,273	14,168
		Total ...	2,706,887	564,148
32	JHANSI.	Jalaun	125,417	39,925
33		Jhánsi	166,120	35,082
34		Lalitpur	308,367	52,926
		Total ...	599,904	127,933
35	KUMAUN.	Kumaun	432,785	91,396
36		Garhwál	295,699	35,134
37		Taráí	180,717	26,297
		Total ...	909,201	152,827
		TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...	11,520,408	3,099,152
1	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	250,166	....
2		Unao	391,968	...
3		Bara Banki	115,280	...
4	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	551,960	...
5		Hardoi	382,685	...
6		Kheri	567,753	...
7	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	374,478	...
8		Bahraich	876,080	...
9		Gonda	631,252	...
10	RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli	341,962	...
11		Sultanpur	300,329	...
12		Partabgarh	360,810	...
		TOTAL, OUDH ...	5,144,723	...(A)

N.B.—(*a*) Figures for Gházipur not available.
(*b*) Benares includes Chandauli tahsíl only.
(*c*) Gorakhpur excludes tahsíls Bansgaon, Hatta, and Deoria; and Basti excludes tahsíls
(*d*) Ballia includes parganas Sikandarpur and Bhadaon only.
(A) Information not available.
(B) These figures only give the number of donkeys. Information as to mules not available.
(C) Of various sizes and capacities.

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Agricultural Stock.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Serial No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	
1,485	588	61,115	1,364	14,490	...	1
13,231	7,543	73,573	17,474	53,905	53	2
10,172	13,102	72,184	17,514	56,612	33	3
11,413	21,174	105,919	28,322	95,620	114	4
20,855	16,023	121,648	9,638	73,370	169	5
15,206	16,633	114,221	6,930	77,422	13	6
72,362	75,063	548,660	81,242	371,419	382	
7,256	7,104	72,603	27,030	59,659	92	7
17,973	19,421	136,974	34,836	130,759	19	8
13,316	5,109	151,255	20,507	91,451	73	9
6,195	661	64,542	10,827	50,590	28	10
13,285	7,723	130,558	23,800	89,714	55	11
13,775	4,480	185,664	18,626	93,131	137	12
71,800	44,498	741,596	135,626	515,304	404	
6,285	13,927	93,968	3,749	40,773	145	13
12,644	13,317	144,422	3,530	65,589	48	14
15,298	8,548	91,863	6,941	76,605	8	15
13,911	9,631	152,074	9,218	78,940	180	16
14,330	4,890	111,192	7,459	63,777	111	17
13,527	30,154	84,805	14,554	60,088	45	18
75,995	80,467	678,324	45,451	385,172	537	
15,579	6,371	233,262	22,236	99,648	152	19
10,985	4,732	182,122	9,884	75,099	100	20
20,480	2,423	164,404	14,437	73,053	186	21
12,043	8,803	218,052	3,188	141,868	674	22
9,031	1,378	187,078	23,792	52,208	112	23
6,147	2,246	105,272	1,053	82,143	155	24
74,265	25,953	1,090,190	74,590	524,019	1,379	
4,328	5,935	172,105	2,224	146,109	645	25
9,996	6,403	69,845	13,558	144,520	1,202	26
25,978	3,177	60,511	1,545	41,995	293	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	28
9,381	44,399	119,457	12,722	121,623	628	29
7,647	4,768	104,538	10,908	115,605	583	30
729	1,337	13,175	93	23,935	69	31
58,059	66,019	539,631	41,050	593,787	3,420	
7,388	5,122	79,448	10,225	29,231	62	32
4,321	3,308	100,531	9,349	39,659	17	33
4,332	401	64,601	8,565	42,670	13	34
16,041	8,831	244,580	28,139	111,560	92	
9,481	260	204,963	1,175	78,710	2	35
801	252	239,392	...	50,660	...	36
3,687	1,429	18,336	9,948	29,550	3	37
13,969	1,941	462,691	11,123	158,920	5	
382,491	302,772	4,305,672	417,221	2,660,181	6,219	
4,771	3,329	91,183	2,152	47,279	22	1
10,255	5,454	159,468	5,806	85,413	39	2
4,238	4,367	55,783	2,027	113,224	744	3
11,529	4,159	131,915	3,115	119,900	196	4
14,978	3,480	118,046	5,846	123,065	86	5
13,317	3,200	117,887	7,701	102,847	270	6
2,681	2,203	98,190	1,431	87,854	517	7
13,823	8,739	183,437	16,945	152,859	573	8
10,504	5,691	128,505	8,520	124,332	765	9
6,935	5,746	131,829	3,927	100,421	10	10
2,370	2,491	102,574	431	102,959	97	11
6,234	3,605	172,748	677	181,345	84	12
101,635	(B)52,464	1,491,565	58,578	1,341,498	(C)3,403	

Haraya and Basti owing to settlement operations.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM III-D-2(*b*).—

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Total area of crops in column 18, Form B, irrigated and unirrigated.	AREA		
				Wells.	*By canal.*	
					Government.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	MEERUT.	Dehra Dún	122,607	7	11,991	...
2		Saháranpur	1,004,765	21,782	71,916	...
3		Muzaffarnagar	816,906	51,654	136,208	...
4		Meerut	1,365,990	95,716	191,524	...
5		Bulandshahr	1,113,682	150,263	130,555	...
6		Aligarh	1,113,378	299,775	114,650	...
		Total ...	5,537,328	619,197	656,844	...
7	ROHIL-KHAND.	Bijnor	744,735	15,543	3,799	...
8		Moradabad	1,131,927	38,966	...	...
9		Bareilly	978,036	33,509	60,964	...
10		Pilibhít	474,777	30,381	12,280	...
11		Budaun	1,051,009	71,357	...	...
12		Sháhjahánpur	820,308	135,801	...	...
		Total ...	5,200,792	325,557	77,043	...
13	AGRA.	Muttra	779,078	107,000	36,860	...
14		Agra	877,254	141,542	24,822	...
15		Mainpuri	704,802	140,724	92,407	...
16		Farukhabad	756,095	107,263	33,534	...
17		Etáwah	645,403	62,374	112,490	...
18		Etah	770,774	104,404	68,220	...
		Total ...	4,533,406	663,307	368,333	...
19	ALLAH-ABAD.	Cawnpore	968,446	107,673	136,713	...
20		Fatehpur	643,249	94,067	5	...
21		Bánda	1,043,135	3,141	...	...
22		Allahabad	1,300,109	119,285	...	...
23		Hamírpur	825,483	12,175	1,332	...
24		Jaunpur	657,317	222,400	...	...
		Total ...	5,437,739	558,741	138,050	...
25	BENARES.	Azamgarh	962,747	234,210	...	...
26		Mirzapur	670,499	57,733	...	...
27		Benares	264,644	28,273	...	...
28		Gházipur	...	...	...	...
29		Gorakhpur	2,258,943	217,368	...	...
30		Basti	1,451,057	202,836	...	...
31		Ballia	213,495	60,453	...	...
		Total ...	5,821,385	800,873	...	...
32	JHAN-SI.	Jalaun	606,156	7,066	...	...
33		Jhánsi	431,857	16,383	1,660	...
34		Lalitpur	340,743	30,705	...	...
		Total ...	1,378,756	54,154	1,660	...
35	KU-MAUN.	Kumaun	421,461	...	71,459	25,685
36		Garhwál	172,800	...	...	...
37		Tarái	267,175	200	40,713	...
		Total ...	861,436	200	112,172	25,685
		TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...	28,770,842	3,022,029	1,354,102	25,685
		OUDH.				
1	LUCK-NOW.	Lucknow	409,464	No data.	No data.	No data.
2		Unao	745,128			
3		Bara Banki	925,118			
		Total ...	2,079,710			
4	SITA-PUR.	Sitapur	1,154,938			
5		Hardoi	1,045,406			
6		Kheri	978,415			
		Total ...	3,178,759			
7	FYZ-ABAD.	Fyzabad	855,365			
8		Bahraich	1,169,830			
9		Gonda	1,544,473			
		Total ...	3,569,668			
10	RAE BA-RELI.	Rae Bareli	732,402			
11		Sultanpur	744,565			
12		Partabgarh	608,060			
		Total ...	2,085,027			
		TOTAL, OUDH ...	10,913,164			

N.B.—(*a*) "Private canals" (excepting Kumaun district) have been included under "Government
(*b*) The difference between column 10 and the sum of the four succeeding columns (865,216
(*c*) Benares includes Chandauli tahsíl only, and Ballia parganas Sikandarpur and Bhadaon

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATED.			DETAILS OF IRRIGATION.				
Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Serial No.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	9,201	21,199	5,801	17,881	754	2,690	1
...	3,797	97,495	43,435	36,564	2,591	26,116	2
...	2,967	190,829	96,214	36,907	3,325	67,644	3
...	4,892	292,132	114,983	57,673	6,442	141,151	4
...	9,295	290,113	106,651	120,602	6,080	127,330	5
...	14,943	429,368	182,250	229,507	9,810	92,753	6
...	45,095	1,321,136	549,334	499,134	29,002	457,684	
...	5,042	24,384	3,696	2,438	2,949	18,028	7
...	18,356	57,322	26,810	6,488	7,971	28,954	8
...	50,732	145,205	77,006	52,464	6,367	33,170	9
...	38,306	80,967	44,994	21,832	2,220	17,498	10
...	41,248	112,605	63,420	31,218	7,342	25,541	11
...	79,171	214,972	130,229	58,804	7,375	39,025	12
...	232,855	635,455	346,155	173,244	34,224	162,216	
...	480	144,340	55,117	84,765	3,081	32,688	13
...	1,749	168,113	71,918	105,900	5,332	25,330	14
...	32,682	265,813	107,149	133,502	5,640	61,337	15
...	22,539	163,336	47,915	97,999	10,358	60,608	16
...	11,707	186,571	69,109	90,506	3,207	72,728	17
...	15,253	187,877	99,828	111,593	5,570	52,036	18
...	84,410	1,116,050	451,036	624,265	33,188	304,727	
...	20,508	264,894	60,535	169,300	4,840	70,287	19
...	64,669	158,741	39,355	120,709	3,395	12,146	20
...	1,675	4,816	535	2,134	681	2,006	21
...	129,912	249,197	58,559	177,220	3,648	19,892	22
...	908	14,415	460	8,998	1,078	4,319	23
...	170,954	393,354	34,979	314,703	2,421	64,845	24
...	388,626	1,085,417	194,423	793,064	16,063	173,495	
...	234,508	468,718	22,492	460,990	2,482	107,289	25
...	47,161	104,894	7,586	84,749	11,629	4,373	26
...	23,383	51,656	5,800	25,546	2,105	18,205	27
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	28
...	296,982	514,350	133,488	333,281	8,478	48,144	29
...	261,888	464,724	179,699	251,607	3,821	53,320	30
...	47,989	108,442	2,299	86,540	939	20,376	31
...	911,911	1,712,784	351,364	1,242,713	29,454	251,707	
...	12,371	19,437	360	13,978	1,057	4,989	32
...	2,428	20,471	7,087	12,006	988	826	33
...	1,705	32,410	12,467	19,387	647	689	34
...	16,504	72,318	19,914	45,371	2,692	6,504	
...	...	97,144	48,839	31,378	268	16,659	35
...	2,560	2,560	640	2,560	...	...	36
...	2,992	43,905	17,922	37,566	346	4,834	37
...	5,552	143,609	67,401	71,504	614	21,493	
...	1,684,953	6,086,769	1,979,627	3,449,295	145,237	1,377,826	
		139,998					1
		286,645					2
		242,066					3
		668,709					
		157,033					4
		263,520					5
		96,714					6
No data.	No data.	517,267	No data.	No data.	No data.	No data.	
		352,730					7
		39,103					8
		208,318					9
		600,151					
		423,772					10
		403,368					11
		344,498					12
		1,171,638					
		2,957,765					

canals," and "tanks" under column headed "Other sources."
acres) may be accounted for by the area irrigated at both harvests.
only. No figures for Gházipur available.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

E.—PRICES OF

FORM III-E-(1).—*Showing the Prices of*

District.	PRICE OF PRODUCE PER MAUND OF 80lb.																							
	Rice.			Wheat.			Linseed.			Jute.			Cotton (uncleaned).			Sugar.			Salt.					
1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8					
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
1. Dehra Dún ...	2	10	9	1	14	6	4	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	7	2	3	10	2			
2. Saháranpur ...	2	10	7	1	12	5	3	1	5	...			4	10	4	5	5	4	3	2	0			
3. Muzaffarnagar ...	2	12	8	1	12	5	4	8	7	3	10	2	4	8	7	3	10	2	3	0	3			
4. Meerut ...	3	5	4	1	13	1	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	3	9	3	8	0	3	3	0			
5. Bulandshahr ...	3	13	3	1	11	3	4	0	0	2	8	0	4	8	0	5	14	10	3	2	8			
6. Aligarh	3	7	6	1	12	4	3	14	6	2	12	7	3	14	6	3	11	3	3	0	0			
7. Bijnor	2	11	9	1	12	9	4	0	0	...			4	8	0	3	3	9	3	12	3			
8. Moradabad ...	2	7	3	1	11	4	3	6	5	...			4	9	1	3	6	5	3	0	3			
9. Bareilly	2	10	8	2	0	0	2	14	6	2	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	9	0			
10. Pilibhít	2	9	3	1	14	3	3	8	3	...			4	11	3	4	0	0	3	5	4			
11. Budaun ...	2	0	0	1	9	0	2	10	0	...			4	4	0	4	0	0	3	2	0			
12. Sháhjahánpur ...	2	3	6	1	12	5	3	3	2	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	10	2	3	3	2			
13. Muttra	2	8	0	1	13	6	3	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0			
14. Agra	3	5	4	2	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	0	4	4	0	4	3	4	2	14	7			
15. Mainpuri ...	2	14	0	2	2	9	...			4	0	0	4	8	0	4	4	0	3	0	0			
16. Farukhabad ...	2	10	8	2	2	10	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	3	7	4			
17. Etáwah	3	5	4	1	14	6	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	6	3	1	3			
18. Etah	3	10	0	1	14	6	4	7	0	...			3	13	4	5	0	0	3	4	0			
19. Cawnpore ...	2	10	8	2	0	10	3	14	5	3	1	3	4	14	0	4	3	5	3	0	4			
20. Fatehpur ...	2	7	0	2	1	8	3	5	4	3	5	4	5	0	0	5	14	10	3	5	4			
21. Bánda	2	7	0	2	2	6	3	8	0	2	8	0	4	8	0	3	8	0	3	5	4			
22. Allahabad ...	2	8	0	2	1	6	3	10	2	4	0	0	4	6	10	5	8	5	3	8	10			
23. Hamírpur ...	2	13	8	2	0	0	4	0	0	...			5	0	0	4	6	0	3	10	3			
24. Jaunpur ...	2	6	0	2	0	10	2	13	9	2	13	9	5	0	0	3	2	3	5	0	0			
25. Azamgarh ...	2	2	10	1	15	0	3	0	9	3	0	9	...			2	11	5	3	12	11			
26. Mirzapur ...	2	8	0	2	3	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	3	0	4	0	0			
27. Benares ...	2	2	2	1	15	1	3	2	11	5	0	0	3	4	0	3	10	4	3	7	5			
28. Gorakhpur ...	2	1	9	1	12	6	3	2	9	4	2	9	...			3	9	7	3	9	3			
29. Basti	2	10	8	1	9	7	3	3	2	6	2	6	...			3	8	10	4	3	0			
30. Gházipur ...	2	9	5	2	1	2	3	1	9	3	14	0	...			2	9	6	3	14	0			
31. Ballia	2	1	2	2	0	0	3	1	9	3	14	0	2	10	8	3	1	9	3	5	4			
32. Jalaun	4	0	0	2	0	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	4	8	0	5	0	0	3	10	0			
33. Jhánsi	2	5	8	1	13	1	3	1	3	...			4	0	0	5	0	0	3	5	4			
34. Lalitpur ...	2	8	0	1	11	3	3	10	2	3	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	3	7	8			
35. Kumaun ...	3	10	2	2	13	8	...			...			...			6	10	8	5	0	0			
36. Garhwál ...	2	10	8	2	0	0	...			...			...			5	10	7	4	7	5			
37. Tarái	2	8	0	1	12	0	2	14	0	...			4	9	3	4	0	0	4	9	0			
General average ...	2	11	8	1	15	1	3	7	11	3	10	2	4	6	1	4	3	7	3	8	5			

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PRODUCE.

Produce in the North-Western Provinces.

Ghí.	Firewood.	Plough-bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES FOR THE PAST YEAR OF			
						Artizans.			Agricultural labourers.
						Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Others.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
30 8 0	0 4 0	25 0 0	2 12 0	0 2 6	6 13 8	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0
33 11 0	0 5 5	30 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	5 11 7	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	5 8 0
26 10 8	0 4 10	25 0 0 to 150 0 0	2 12 0	0 2 0	7 7 5	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	4 8 0
27 0 0	0 6 6	70 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	5 4 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	4 8 0
23 11 3	0 4 0	50 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0
24 13 1	0 5 2	40 0 0	2 12 0	0 1 6	6 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	3 12 0
29 1 6	0 5 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	3 8 0
26 10 8	0 4 6	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 3	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	3 8 0
30 4 0	0 8 0	15 0 0	1 4 0	0 3 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	2 12 0
32 0 0	0 4 3	15 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 8 0
27 8 0	0 3 3	20 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	3 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0
29 3 2	0 4 3	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	4 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	4 0 0
26 0 0	0 5 4	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	10 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0	10 0 0	4 11 0
27 13 3	0 4 6	30 0 0	1 4 0	0 1 6	4 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0
26 0 0	0 4 0	15 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	4 8 0
29 12 0	0 4 9	15 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	4 8 0	8 5 4	10 0 0	10 0 0	4 8 0
32 8 0	0 5 4	20 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 0	8 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	4 4 0
26 10 0	0 4 7	20 0 0	1 10 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
26 10 6	0 4 7	30 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 9	5 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	3 8 0
27 13 3	0 5 4	20 0 0	1 4 0	0 1 0	7 0 0	5 10 0	7 8 0	9 6 0	3 12 0
24 6 0	0 4 0	25 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 9	5 0 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	7 8 0	3 2 0
31 3 9	0 4 11	15 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	7 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	...	3 8 0
25 0 0	0 4 0	30 0 0	1 8 0	0 0 6	6 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0
29 0 0	0 4 0	24 0 0	1 4 0	0 2 0	8 14 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 7 0	3 8 0
30 7 7	0 3 7	15 0 0	1 8 0	0 3 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	3 12 0
31 14 0	0 6 6	15 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	3 8 0
31 3 2	0 6 2	20 0 0	1 4 0	0 4 0	5 2 8	9 6 0	9 6 0	7 8 0	...
28 7 3	0 4 0	20 0 0	1 2 0	0 1 10	6 14 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	3 12 0
30 7 8	0 4 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 6	7 4 4	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	3 12 0
31 1 9	0 5 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	4 12 6	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0
26 10 8	0 5 4	25 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	4 0 0
25 0 0	0 4 7	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 8 0
25 9 8	0 3 2	10 0 0	5 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0
25 10 9	0 4 0	25 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0
21 5 4	0 3 2	15 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0
22 1 6	0 3 2	13 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0
32 0 0	0 6 3	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	...	8 0 0	5 0 0
27 15 11	0 4 8	24 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	6 12 2	8 15 1	8 15 8	8 6 2	4 0 5

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E-(2).—*Showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces.*

District.	*Wages per diem.* Skilled.						Unskilled.						Cart, per day.						Camel, per day.						Donkey, per score per day.						Boat, per day.						Remarks.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Dehra Dún ...				0	6	0				0	3	0				0	14	0				0	6	0				12	8	0				...			
Saháranpur ...				0	5	0				0	2	6				0	14	0			...							7	8	0				*Nil.*			
Muzaffarnagar ...				0	5	3				0	2	3				0	14	0				0	6	0				2	8	0				2	8	0	
Meerut				0	6	0				0	2	6				0	14	0	0	5	0 to	0	8	0				5	0	0				0	8	0	
Bulandshahr ...				0	4	0	0	2	0 to	0	3	0				0	8	0	0	4	0 to	0	6	0				5	10	0				1	0	0	
Aligarh	0	4	0 to	0	8	0	0	1	6 to	0	2	3	0	12	0 to	0	14	0	0	5	0 to	0	8	0	1	4	0 to	3	2	0				0	12	0	
Muttra				0	5	0				0	2	6				0	14	0				0	5	0	2	8	0 to	3	0	0	0	8	0 to	1	0	0	
Agra	0	3	0 to	0	8	0				0	2	6				0	12	0				0	5	0				7	8	0				0	8	0	
Farukhabad ...	0	4	0 to	0	5	0	0	2	0 to	0	2	6	0	5	0 to	0	6	6			...				3	2	0 to	4	6	0	0	4	0 to	0	9	0	
Mainpuri	0	3	0 to	0	10	0	0	2	0 to	0	2	6				0	14	0			*Nil.*							3	0	0				*Nil.*			
Etáwah	0	5	0 to	0	6	0	0	2	6 to	0	3	0				0	14	0				0	8	0				5	0	0				1	4	0	
Etah				0	6	0				0	2	6				0	14	0				0	5	3				6	4	0				2	0	0	
Bijnor				0	4	0				0	2	0	0	8	0 to	0	14	0			*							6	4	0				0	10	0	* Not procurable in district.
Moradabad ...				0	3	0				0	1	6				0	8	0				0	5	3				2	8	0				0	3	0	Hire of boat only, exclusive of mallah.
Budaun				0	4	0				0	2	0				0	14	0				0	4	0				2	8	0				0	5	4	Seven annas per bullock.
Bareilly	0	4	0 to	0	8	0	0	2	0 to	0	2	6				0	14	0				0	8	0				5	0	0				0	8	0	
Sháhjahánpur ...				0	4	0	0	2	0 to	0	2	6	0	5	0 to	0	7	0			*Nil.*						*Nil.*						*Nil.*			
Pilibhít				0	2	0				0	4	0				0	14	0			...							...						...			Not in use.
Cawnpore				0	5	0				0	3	0	0	10	0 to	0	14	0	0	4	3 to	0	5	4	5	0	0 to	7	8	0	1	0	0 to	2	0	0	
Fatehpur				0	4	0				0	1	9				0	12	4				0	8	6				5	6	8				1	12	0	
Bánda	0	3	6 to	0	4	0	0	2	0 to	0	2	6	0	10	0 to	0	14	0				0	5	4				5	0	0	0	5	4 to	0	8	0	
Hamírpur				0	3	0				0	2	0				0	8	0				0	6	0				2	8	0				0	12	0	
Allahabad				0	4	8				0	2	0	0	10	0 to	0	14	0				0	5	3				3	2	0				†			† Ten annas per ferry: Re. 1-6-6 to Rs. 2 for boats of 400 maunds burden down and up stream respectively: Rs. 2-13-0 to Rs. 4 for boats of 800 maunds burden down and up stream respectively.
Jaunpur	0	3	0 to	0	4	0	0	1	6 to	0	2	6				0	10	0			*Nil.*						*Nil.*							1	8	0	
Azamgarh				0	4	0				0	2	0				0	12	0				0	8	0				6	4	0				2	0	0	
Mirzapur				0	4	0				0	2	0				0	14	0				0	8	0				3	12	0				2	0	0	
Benares				0	5	0				0	3	0	0	10	0 to	0	14	0				0	4	0				2	8	0				‡			‡ Boats not let daily on hire.
Gházipur				0	4	0				0	2	0				0	12	0			...						...						...			Camels, donkeys, and boats cannot be had in the district.
Gorakhpur	0	4	0 to	0	6	0	0	2	0 to	0	2	6	0	4	0 to	0	8	0			...						...	3	12	0				1	0	0	
Basti	0	4	0 to	0	8	0	0	1	0 to	0	2	6	0	8	0 to	0	12	0			...						...				0	8	0 to	6	0	0	On ferry eight annas to 12 annas per diem. Carrying goods, 100 maunds, get Rs. 2 per diem. Ditto 200 ditto Rs. 3 ditto. Ditto 400 ditto Rs. 6 ditto.
Ballia				0	4	0				0	2	0				0	8	0			...						...				0	8	0 to	1	0	0	Eight annas for small boat and Re. 1 for large.
Jhánsi	0	4	0 to	0	8	0	0	2	0 to	0	4	0				0	14	0				0	5	4				2	8	0				5	0	0	
Jalaun	0	4	0 to	0	8	0	0	2	0 to	0	3	0	0	12	0 to	0	14	0	0	4	0 to	0	6	0	2	8	0 to	5	0	0	0	12	0 to	1	0	0	
Lalitpur	0	4	0 to	0	6	0	0	2	0 to	0	2	6				0	8	0				0	5	0				1	4	0				...			Boats are not plied at daily charges.
Kumaun	0	4	0 to	0	8	0	0	2	0 to	0	4	0	1	0	0 to	2	0	0	0	6	0 to	0	8	0				5	0	0				...			
Garhwál	0	4	0 to	0	8	0	0	2	0 to	0	2	6			*Nil.*						*Nil.*						*Nil.*						*Nil.*			
Tarái	0	5	0 to	0	8	0	0	2	0 to	0	3	0	0	8	0 to	0	14	0			...				5	0	0 to	6	0	0				...			No boat traffic in Tarái.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Produce.

Form III-E-(1).—*Showing the Prices of Produce in Oudh.*

District.	Price of produce per maund of 80lb.									Plough-bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.
	Rice (*a*).	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton (*b*).	Sugar raw (gúr).	Salt (Sambhar).	Ghí.	Firewood.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Lucknow	2 8 5	1 12 3	3 7 8	3 13 3	16 10 8	3 15 0	3 10 0	29 1 6	0 5 7	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 5 0	5 0 0
2. Unao	2 6 10	1 10 11	2 15 10	3 0 3	18 13 0	4 4 0	3 7 7	26 4 1	0 3 3	15 14 0	0 15 9	0 1 7	7 4 9
3. Bara Banki	2 13 11	1 12 5	3 6 3	4 8 8	16 0 0	3 13 8	3 10 2	29 1 0	0 5 2	20 0 0	1 1 0	0 1 1	8 12 0
4. Sitapur	2 6 1	1 11 3	2 11 11	3 15 6	16 6 7	4 9 5	3 10 10	27 3 10	0 3 11	13 4 0	1 4 0	0 0 11	5 14 1
5. Hardoi	2 8 2	1 10 4	2 14 4	4 0 4	16 10 0	4 14 3	3 9 1	26 15 6	0 3 5	25 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 3	7 0 0
6. Kheri	2 1 9	1 8 10	2 10 2	3 12 11	13 3 1	5 3 3	4 2 11	26 10 8	0 4 3	25 10 8	0 13 8	0 2 0	5 9 8
7. Fyzabad	3 10 4	1 14 0	...	3 6 8	16 5 4	3 10 2	3 9 4	24 2 5	0 4 6	27 8 0	0 15 0	0 1 5	6 9 0
8. Bahraich	2 2 8	1 11 2	2 9 6	2 10 9	16 4 9	3 9 0	3 10 0	24 5 7	0 3 1	29 0 0	1 7 0	0 1 6	8 12 0
9. Gonda	2 3 3	1 10 4	2 9 11	2 10 6	18 0 6	3 12 3	3 6 5	25 9 7	0 3 2	16 0 0	0 12 0	0 1 6	8 0 0
10. Bae Bareli	2 5 6	1 10 0	3 1 11	1 0 0	16 18 6	4 1 2	4 1 0	27 13 2	0 3 2	11 10 8	1 0 8	0 1 0	10 5 4
11. Sultanpur	2 11 0	1 9 5	...	2 0 0	16 13 6	3 6 9	4 7 1	27 13 3	0 4 0	17 8 0	1 8 0	0 1 6	8 0 0
12. Partabgarh	2 1 6	1 11 1	4 7 7	1 7 6	17 4 9	3 8 7	3 13 8	27 13 2	0 3 6	14 5 4	0 11 4	0 1 0	3 5 4
Average ...	2 7 11	1 11 0	3 1 6	3 0 6	16 9 9	4 0 11	3 12 1	26 14 6	0 3 11	19 10 4	1 2 0	0 1 8	7 0 8

(*a*) Husked, 2nd quality.

(*b*) It is not known whether this is cleaned or uncleaned cotton.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E-(2).—*Showing Prices of Labour in Oudh.*

District.	Wages per diem.		Cart, per day.*	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score per day.	Boat, per day.†	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Lucknow	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	...	3 4 0	1 0 0	† Tonnage of boats carrying 400 maunds.
2. Unao	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	...	2 0 0	1 0 0	Ditto 60 do.
3. Bara Banki	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	...	3 12 0	1 0 0	Ditto 300 do.
4. Sitapur	0 4 3	0 2 0	0 12 6	...	2 8 0	1 0 0	Ditto 500 do.
5. Hardoi	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	Ditto 100 do.
6. Kheri	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	...	...	1 0 0	Ditto 400 do.
7. Fyzabad	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Ditto 400 do.
8. Bahraich	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 8 0	...	2 8 0	2 0 0	Ditto 400 do.
9. Gonda	0 5 0	0 3 4	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	Ditto 400 do.
10. Rae Bareli	0 5 0	0 3 7	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	Tonnage not known.
11. Sultanpur	0 4 6	0 1 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	Ditto.
12. Partabgarh	0 4 4	0 1 9	0 8 0	0 5 10	2 3 0	4 8 0	Ditto.
Average ...	0 4 5	0 2 3	0 9 0	0 7 7	2 7 10	...	

*Two bullocks.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

F.—Mines and Quarries.

Where situated.			Mineral produce.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
			Agra.			
Mauza.	*Tahsil.*					
Arazi Imlak	Kiraoli	...	Red stone,	2	20	The stone is chiefly used in making cane and corn-mills.
Bharkol	Do.	...	Ditto ...	7	70	
Tajpur	Do.	...	Ditto ...	4	48	
Jotana	Do.	...	Ditto ...	18	216	
Dhanauli	Do.	...	Ditto ...	9	118	
Dabar	Do.	...	Ditto ...	3	16	
Santhu	Do.	...	Ditto ...	5	60	
Mandi Mirza Khan	Do.	...	Ditto ...	1	10	
Mirwaya	Do.	...	Ditto ...	21	325	
Behrawati Khas	Do.	...	Ditto ...	4	20	
Pura Mana	Do.	...	Ditto ...	9	54	
Nagla Kasam	Kheragarh	...	Ditto ...	1	6	
Noni Nagla Birbhan	Do.	...	Ditto ...	2	12	
Pahari Kalan	Do.	...	Ditto ...	4	60	
Rachoa	Do.	...	Ditto ...	1	...	
Meoli	Do.	...	Ditto ...	4	...	
Bagore	Do.	...	Ditto ...	10	100	The mineral produce being building stones.
Basai Jagnere	Do.	...	Ditto ...	26	400	
Tantpur	Do.	...	Ditto ...	15	130	
	Total	...	...	146	1,665	
			Budaun.			
Chitora ...	...	...	Kankar ...	1	24	
Parsona ...	...	...	Ditto ...	1	15	
Bhamori ...	...	...	Ditto ...	1	30	
Chandanpur ...	...	...	Ditto ...	1	12	
Ismailpur ...	...	...	Ditto ...	1	9	
Nyagawan ...	...	...	Ditto ...	1	3	
Agasl ...	...	...	Ditto ...	1	11	
Khairi ...	...	...	Ditto ...	1	22	
Ahiwara ...	...	...	Lime ...	1	1,200	
Ditto ...	...	...	Kankar ...	1	525	
Bichola ...	...	...	Ditto ...	1	375	
Faridpur Chokolan	...	...	Ditto ...	1	375	
	Total	...	...	12	2,601	
			Bareilly.			
Mauza Saidpur Sarora, pargana Nawabganj.			Kankar ...	1	...	The Government purchased a plot of land measuring 101 acres 3 roods 13 poles in this village, after paying the amount of compensation and remission of land-revenue thereon. The produce is used for metalling roads, &c.
			Pilibhit.			
Rampura ...	...	...	Kankar ...	Not available.		
Debipura ...	...	...				
Nearia ...	...	...				
Saingna ...	...	...				
Kain ...	...	...				
Lakhnaw ...	...	...				
Chora Sabatpur	...	...				
Behti ...	...	...				
			Banda.			
Mauza Deari	...	...	Iron ...	16	*Nil.*	
Rajohan	...	...				
Mahuli	...	...				
Pardwan	...	...				
Baryari Kalan	...	...	Stone ...	19	483	
Barha Kotra	...	...				
	Total	...	...	35	483	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

F.—MINES AND QUARRIES—(*concluded*).

Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	REMARKS.
	HAMIRPUR.			
Mauza Gourari, pargana Kulpahar ...	Stone ...	2	6,250	The quarries belong to zamíndárs.
	MIRZAPUR.			
Mirzapur Sadr	Stone ...	719	36,744	
Chunár	Do. ...	496	28,955	
Total ...	...	1,215	65,699	
	KUMAUN.			
Raibelar Gangoli	Copper mine,		140	
Manglalakh Dhyanirao	Iron ...	1	250	
Jagthan Danpur	Do. ...	1	60	
Karmi do.	Do. ...	1	65	
Tataie Dhaniakot	Do. ...	1	65	
Sadigaon Pali	Do. ...	1	250	
Malbgorkha Gangoli	Do. ...	1	120	
Gwasikote ditto	Do. ...	1	20	
Manidamiani Jahar	Do. ...	1	20	
Total ...	...	9	990	
	GARHWAL.			
Badhan	Iron ...	1	No data being available, hence this cannot be given.	
Chandpur	Do. ...	1		
Dewalgarh	Do. ...	2		
Dasoli	Do. ...	2		
Maka Salan	Do. ...	2		
Nagpur	Do. ...	9		
Talla Salan	Do. ...	2		
Dewalgarh	Copper ...	2		
Total ...	...	21	...	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

G.—MANUFACTURES.

Class of manufacture.	Number of mills and large manufactures.	Private looms or small work.	*Number of workmen in large works.* — Male and female.	Number of workmen in small works, or independent workmen.	Number of European Superintendents in large works.	Value of block in large works.	Value of estimated annual outturn of large works.	Value of estimated annual outturn of small works.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk	1	(*a*)	300	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Cotton	3	...	6,531	...	...	...	9,10,000	...
Wool	2	...	795	...	...	...	6,98,046	...
Other fibres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper	1	...	225	...	...	...	3,66,172	...
Wood-work... ...	...	151	...	613	...	...	...	87,400
Iron	...	6	...	24	...	...	...	4,100
Brass and copper ...	...	116	...	1,474	...	...	...	3,50,000
Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour-mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factory ...	1	...	22	...	2	...	65,882	...
Sugar do.	1	...	900	...	...	...	16,00,000	...
Ice do.	6	...	373	...	...	...	85,390	...
Cotton presses ...	12	...	854	...	...	...	39,68,226	...
Tanneries	1	...	1,200	...	...	...	(*a*)	...
Silver work ...	...	230	...	1,290	...	...	...	(*b*)
Mosaic (stones) ...	...	16	...	127	...	...	...	21,000
Clay model ...	...	10	...	22	...	...	...	2,500
Pottery	...	19	...	62	...	...	...	5,550
Leather (manufactured),	...	59	...	406	...	...	...	1,25,000
Scent	...	9	...	99	...	...	...	20,000
Wire (inlaid) ...	...	18	...	73	...	...	...	7,700
Indigo	1,975	...	67,045	...	...	...	57,26,980	...
Lac	13	...	375	...	...	...	(*b*)	...
Tobacco	1	...	81	...	1	...	...	...

(*a*) Declined to give any information.
(*b*) No information available.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885-86.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
Class A.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*			
I.—Borax	Tibet ...	28,903	2,46,918
	Nipal ...	700	7,000
	Total ...	29,603	2,53,918
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
III.—Cotton-goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European)	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
3. Piece-goods (European)	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
4. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
	Total, Cotton goods,	...	...
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Pán or betel leaves	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating) ...	Tibet ...	2	20
	Nipal ...	34,609	3,00,623
	Total ...	34,611	3,00,643
4. Intoxicating, except opium—			
(*a*)—Gánja	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
(*b*)—Bhang	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	1,454	11,632
	Total ...	1,454	11,632
(*c*)—Charas	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	22	2,640
	Total ...	22	2,640
(*d*)—Other kinds	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
V.—Dyeing materials—			
1. Indigo	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Madder or manjit	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	310	2,571
	Total ...	310	2,571
3. Safflower	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
4. Turmeric	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	2,423	21,563
	Total ...	2,423	21,563
5. Al (*Morinda citrifolia*)	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
6. Other kinds	Tibet ...	14	140
	Nipal ...	190	1,325
	Total ...	204	1,465
VI.—Fibrous products—			
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	54,056	95,161
	Total ...	54,056	95,161
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags)...	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	992	10,991
	Total ...	992	10,991
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola-gari)	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Potatoes	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
3. All other kinds	Tibet ...	2	20
	Nipal ...	426	863
	Total ...	428	883

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885-86—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	39,936	63,013
	Total ...	39,936	63,013
2. Gram and pulse	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	60,671	88,926
	Total ...	60,671	88,926
3. Rice, husked	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	462,675	11,11,801
	Total ...	462,675	11,11,801
4. Do., unhusked	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	769,971	9,31,453
	Total ...	769,971	9,31,453
5. Other rain crops	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	53,845	86,735
	Total ...	53,845	86,735
6. Other spring crops	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	24,768	32,037
	Total ...	24,768	32,037
	Total, Grains ...	1,411,866	23,13,965
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	13,200	1,76,198
	Total ...	13,200	1,76,198
X.—Horns	Tibet ...	6	56
	Nipal ...	917	10,402
	Total ...	923	10,458
XI.—Kankar	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
XII.—Lac—			
1. Dye	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Shell	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
3. Stick and other kinds	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	4	32
	Total ...	4	32
XIII.—Lime	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	1,594	320
	Total ...	1,594	320
XIV.—Liquors—			
1. European	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Native	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
	Total, Liquors ...	...	...
XV.—Metals and hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet ...	40	2,000
	Nipal ...	999	43,836
	Total ...	1,039	45,836
2. Iron	Tibet ...	10	150
	Nipal ...	2,024	15,477
	Total ...	2,034	15,627
3. Other metals	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	270	6,780
	Total ...	270	6,780
	Total, Metals ...	3,343	68,243
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Vegetable...	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	57	559
	Total ...	57	559

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885-86—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	2,400	2,400
	Total ...	2,400	2,400
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—			
1. Ghí	Tibet ...	10	400
	Nipal ...	19,153	5,18,491
	Total ...	19,163	5,18,891
2. Other kinds	Tibet ...	170	510
	Nipal ...	3,342	15,701
	Total ...	3,512	16,211
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Sambhar	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
3. Other kinds	Tibet ...	32,569	1,30,276
	Nipal ...	...	...
	Total ...	32,569	1,30,276
	Total, Salt ...	32,569	1,30,276
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—			
1. Saltpetre	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Other saline substances	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	41,633	1,21,212
	Total ...	41,633	1,21,212
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	49,378	1,40,136
	Total ...	49,378	1,40,136
3. Til or jingelly	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	83	265
	Total ...	83	265
4. Other oil-seeds	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	164,279	3,83,403
	Total ...	164,279	3,83,403
	Total, Oil-seeds ...	255,373	6,45,016
5. Indigo seed	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
6. Tea seed	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
7. Other kinds	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	93	186
	Total ...	93	186
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Manufactured	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Other spices	Tibet ...	35	522
	Nipal ...	14,573	2,26,091
	Total ...	14,608	2,26,613
XXV.—Stone	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	3	6
	Total ...	3	6

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885-86—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Unrefined	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian	Tibet ...	13	1,020
	Nipal ...	...	...
	Total ...	13	1,020
2. Foreign	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
XXIX.—Wood—			
1. Timber	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	1,897,555	22,87,444
	Total ...	1,897,555	22,87,444
2. Firewood	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	131,373	32,843
	Total ...	131,373	32,843
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw	Tibet ...	2,504	43,364
	Nipal ...	11	220
	Total ...	2,515	43,584
2. Manufactured piece-goods	Tibet ...	355	14,200
	Nipal ...	...	...
	Total ...	355	14,200
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet ...	40	168
	Nipal ...	895	16,241
	Total ...	935	16,409
2. Unmanufactured	Tibet ...	28	1,538
	Nipal ...	3,057	5,924
	Total ...	3,085	7,462
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—			
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Tibet ...	...	20
	Nipal ...	...	...
	Total ...	...	20
2. Jewellery	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
XXXIII.—Treasure—			
1. Gold	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Silver	Tibet ...	...	322
	Nipal ...	...	2,43,380
	Total ...	...	2,43,702
	Total, Class A. ... Tibet,	64,701	4,41,644
	Nipal,	3,853,941	70,15,881
	Grand Total ...	3,918,642	74,57,525
Class B.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.
I.—Animals, living (for sale)—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules	Tibet ...	296	26,980
	Nipal ...	76	7,242
	Total ...	372	34,222
2. Cattle	Tibet ...	152	3,034
	Nipal ...	5,318	95,027
	Total ...	5,470	98,061
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet ...	7,722	18,518
	Nipal ...	503	525
	Total ...	8,225	19,043
4. Other kinds	Tibet ...	294	1,233
	Nipal ...	918	7,673
	Total ...	1,212	8,906

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885-86—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		No.	Rs.
II.—Bamboos	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	209,122	4,183
	Total ...	209,122	4,183
III.—Canes and rattans—	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	256,421	1,891
	Total ...	256,421	1,891
IV.—Cocoanuts (narial, kachcha)	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
V.—Gunny-bags	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	7,780	1,943
	Total ...	7,780	1,943
VI.—Hides and skins—			
1. Hides of cattle	Tibet ...	123	232
	Nipal ...	67,124	1,72,733
	Total ...	67,247	1,72,965
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals ...	Tibet ...	465	416
	Nipal ...	1,501	751
	Total ...	1,966	1,167
VII.—Leather—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet ...	11	33
	Nipal ...	2,362	7,173
	Total ...	2,373	7,206
2. Manufactured	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	159	99
	Total ...	159	99
	Total, Class B. ... Tibet,	9,063	50,446
	Total, Class B. ... Nipal,	551,284	2,99,240
	Grand Total ...	560,347	3,49,686

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885-86.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class A.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.
I.—Borax	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	3,379	62,569
	Total ...	3,379	62,569
III.—Cotton goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European)	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	252	17,640
	Total ...	252	17,640
2. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet ...	10	300
	Nipal ...	2,451	70,350
	Total ...	2,461	70,650
3. Piece-goods (European)	Tibet ...	101	10,100
	Nipal ...	11,955	11,60,955
	Total ...	12,056	11,71,055
4. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet ...	338	16,900
	Nipal ...	17,270	8,62,665
	Total ...	17,608	8,79,565
	Total, Cotton goods,	32,377	21,38,910
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	1	124
	Total ...	1	124
2. Pán or betel leaves	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	27	708
	Total ...	27	708
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating)	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	335	2,122
	Total ...	335	2,122
4. Intoxicating, except opium—			
(*a*) Gánja	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
(*b*) Bhang	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
(*c*) Charas	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
(*d*) Other kinds	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885-86—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
V.—Dyeing materials—			
1. Indigo	Tibet ...	1	200
	Nipal ...	...	...
	Total ...	1	200
2. Madder or manjit	Tibet ...	4	48
	Nipal ...	...	...
	Total ...	4	48
3. Safflower	Tibet ...	3	80
	Nipal ...	1	18
	Total ...	4	98
4. Turmeric	Tibet ...	12	187
	Nipal ...	114	1,073
	Total ...	126	1,260
5. Al *(Morinda citrifolia)*	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
6. Other kinds	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	23	234
	Total ...	23	234
VI.—Fibrous products—			
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	27	66
	Total ...	27	66
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags),	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	6	33
	Total ...	6	33
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola gari)	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	124	2,461
	Total ...	124	2,461
2. Potatoes	Tibet ...	67	335
	Nipal ...	12,278	21,049
	Total ...	12,345	21,384
3. All other kinds	Tibet ...	61	793
	Nipal ...	2,977	5,149
	Total ...	3,038	5,942
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet ...	4,861	12,750
	Nipal ...	824	1,438
	Total ...	5,685	14,188
2. Gram and pulse	Tibet ...	336	1,274
	Nipal ...	11,056	19,190
	Total ...	11,392	20,464

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885-86—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—Grains—(*concluded*),			
3. Rice (husked)	Tibet ...	22,424	83,041
	Nipal ...	1,435	3,351
	Total ...	23,859	86,392
4. Do. (unhusked)	Tibet ...	1,772	3,471
	Nipal ...	15	20
	Total ...	1,787	3,491
5. Other rain crops	Tibet ...	6,438	12,875
	Nipal ...	64	121
	Total ...	6,502	12,996
6. Other spring crops	Tibet ...	19,669	42,014
	Nipal ...	1,711	2,573
	Total ...	21,380	44,587
	Total, Grains ...	70,605	1,82,118
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	24	264
	Total ...	24	264
X.—Horns	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
XI.—Kankar	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
XII.—Lac—			
1. Dye	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Shell	Tibet ...	1	32
	Nipal ...	15	484
	Total ...	16	516
3. Stick and other kinds...	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	135	1,695
	Total ...	135	1,695
XIII.—Lime	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	120	120
XIV.—Liquors—	Total ...	120	120
1. European	Tibet ...	1	50
	Nipal ...	...	...
	Total ...	1	50
2. Native	Tibet ...	11	281
	Nipal ...	...	...
	Total ...	11	281
	Total, Liquors ...	12	331
XV.—Metals and hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet ...	99	4,810
	Nipal ...	1,354	54,834
	Total ...	1,453	59,644
2. Iron	Tibet ...	29	420
	Nipal ...	1,093	8,170
	Total ...	1,122	8,590
3. Other metals	Tibet ...	10	472
	Nipal ...	3,262	1,18,714
	Total ...	3,272	1,19,186
	Total, Metals ...	5,847	1,87,420
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet ...	8	80
	Nipal ...	57	398
	Total ...	65	478
2. Vegetable	Tibet ...	122	1,593
	Nipal ...	43	412
	Total ...	165	2,005
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1885-86—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XIX.—Provisions—			
1. Ghi	Tibet	47	1,437
	Nipal	...	...
	Total	47	1,437
2. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipal	73,278	1,46,512
	Total	73,278	1,46,512
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet	...	...
	Nipal	15	75
	Total	15	75
2. Sambhar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipal	29,569	1,16,923
	Total	29,569	1,16,923
3. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipal	40,068	1,40,579
	Total	40,068	1,40,579
	Total, Salt	69,652	2,57,577
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—			
1. Saltpetre	Tibet	...	...
	Nipal	...	...
2. Other saline substances	Tibet	...	...
	Nipal	246	492
	Total	246	492
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipal	...	...
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet	57	277
	Nipal	...	...
	Total	57	277
3. Til or jingelly	Tibet	362	1,810
	Nipal	1	3
	Total	363	1,813
4. Other oil-seeds	Tibet	130	520
	Nipal	...	...
	Total	130	520
	Total, Oil-seeds	550	2,610
5. Indigo seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipal	...	...
6. Tea seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipal	...	...
7. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipal	60	120
	Total	60	120

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885-86—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Manufactured	Tibet ...	1	1,000
	Nipal ...	...	...
	Total ...	1	1,000
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betelnuts	Tibet ...	1	20
	Nipal ...	403	6,398
	Total ...	404	6,418
2. Other spices	Tibet ...	33	588
	Nipal ...	2,455	45,338
	Total ...	2,488	45,926
XXV.—Stone	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	1	2
	Total ...	1	2
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet ...	46	725
	Nipal ...	2,408	31,674
	Total ...	2,454	32,399
2. Unrefined	Tibet ...	5,125	26,163
	Nipal ...	21,942	94,911
	Total ...	27,067	1,21,074
	Total, Sugar ...	29,521	1,53,473
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Foreign	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet ...	241	2,381
	Nipal ...	7,091	60,736
	Total ...	7,332	63,117
XXIX.—Wood—			
1. Timber	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
2. Firewood	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	...	...
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	14	195
	Total ...	14	195
2. Manufactured piece-goods	Tibet ...	60	11,970
	Nipal ...	277	7,371
	Total ...	337	19,341
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet ...	38	298
	Nipal ...	4,613	36,955
	Total ...	4,651	37,253
2. Unmanufactured	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipal ...	765	2,484
	Total ...	765	2,484

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

2.—Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1885-86—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—			
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset	Tibet	...	5,731
	Nipal	...	400
	Total	...	6,131
2. Jewellery	Tibet	...	732
	Nipal	...	...
	Total	...	732
XXXIII.—Treasure—			
1. Gold	Tibet	...	92
	Nipal	...	648
	Total	...	740
2. Silver	Tibet	...	9,257
	Nipal	...	3,348
	Total	...	12,605
	Total, Class A. Tibet,	62,519	2,55,107
	Total, Class A. Nipal,	255,634	31,14,164
	Grand Total	318,153	33,69,271
		No.	Rs.
Class B.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by number).*			
I.—Animals (living) for sale—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules	Tibet	11	1,050
	Nipal	...	...
	Total	11	1,050
2. Cattle	Tibet	46	792
	Nipal	1,808	33,319
	Total	1,854	34,111
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet	600	1,800
	Nipal	4,707	7,125
	Total	5,307	8,925
4. Other kinds	Tibet	4	8
	Nipal	2,372	4,017
	Total	2,376	4,025
II.—Bamboos	Tibet	...	...
	Nipal	837	17
	Total	837	17
III.—Canes and rattans	Tibet	1,280	19
	Nipal	...	...
	Total	1,280	19
IV.—Cocoanuts (narial kachcha)	Tibet	380	95
	Nipal	16,285	2,033
	Total	16,665	2,128
V.—Gunny-bags	Tibet	400	120
	Nipal	1,600	400
	Total	2,000	520
VI.—Hides and skins—			
1. Hides of cattle	Tibet	340	685
	Nipal	150	300
	Total	490	985
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	Tibet	570	292
	Nipal	125	62
	Total	695	354
VII.—Leather—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipal	...	...
2. Manufactured	Tibet	1,028	964
	Nipal	509	1,823
	Total	1,537	2,787
	Total, Class B. Tibet,	4,659	5,825
	Total, Class B. Nipal,	28,393	49,096
	Grand Total	33,052	54,921

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage.

Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in 1885-86.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year, Number and value of						Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year, Number and value of						Reserve at end of the year stated in rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs.* 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
62,157	7,29,795	32,090	24,40,050	4,217	35,59,500	1,79,49,710	1,82,16,220	62,078	7,29,805	33,387	25,59,050	4,499	37,07,000	...	54,15,125	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	3									4								
		TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITED DURING THE YEAR 1885.									NUMBER ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.								
		Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Leper.*			*Poor.*		
Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum ...	...	...	...	25	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	...	...	...	...
2	Do. Poor-house	6	4	1	...	...	...	12	8	2	6	4	...	...	...	...	7	4	...
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples' Asylum).	5	11	...	1	1	...	45	15	14	4	6	...	1	1	...	38	13	13
4	Allahabad (Strangers' Home),	26	25	...	22	2	1	17	11	13	22	24	...	17	2	1	14	10	10
5	Almora	...	...	...	66	50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	47	1	...	...	...
6	Bareilly	5	16	5	22	11	2	6	5	5	3	8	3	5	6	1	1	2	1
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	106	72	2	40	4	...	202	119	44	14	13	2	11	2	...	24	25	13
8	Bahraich	14	9	...	38	6	...	33	26	5	5	2	...	17	3	...	15	11	4
9	Bara Banki	6	6	...	1	...	...	8	10	9	6	5	...	1	...	...	6	7	3
10	Bánda	4	10	...	1	...	...	10	19	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	9	18	...
11	Cawnpore Poor-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
12	Cawnpore Alms-house ...	5	5	1	2	1	1	4	4	...	5	5	...	2	1	1	3	4	...
13	Dehra Dún	1	1	...	47	20	7	1	...	...	1	1	...	28	17	7	1	...	...
14	Farukhabad	65	64	...	18	7	...	22	2	97	4	7	...	1	...	...	3	2	9
15	Fyzabad	5	10	...	7	...	...	7	5	4	5	7	...	3	...	...	1	...	1
16	Gházipur	2	3	...	1	...	...	2	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	2
17	Gonda	6	9	...	14	2	...	9	5	3	1	6	...	9	1	...	7	3	2
18	Hardoi	11	14	...	13	2	...	11	28	5	6	11	...	13	2	...	6	15	4
19	Kheri	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
20	Lucknow (King's Poor-house),	111	223	...	81	82	15	1,526	3,026	380	8	16	...	6	6	1	136	275	31
21	Do. (New Charity) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	922	...
22	Meerut	2	3	...	11	7	...	...	4	...	2	3	...	11	7	...	...	4	...
23	Moradabad	8	10	...	28	6	...	44	18	4	3	3	...	13	2	...	5	2	2
24	Muttra	26	11	...	10	...	...	101	65	14	8	8	...	...	...	...	8	9	5
25	Orai (Jalaun)	6	4	...	1	...	...	6	...	1	6	4	...	1	...	...	4	...	1
26	Pilibhít	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
27	Rae Bareli	8	9	...	1	...	...	28	10	5	4	6	...	1	...	...	13	9	3
28	Saháranpur	...	...	...	19	23	1	178	12	...	...	...	...	18	17	1	4	2	...
29	Sháhjahánpur	5	3	...	3	1	...	5	3	...	5	3	...	2	1	...	5	3	...
30	Sitapur	2	3	...	1	...	...	11	53	13	2	3	...	1	...	...	10	53	13
31	Sultanpur	8	8	...	3	...	...	5	2	...	2	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	443	534	9	477	232	28	2,790	4,412	623	126	160	5	234	120	13	652	1,406	119

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1885.

5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
INCOME.									
Balance on 1st January, 1885.		Interest on Government Securities.	Government grant, including grant from Local Funds.	Municipal contributions.	Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number.
Invested.	Floating.								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	1,086 15 10	...	...	...	1,086 15 10	1
...	...	...	...	829 0 7	...	...	...	829 0 7	2
...	854 0 3	...	...	...	1,580 14 2	264 5 9	...	2,699 4 2	3
6,500 0 0	*A.* 48 1 0	282 11 0	...	2,400 0 0	29 0 0	8 14 4	(*a*) 82 1 10	9,350 12 2	4
...	1,163 5 11	2,145 0 0	...	120 0 0	2,765 0 0	8 2 0	39 11 3	6,241 3 2	5
8,000 0 0	*A.* ...	...	15 14 4	913 14 8	...	...	...	8,929 13 0	6
63,100 0 0	4,975 6 7	3,006 8 0	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	96 6 5	333 12 0	75,040 10 0	7
7,300 0 0	401 10 4	296 0 0	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	246 0 0	...	...	9,743 10 4	8
14,000 0 0	1,671 0 5	1,198 3 1	...	...	...	...	22 8 6	16,891 12 0	9
...	...	...	50 0 0	240 0 0	614 0 0	...	...	904 0 0	10
...	*A.* ...	...	...	63 12 0	...	...	...	63 12 0	11
...	...	458 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	458 11 0	12
25,463 0 9	355 0 0	720 0 0	3,000 0 0	600 0 0	1,136 3 0	...	1,213 7 0	32,487 10 9	13
...	...	...	...	416 8 8	...	...	...	416 8 8	14
...	53 11 1	...	...	360 0 0	229 8 0	...	146 5 6	789 8 7	15
...	...	...	...	295 15 1	...	...	...	295 15 1	16
3,000 0 0	*A.* 762 2 10	187 3 3	...	200 0 0	183 0 0	3 8 0	...	4,335 14 1	17
...	230 9 7	...	500 0 0	548 0 0	773 7 4	...	...	2,052 0 11	18
2,500 0 0	477 0 0	46 8 2	...	...	211 5 9	...	...	3,234 13 11	19
3,42,100 0 0	2,053 12 4	15,184 0 0	...	...	...	...	42 12 3	3,59,380 8 7	20
42,300 0 0	324 2 3	1,750 5 4	16,350 0 0	...	5,668 11 1	...	1,039 7 4	67,432 10 0	21
...	...	...	...	600 0 0	633 0 0	...	...	1,233 0 0	22
...	315 11 5	22 15 4	...	...	...	...	1,277 3 0	1,615 13 9	23
...	...	...	...	777 3 5	...	...	...	777 3 5	24
...	18 0 0	...	...	91 15 0	...	...	...	109 15 0	25
...	...	...	...	293 15 10	...	...	...	293 15 10	26
10,000 0 0	*A.* 1,639 3 0	1,043 8 0	...	...	...	36 6 1	...	12,719 1 1	27
...	...	...	...	1,155 14 2	...	...	...	1,155 14 2	28
...	...	...	...	472 5 6	...	...	...	472 5 6	29
5,500 0 0	1,878 6 10	220 0 0	...	...	1,619 4 0	...	...	9,217 10 10	30
...	127 9 9	...	200 0 0	137 6 0	...	...	...	464 15 9	31
5,29,763 0 9	17,348 13 7	26,561 9 2	23,644 7 4	13,102 14 9	15,689 5 4	417 10 7	4,197 4 8	6,30,725 2 2	

A.—Corrected this year.

(*a*) Includes Rs. 32-12-6 debit balance.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-Western.

1	2	13	14	15	16	17
						EXPEN
Number.	District.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs or new buildings.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	340 8 0	519 12 7	52 14 0	33 15 3	90 3 3
2	Do. Poor-house	284 0 0	413 13 10	37 10 0	32 7 11	13 2 9
3	Allahábad (Mejah Cripples' Asylum) ...	237 10 0	1,201 9 10	124 1 3	...	823 3 6
4	Ditto (Strangers' Home)	450 0 0	1,778 11 5	169 1 0	...	194 7 6
5	Almora	516 9 0	3,689 15 8	408 9 0	17 8 0	205 12 3
6	Bareilly	312 0 0	387 8 6	120 0 0	...	87 8 0
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum) ...	1,001 8 9	2,710 8 2	62 8 0	43 4 7	3,096 14 9
8	Bahraich	328 0 0	1,185 14 3	73 2 7	122 0 0	83 7 9
9	Bara Banki	260 6 8	471 0 5	36 15 3	...	407 14 0
10	Bánda	...	...	...	...	...
11	Cawnpore Poor-house	...	63 12 0	...	...	...
12	Ditto Alms-house.	75 0 0	328 0 3	6 0 0	1 8 0	...
13	Dehra Dún	420 0 0	1,253 14 0	130 5 0	46 6 2	129 13 4
14	Farukhabad	89 8 8	280 7 9	0 10 3	...	0 12 0
15	Fyzabad	150 0 0	436 9 0	43 12 0	...	...
16	Gházipur	93 12 5	171 3 1	6 6 6	...	...
17	Gonda	274 4 0	398 10 5	28 12 6	...	164 14 0
18	Hardoi	302 14 9	792 2 3	150 0 0	...	61 14 7
19	Kheri	42 0 0	56 5 11	7 10 0	...	3 15 0
20	Lucknow (King's Poor-house)	798 0 0	3,831 10 3	1,086 6 0	34 0 9	520 12 6
21	Ditto (New Charity)	550 0 0	...	...	...	...
22	Meerut	216 0 0	490 0 0	...	...	225 0 0
23	Moradabad	384 0 0	670 2 9	30 0 0	60 4 0	130 0 0
24	Muttra	216 0 0	467 4 5	...	...	85 1 0
25	Orai (Jalaun)	...	89 15 0	...	...	...
26	Pilibhít	87 0 0	152 3 7	16 0 0	...	36 8 3
27	Rae Bareli	251 0 0	509 5 3	169 11 4	...	...
28	Saháranpur	115 5 9	995 9 2	...	...	42 2 0
29	Sháhjahánpur	60 0 0	360 0 0	...	...	...
30	Sitapur	252 0 0	1,265 11 3	53 0 3	...	4 5 0
31	Sultanpur	71 12 0	213 8 5	17 4 0	...	...
	Total ...	8,179 4 0	25,185 5 5	2,830 10 11	391 6 8	6,407 11 5

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Provinces and Oudh for the year 1885—(concluded).

18	19	20	21	22		23	
DITURE.							
Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.*		REMARKS.	Number.
				Floating.	Invested.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
49 10 9	...	...	1,086 15 10	...	...	In-door	1
47 14 1	...	...	829 0 7	...	...	Ditto	2
17 11 6	...	...	2,404 4 1	295 0 1	...	Ditto	3
166 8 3	92 0 0	...	2,850 12 2	...	6,500 0 0	Ditto	4
83 8 0	...	...	4,921 13 11	1,319 5 3	...	Ditto	5
22 12 6	...	...	929 13 0	...	8,000 0 0	Ditto	6
666 12 3	120 0 0	...	7,701 8 6	4,239 1 6	63,100 0 0	Ditto	7
104 8 6	...	...	1,897 1 1	546 9 3	7,300 0 0	In and out-door	8
161 2 0	...	...	1,337 6 4	136 10 6	15,417 11 2	In-door	9
...	904 0 0	...	904 0 0	...	...	Out-door	10
...	...	...	63 12 0	...	...	In-door	11
2 10 0	...	...	413 2 3	45 8 9	...	Ditto	12
61 9 5	...	...	2,041 15 11	80 0 0	30,365 10 10	Ditto	13
17 1 6	...	28 0 6	416 8 8	...	...	Ditto	14
5 15 9	...	...	636 4 9	153 3 10	...	Ditto	15
24 9 1	...	...	295 15 1	...	...	Ditto	16
20 12 3	110 0 0	...	997 5 2	338 8 11	3,000 0 0	Ditto	17
2 3 0	639 0 0	5 0 0	1,953 2 7	98 14 4	...	In and out-door	18
20 6 10	...	...	130 5 9	1,104 8 2	2,000 0 0	In-door	19
992 2 9	5,217 12 0	...	12,480 12 3	4,799 12 4	3,42,100 0 0	In and out-door	20
24 9 0	23,202 0 0	...	23,776 9 0	356 1 0	43,300 0 0	Out-door	21
(*b*) 65 13 9	126 0 0	55 0 0	1,177 13 9	55 2 3	...	In-door	22
94 5 6	...	...	1,368 12 3	247 1 6	...	Ditto	23
8 14 0	...	...	777 3 5	...	...	Ditto	24
...	...	...	89 15 0	20 0 0	...	General	25
2 4 0	...	...	293 15 10	...	...	Ditto	26
103 0 4	...	...	1,033 0 11	186 0 2	11,500 0 0	In-door	27
2 13 3	...	...	1,155 14 2	...	...	Ditto	28
...	...	52 5 6	472 5 6	...	...	Ditto	29
1 8 0	...	...	1,576 8 6	2,141 2 4	5,500 0 0	In and out-door	30
35 1 3	...	5 0 0	342 9 8	122 6 1	...	In-door	31
2,806 3 6	30,410 12 0	145 6 0	76,356 11 11	16,285 0 3	5,38,083 6 0		

(*b*) Includes Rs. 19-13-9 paid on account of debit balance of last year.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to Religious Denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1885.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Denomination.	Natives.	Others.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	5,233	17,155	62	81	1,75,521	
Church of Scotland	371	1,398	12	11	13,448	
Protestant Dissenter	6,254	1,790	72	62	3,669	
Roman Catholics	2,121	5,295	27	35	29,942	
Greek Church	3	1	...	...	...	
Armenian	6	14	...	...	...	
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	...	17	...	...	...	
Parsi	51	...	...	...	...	
Other Churches	1,992	16	9	3	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION.

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year* 1885-86.

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total of public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
106,111·5	Towns, 297	Males, 22,912,556	Institutions. For males,	14	4	587	5,054	11	22	5,692	2,180	4,934	12,806	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 12·1	
	Villages, 105,124	Females, 21,195,313	„ females,	1	...	22	351	2	1	377	...	118	495		·5
	Total, 105,421	Total, 44,107,869	Total ...	15	4	609	5,405	13	23	6,069	2,180	5,052	13,301		12·6
			Scholars. Males ...	992	281	63,145	177,854	376	1,495	244,143	22,051	55,523	321,717	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	9·4
			Females ...	2	...	1,668	9,393	4	120	11,187	...	1,288	12,475	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	·4
			Total ...	994	281	64,813	187,247	380	1,615	255,330	22,051	56,811	334,192		5·1

2.—*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu*

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.		
					1			2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Departmental.	English ...	1	514	84	...	84	108	...	108
		Vernacular,	1	60	40	...	40	20	...	20
	Local Fund,	English ...	36	8,207	653	...	653	1,778	...	1,778
		Vernacular,	429	36,672	128	...	128	6,504	...	6,504
	Municipal ...	English ...	6	374	...	...	...	38	...	38
		Vernacular,	4	547	...	...	...	55	...	55
	Aided ...	English ...	78	13,730	831	...	831	2,438	...	2,438
		Vernacular,	14	1,234	58	...	58	155	...	155
	Unaided ...	English ...	9	909	41	...	41	173	...	173
		Vernacular,	9	898	48	...	48	192	...	192
		Total ...	587	63,145	1,883	...	1,883	11,461	...	11,461
For Girls ...	Aided ...	English ...	17	1,443	...	32	32	...	331	331
		Vernacular,	2	157	...	...	...	...	25	25
	Unaided ...	English ...	3	68	...	5	5	...	3	3
		Total ...	22	1,668	...	37	37	...	359	359
Total, Secondary Schools ...			609	64,813	1,883	37	1,920	11,461	359	11,820
Primary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Local Fund		4,810	167,021	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		105	4,029	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		93	5,182	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		46	1,622	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		5,054	177,854	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Local Fund		160	3,535	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		10	261	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		173	5,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		8	186	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		351	9,393	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...			5,405	187,247	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			6,014	252,060	1,883	37	1,920	11,461	359	11,820

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1885-86.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
197	...	197	125	...	125	...	...	...	514	...	514
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
2,234	...	2,234	3,542	...	3,542	...	...	...	8,207	...	8,207
8,201	...	8,201	20,019	...	20,019	1,820	...	1,820	36,672	...	36,672
82	...	82	254	...	254	...	...	...	374	...	374
114	...	114	352	...	352	26	...	26	547	...	547
2,962	...	2,962	7,106	...	7,106	393	...	393	13,730	...	13,730
223	...	223	681	...	681	117	...	117	1,234	...	1,234
154	...	154	538	...	538	3	...	3	909	...	909
165	...	165	401	...	401	74	...	74	(*a*)898	...	(*a*)898
14,332	...	14,332	33,018	...	33,018	2,433	...	2,433	(*a*)63,145	...	(*a*)63,145
...	606	606	...	456	456	...	18	18	...	1,443	1,443
...	35	35	...	89	89	...	8	8	...	157	157
...	14	14	...	22	22	...	24	24	...	68	68
...	655	655	...	567	567	...	50	50	...	1,668	1,668
14,332	655	14,987	33,018	567	33,585	2,433	50	2,483	(*a*)63,145	1,668	(*a*)64,813
32,740	...	32,740	124,797	...	124,797	9,484	...	9,484	167,021	...	167,021
335	...	335	3,243	...	3,243	451	...	451	4,029	...	4,029
541	...	541	4,256	...	4,256	385	...	385	5,182	...	5,182
157	...	157	1,270	...	1,270	195	...	195	1,622	...	1,622
33,773	...	33,773	133,566	...	133,566	10,515	...	10,515	177,854	...	177,854
...	215	215	...	2,711	2,711	...	609	609	...	3,535	3,535
...	4	4	...	240	240	...	17	17	...	261	261
...	433	433	...	4,719	4,719	...	259	259	...	5,411	5,411
...	...	...	...	81	81	...	105	105	...	186	186
...	652	652	...	7,751	7,751	...	990	990	...	9,393	9,393
33,773	652	34,425	133,566	7,751	141,317	10,515	990	11,505	177,854	9,393	187,247
48,105	1,307	49,412	166,584	8,318	174,902	12,948	1,040	13,988	(*a*)240,999	11,061	(*a*)252,060

(*a*) Includes 18 of whom no details are given.

3.—*Return showing the results of prescribed Examinations in the North-*

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.			
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
ARTS COLLEGES—				
1. Master of Arts	1	1	...	2
2. Bachelor of Arts	2	3	2	7
3. B. Sc.				
4. First B. A.				
First B. Sc.				
First Arts	3	4	5	12
Previous Examination				
ENGINEERING—				
Roorkee College Examinations—				
1. Engineers				
2. Upper Subordinates				
3. Lower Subordinates	1	...	...	1
4. College Entrance Examination or Matriculation — Engineering				
4. College Entrance Examination or Matriculation — Upper Subordinates				
4. College Entrance Examination or Matriculation — Lower Subordinates				
Matriculation ... Boys	24	32	4	60
Matriculation ... Girls	...	5	...	5
Public Service Certificate Examination. English	37	51	15	103
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular	403	26	...	429
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—				
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper	10	...	...	10
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower				
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower	...	...	...	...
3. Acharya Examination	2	...	...	2
4. Madhyama Pariksha Examination				
5. Prathama Pariksha Examination	4	...	4	8

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1885-86.

Number of Examinees.					*Number passed.*				
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	2	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	2
37	40	7	...	84	23	23	5	...	51
58	76	15	15	164	33	44	13	1	91
8	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	4
25	...	...	...	25	22	...	...	...	22
43	...	...	...	43	33	...	...	...	33
20	...	...	...	20	13	...	...	...	13
66	...	...	...	66	29	...	...	...	29
167	...	...	...	167	50	...	...	...	50
301	318	26	58	703	131	90	6	4	231
...	16	...	...	16	...	7	...	...	7
792	705	...	511	2,008	403	259	...	123	785
2,105	136	...	1,082	3,323	1,045	45	...	154	1,244
480	...	...	...	480	133	...	...	...	133
					131	...	...	...	131
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	19	15	...	...	...	15
18	...	...	...	18	13	...	...	...	13
58	...	6	...	64	42	...	4	...	46

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION.

3.—*Return showing the results of prescribed Examinations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year* 1885-86—(concluded).

Nature of Examination.	Race or creed of passed scholars.			
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
1	16(*a*)	16(*b*)	16(*c*)	16(*d*)
ARTS COLLEGES—				
1. Master of Arts	...	...	2	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	2	...	42	7
3. B. Sc.				
4. First B. A.				
First B. Sc.				
First Arts	9	...	64	18
Previous Examination				
ENGINEERING—				
Roorkee College Examinations—				
1. Engineers	No details of race or creed of passed candidates from Roorkee College supplied.			
2. Upper Subordinates				
3. Lower Subordinates				
4. College Entrance Examination or Matriculation. { Engineering				
{ Upper Subordinates				
{ Lower Subordinates				
Matriculation ... { Boys	19	...	176	36
{ Girls	5	2	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. { English	...	15	594	176
{ Vernacular	...	...	920	324
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—				
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { Upper	...	...	199	65
{ Lower				
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Upper	...	...	...	...
{ Lower	...	...	...	...
3. Acharya Examination	...	...	15	...
4. Madhyama Pariksha Examination	...	...	13	...
5. Prathama Pariksha Examination	...	...	46	...

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1885.

	Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or visitors. Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Meerut ...	Meerut Association	Seeks to represent the people, helps in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance, and promotes by every legitimate means the political, social, moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the people.	120	...	261 8 0	381 8 0	52	...	...	52	Not registered.	In 1881 ...	Has a reading room and library attached to it.
	Deva Nagri Pracharini Sabha, ...	Diffusion of Deva Nagri knowledge ...	280	34 8 3	402 6 0	716 14 3	102	1	3	106		1st April, 1882 ...	Has a school attached to it.
	Theosophical Society... ...	Universal brotherhood, cultivation of Eastern sciences and philosophy, and discovery of occult powers.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7		Some four or five years ago.	
Aligarh ...	Scientific Society ...	Advancement of art and science ...	...	...	3,779 0 0	3,779 0 0	491	...	...	491		In 1862.	
	Bhasha Samwardhini Sabha ...	Improvement of the Hindi *Bhasha* or language.	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	160	...	24	184		In 1878.	
	Widwanjan Manoranjni Sabha ...	To encourage the study of the Sanskrit language.	...	...	...	...	15	...	20	35		In 1882.	
	Bharat Warsha National Association.	To encourage the study of the Eastern and Western languages.	...	...	4,850 0 0	4,850 0 0	138	1	14	153		In 1882.	
	Sudharm Sabha	To encourage general education, especially of the Sanskrit language.	...	...	900 0 0	900 0 0	90	2	10	102		In 1878.	
Farukhabad ...	Arya Samáj	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit, Persian, and English languages, &c.	...	...	1,186 0 0	1,186 0 0	38	...	...	38		11th July, 1879.	
Etah ...	The Loyal Society	Self-improvement	...	...	19 10 0	19 10 0	30	...	...	30			
Bareilly ...	Bareilly Institute or Anjuman Bareilly.	The object of the society is intellectual cultivation of social science, and general improvement of public mind, by means of lectures, literary exercises, and maintenance of library and reading-room.	...	420 0 0 from municipality.	722 4 7	1,142 4 7	71	...	...	71		11th September, 1866.	
Sháhjahánpur,	Literary Institute	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement.	...	200 0 0	162 0 0	362 0 0	117	...	...	117		In 1862.	
	Jalsa-i Tahzib	Public good and moral improvement ...	...	...	216 12 0	216 12 0	247	...	...	247		8th May, 1884.	
Cawnpore ...	Arya Samáj	Promotion of Sanskrit education and reform.	...	10 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0	24	...	...	24		11th September, 1866.	
Allahabad ...	Literary Institute	Advancement of learning, acquiring facility in speaking English, and to discuss various topics,—social, moral, and political.	...	...	Quarterly, as suits convenience of members.	...	63	...	All young	63		In 1883.	
	Bango Shahitto Uthsahini Sabha,	Advancement of Bengali literature ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	12	...	...	12		In 1877.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1885—(concluded).

Names.		Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Benares ...	Benares Institute	Promoting the social, moral, and intellectual progress of the country.	The Mahárája of Benares pays all the expenses.				About 150	...	...	About 150	Not registered.	In 1861.	
	Banga Sahitya Samáj ...	Cultivation of the Bengali language in these provinces.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0 yearly.	45	1	...	46		In 1876.	
Ballia ...	Ballia Institute	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents.	...	866 7 0	244 8 0	1,110 15 0	48	...	...	48		7th August, 1881.	
	Arya Desbopokarini Sabha ...	Improvement of the Deva Nagri character.	...	55 0 0	3 0 0	58 0 0	91	...	...	91		24th May, 1884.	
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur Literary Society ...	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	357 10 0	357 10 0	36	...	...	36		11th August, 1883.	
Jalaun ...	Orai Literary Society ...	To enforce social reforms, to promote the cause of education, and generally to strive for the advancement of the country and welfare of the nation.	...	...	57 0 0	57 0 0	30	...	...	30		October, 1884.	
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rifah	Social, moral, and intellectual improvements of this district in particular and of the country generally.	...	...	957 5 0	957 5 0	83	3	...	86		4th July, 1870.	
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli Reform Club ...	Improvement of social status and improvement in arts and sciences.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	15	...	...	15		4th July, 1870.	
Partabgarh ...	Manzur-ul-Ulum or Reading Club,	Discussion of questions intellectual, moral, and social; and reading library, English and vernacular.	...	152 4 0	265 8 0	417 12 0	27	...	...	27		September, 1871.	
Sultanpur ...	Sultanpur Institute... ...	Intellectual, social, and general advancement of the members of the Institute.	...	150 0 0 from municipality.	271 8 0	421 8 0	27	...	...	27		May, 1871.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1886.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dun.	2nd Gurkha Press ...	Secretary, Regimental Press.	...	...	Job-work only.
	Hills' Advertiser Press,	Buckle & Co. ...	1	...	
	Mufassilite Press ...	Mr. C. Liddel ...	1	...	
	Imperial Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	1	...	
Saharanpur.	Matla-ul-Anwar ...	Kura Mal, son of Ghasi Ram, and Ganpat Rai, son of Ishri Das, Mahajans of Saháranpur.	...	...	Private books for sale, and municipal returns and invoices, and patwáris' papers, &c., are printed at the Press.
Muzaffarnagar.	Muhamdi ...	Sheikh Naim ...	...	...	Job-work is done in this Press.
Meerut.	Meerut Advertiser (Cantonment).	Goslett & Co. ...	Meerut Advertiser (weekly).	...	Job-work.
	Medical Hall (Cantonment).	Charles & Co. ...	...	...	Book and job-work.
	New Medical Hall (Cantonment).	P. C. Ghosh & Co. ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Roman Catholic Orphanage at Sardhana.	Roman Catholic Church Society.	...	...	Ditto.
	Nagri (Cantonment) ...	Gauri Shankar ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Dar-ul-Ulum ...	Mukarrab Husain Khan,	(1) Akhbar-i-Alam (weekly).	(2) Mazhar-ul Zaraat (weekly).	Job-work.
	Gyan Prakash ...	Basdeo Sahai ...	...	...	Book and job-work.
	Gyan Sagar ...	Hardeo Sahai ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulzar-i-Bank ...	Badri Prasad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Hadikat-ul-Ulum ...	Muhammad Murtaza and Sajjad Husain.	Tuti-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Hashmi ...	Muhammad Hashim ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Jamaat Tijarat-i-Islamia.	Barkat Ali and Muhammad Akbar.	Islamia (weekly)	...	Ditto.
	Jwala Prakash ...	Nathmal Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Kashi Prakash ...	Ram Sarup ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Rahmani ...	Niaz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Ditto.
	Saiyid-ul-Mataba ...	Muhammad Mir ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Shagufa-i-Faiz ...	Wazir Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Shaukat-ul-Mataba ...	Ahmad Hasan ...	Shana-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Sultan-ul-Mataba (Cantonment).	Ganeshi Lal ...	(1) Jalwa Tur and Lyall Gazette (weekly). (2) Prince of Wales and Muir Gazette (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Vidiya Darpan ...	Ganga Sahai and Kalian Rae.	Arya Samachar (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Vidiya Sagar ...	Baldeo Sahai and Shimbhu Nath.	...	...	Ditto.
	Chaman-i-Hind ...	Abdulla Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
Bulandshahr.	Growse Gazette Press...	Ganga Sahai ...	1	...	
	Dabir-i-Hind Press ...	Har Prasad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Saiyad-ul-Mataba Press,	Jafar Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Farogh-i-Danish Press,	Tota Ram ...	...	...	Ditto.
Aligarh.	Institute Press ...	Scientific Society ...	Institute Gazette (published twice a week).	...	Job-work.
	Anu Bhavi Prakash ...	Pachauli Incha Shankar,	...	...	Miscellaneous forms and job-work.
	Matba-ul-Ulum ...	Maulvi Munir-ud-din...	...	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1886—(continued).

1.	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Aligarh—*(concluded).*	Bharat Bandhu ...	Babu Tota Ram ...	Bharat Bandhu (weekly).	(1) Hayana Kaumudi, or, A book containing methods for making forecasts for the year and horoscopes, &c. (2) Bhasha Pradipa, part III, or, A book for the improvement of *Bhasha.* (3) Stri Dharm Bodhini, or, A book containing morals for women.	(4) Miscellaneous forms and job-work.
	Mercantile Press ...	Mr. L. Purcel ...	...	...	Police roznámchas and miscellaneous job-work.
		AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra.	Mamba-ul-Ulum ...	Bansidhar	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan ...	...	...	
	Kashi Saman ...	Har Parshad and Nur-ul-lah.	...	...	
	Sham Kashi ...	Sham Lal ...	...	...	
	Birjbhusan ...	Bhagwan Das ...	...	...	
	The Star	Amir Khan and Wilayat Khan.	...	...	
Agra.	Nur Zahuri ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	...	Books, &c.
	Abu-ul-Ali ...	Shaikh Khuda Bakhsh,	...	...	Ditto.
	Indu Prakash ...	Bábu Jamna Das ...	Nasim-i-Agra (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Ornamental Job Press,	Lála Meghraj ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Faiz Am	Hakim Ram Chand ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Biddya Ratnakar ...	Pandit Kesho Parshad,	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Anwari ...	Faiz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Ditto.
	Agra Akhbar ...	Khwaja Shujaul Husain,	Agra Akhbar (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Latafat ...	Jahangir Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ejad Kissen ...	Kissen Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Elahi ...	Machhu Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Medical Press ...	Imam-ud-din ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Murtazai	Kallan Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Masdar Anwar ...	Murlidhar ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Khurshed Alam ...	Habib Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulshan-i-Ilm ...	Shaikh Battu ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Ahmadi ...	Mir Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mufid Khalaik ...	Mahabir Parshad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Baldeo Prakash ...	Baldeo Parshad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Bahar-i-Hind ...	Musharraf Husain ...	Agra Bahar-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Shujan Binodh ...	Pandit Srikishen ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Satya Prakash ...	Pandit Jwala Parshad,	...	...	Ditto.
	Nur-ul-Absar ...	Sadasukh Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Shayasta Pirdip ...	Madho Parshad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Islami ...	Azmat-ullah ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Delhi Gazette Press ...	Mr. Stowell ...	The Delhi Gazette, (daily).	...	Ditto.
	Mashrak Karamat ...	Karamat Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mufid-i-Am ...	Ahmad Khan Sufir ...	Mufid-i-Am (thrice a month).	...	Ditto.
	Mift-aul-Ulum ...	Madan Mohan Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Amir-ul-Mutabai ...	Amir-ud-din ...	Rehummais Chungi (bi-monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Muhammadi ...	Abdulla Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Star Press ...	Wilayat Khan and Amir Khan.	...	...	Ditto.
	Sikandra Orphanage ...	Superintendent, Orphanage.	The Messenger (monthly).	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1886—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Agra—*(concluded)*.	Gulzar-i-Alam ...	Gulzari Lal ...	...	...	Books, &c.
	Biddya Prakash*	Bhagwan Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Anis-i-Hind ...	Ashak Husain ...	Anis-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Tijarati ...	Nabi Bakhsh ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mumtazia ...	Aulad Ali ...	Medical Reformer (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Principal Press ...	Panna Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Philosopher Press†	Karamat Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Biddya Binodh ...	Salig Ram ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulshan-i-Riazi	Amir-ud-din Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
Farukhabad.	Husaini	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	Risala-i-Hifz (an Urdu weekly), 300 copies. Decisions of the High Court and Civil Courts, 500 copies per month.	
	Dilkhush	Ramsarup ...	...	...	
	Chunni Lal ...	Chunni Lal ...	...	...	
	Raunaq Hind ...	Banwari Lal ...	...	...	Closed.
	Rehmi	Bhaggu Khan ...	Parkala Atish, 200 copies in Urdu (fortnightly).	Pyam Ashaq (Urdu), 200 copies per mensem. Gulzar-i-Khild, 200 copies per mensem. Utarad Kanauj, 200 copies per mensem.	
	Gulab Rai ...	Gulab Rai ...	...	...	
	Fatehgarh Panch ...	Janki Ram ...	...	...	Since closed.
	Naseri	Nasir-ul-Zaman Khan,	...	...	
Mainpuri.	Masdar-ul-Anwar ...	Rae Baij Nath ...	...	...	The haftgana papers, municipal passes, and other district work are printed at this Press.
Etawah.	Shabah Zia-i-Etáwah ...	Ruh-ulla Khan ...	Najam-ul Akhbar (weekly).	...	
	Adib-i-Hind, Etáwah...	Baleshri Prasad ...	...	...	Started on 13th May, 1884.
	Educational Press, Etáwah.	Munshi Baij Nath ...	...	...	
Etah.	Masdar-ul-Latif ...	Rae Baij Nath Parshad,	...	...	Patwaris' papers and other miscellaneous vernacular forms when required are printed here.
	The Lyall Press, Jalesar,	...	...	...	Closed during the year.
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor.	Karim-ul-Mataba ...	Hafiz Karim-ul-lah ...	Mehr-i-Nimroz (weekly).	...	
Moradabad.	Khurshaid-i-Hind ...	Bishun Sarup ...	...	...	Miscellaneous Government papers.
	Matlah-ul-Ulum ...	Amjad Ali ...	Nair-i-Azam ...	...	Books and other miscellaneous papers.
	Aftab-i-Hind ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Jam-i-Jamshed and Rohilkhand Punch.	...	Ditto.
	Najam-ul-Hind ...	Autar Kishen ...	Najam-ul-Hind,	...	Ditto.
	Tahzib Afaq ...	Rahat Ali Khan and Muzaffar Ali Khan.	Akhbar Tahzib...	...	Ditto.
	Imdad-ul-Hind ...	Dilawar Ali ...	Ain-ul-Akhbar...	...	Ditto.
	Ahat Shamiyan ...	Fahim-ud-din ...	Nizam-ul-Mulk,	...	
	Gulzar Ahmadi ...	Wali-ulla ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Dharam Prakash ...	Gauri Lal ...	Dharam Prakash,	...	Ditto.
	Widiya Bhushan ...	Banwari Lal ...	Sitar-i-Hind and Bhart Prakash.	...	Ditto.
	Sudarshan ...	Narayan Das ...	...	...	Ditto.

* This Press is closed owing to the death of its proprietor.

† No newspaper is issued now from this Press.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1886—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION—(*concluded*).			
Budaun.	Nasim-i-Sahar ...	Imtiaz Ahmad ...	Nasim-i-Sahar ...	...	Books in Urdu and Persian.
	Amjad-ul-Akhbar ...	Ali Amjad Husain ...	Amjad-ul-Akhbar,	...	Ditto.
Bareilly.	Qaisari Press ...	Ganga Din ...	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari,	Arya Patra.	
	Rohilkhand Literary Society's Press, Bareilly.	Munshi Ajudhya Parshad.	...	...	
	Nazri Press, Bareilly ...	Ahmad Hasan ...	...	...	
Pilibhit.	Mazahari ...	Hakim Mazhar Husain Khan.	Khurshed Afat ...	...	
Shahjahanpur.	Arya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Baktawar Singh,	...	Arya Darpan.	
	Anjuman Press ...	Anjuman, Shahjahánpur,	...	...	
	Bharat Bhusan Press ...	Gyadin, Gya Dat, and Debi Din.	...	...	
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore.	Shwala-i-Tur ...	Jamna Parshad ...	Shwala-i-Tur (weekly).	...	
	Nizami ...	Munshi Abdur Rahman,	Nur-ul-Anwar (weekly).	...	
	Matla-i-Nur ...	Behari Lal ...	Matla-i-Nur ...	...	
	Azizi ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	
	Law Press ...	Munshi Shyam Lal ...	...	...	
	Newal Kishore ...	Newal Kishore ...	...	...	
	Nami ...	Rahim-ul-lah ...	Alam Taswir (fortnightly).	...	
	Ahmadi ...	Abdul Samad ...	...	...	
	Merchant Press ...	Sitaram ...	...	...	
	Satnarayan Press ...	Baijnath ...	Tajrat Hind (to issue shortly: fortnightly).	...	
	Commercial Exchange Press.	Messrs. Shircore & Co.,	Cawnpore Exchange Gazette (weekly).	...	
	Aldona ...	Mr. DeNoronha ...	Commercial Advertiser.	...	
	Victoria ...	Agha Muhammad ...	...	...	
	Medical Hall ...	Messrs. Charles & Co., ...	...	...	
Fatehpur.	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Kunj Behari Lal ...	...	...	
Banda.		*Nil.*			
Hamirpur.		*Nil.*			
Allahabad.	The Pioneer ...	W. H. Rattigan ... / J. Walker ... / G. W. Allen ... / Colonel A. Cory ... / D. P. Masson ...	The Pioneer and the Pioneer Mail.	...	
	Railway Service ...	United Railway and Government Servants' Association.	People's Budget and Railway Service Gazette: North-Western Provinces Advertiser.	Masonic Record; Indian Good Templar; Juvenile Templar Banner.	
	Jagannath Press ...	Pandit Jagan Nath Parshad Tiwari.	...	...	Government forms and other job-work and High Court appeal cases.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1886—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	REMARKS.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(continued)*.			
ALLAHABAD—*(continued)*.	Indian Press ...	Chinta Moni Ghose ...	...	...	
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. S. E. Hore ...	...	....	
	Presbyterian Mission Press.	J. C. Jordon ...	...	Christian Treasury.	
	Exchange Press ...	Hingan Khan ...	...	...	
	Markham Press ...	Musst. Mariam Bibi ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Church Mission Congregational Press Association, Limited.	Thos. McHames ...	...	....	Ditto.
	Oriental Printing Press,	Muhammad Ali, Ahmad Ali, Haji Ali, Bakar Ali, Sadik Husain, Muhammad Husain, Amir Begam, and Shahzadi Begam.	...	...	Ditto.
	Masdar-ul Barkat ...	Rae Baij Nath Parshad,	...	...	
	Nur-ul-Absar ...	Munshi Sada Sukh Lal,	Nur-ul-Absar (weekly).	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Shaikh Sadik Husain, Shaikh Ahmad Ali, Shaikh Haji Ali, Shaikh Bakar Ali, Shaikh Muhammad Husain, Amir Begam, and Shahzadi Begam.	...	...	
	Sat Prakash ...	Babu Lal ...	...	Gaur Kayasth, Nos. 2 to 12.	
	Wikaya Kaisari ...	Muhammad Fasih-ullah,	Fasih-ul-Akhbar (weekly).	...	
	Nazayar Kanun Hind,	Munshi Hardeo Behari, Munshi Durga Parshad, Munshi Shankar Lal, Munshi Banke Behari, Munshi Ahmad Ali Khan, Munshi Gopal Das.	...	...	Translations of Indian Law Reports, from October, 1884, to October, 1885, in monthly parts. Criminal Rulings for 1884.
	Khair-ul-Mataba ...	Shaikh Pir Muhammad,	...	...	
	Prag Dharm Prakash ...	Gobind Parshad ...	...	...	
	Jalali Press ...	Muhammad Kabir-ul-Haq.	...	...	
	Salik Ram Press ...	Hakim Salik Ram ...	...	...	
	Prayag Press Company, Limited.	Lála Shankar Lal, Pandit Deoki Nandan, Bábu Dip Chand, Bábu Grishchandar Bhattacharji.	(1) Hindi Pradip, (2) Arya Darpan.	...	
	Prayag Samachar Press,	Pandit Deoki Nandan,	Prayag Samachar (weekly).	...	
	Hindi Press ...	Satnarayan *alias* Babu Lal.	...	Zabdat-ul-Nazayar, or, Translation of Weekly Notes.	
	Karim-ul Press ...	Shaikh Karim Bakhsh,	...	...	
	Nur Afza ...	Zahur Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Namwar Press ...	Hafiz Abdullah ...	...	...	
	Ibraria Press ...	Shah Muhammad Ibrar Alam.	...	...	A book styled Payam Dilbar issues monthly.
	Tanwir Hind ...	Shaikh Munawar Ali ...	...	Zabdat-ul-Nazayar, or, Translation of Weekly Notes.	
	Hami Hind ...	Reformers of town Kara,	Hami Hind (weekly).	...	
	Desh Upkarak ...	Friend & Co. ...	...	...	
	Nagri Press ...	Munshi Girdhari Lal ...	...	...	
	The Indian Herald Press.	Pandit Ajudhia Nath...	...	...	
	Anglo-Oriental Press ...	Anglo-Oriental Press Company, Limited.	(1) Indian Union, (2) Prayag Samachar.	...	
	Vedic Press ...	Paropokárni Sabha ...	...	...	Monthly journal containing commentaries on Rig Veda and Yajur Veda.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1886—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	REMARKS.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
ALLAHABAD —(*concld.*).	Advertiser Press ...	J. Blanchett ...	...	...	
	Universal Press ...	J. and V. Emanuel Wallace.	...	...	
	Commercial Press ...	Sakhan ...	...	...	
JAUNPUR.	Nasim Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Ishak ...	Akhbar Nasim Jaunpur (weekly).	...	
	Azim-ul Mataba ...	Maulvi Muhammad Mohsin.	...	...	
	Mathar Badir-ul-Haq...	Badir-ul-Haq ...	...	...	
		BENARES DIVISION.			
GORAKHPUR.	Riaz-ul-Akhbar ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	Riaz-ul-Akhbar ...	...	
	Dinapur Press ...	Rajhan Lal & Co. ...	...	...	
	Gorakhpur Printing Press.	Bábu Mathura Das ...	Zinat-ul-Akhbar,	...	
BASTI,		*Nil.*			
AZAMGARH.	Narayani Press ...	Sheo Parshad of Fyzabad,	...	...	
	Aftab Hind ...	Etham Ali of Unao and Kudrat Ali of Lucknow.	Aftab Hind, Urdu (weekly).	...	
MIRZAPUR.	Legal Remembrancer Press.	Lachhman Parshad ...	...	...	Miscellaneous papers are now printed at this Press.
	Reading-Room Press, Chunár.	Bábu Hanuman Parshad,	Chunár Akhbar (weekly).	...	Works in Hindi and Urdu, and other miscellaneous papers are printed at this Press.
BENARES.	Light Press ...	Gopi Nath Pattak ...	...	...	Books.
	Vidya Sagar ...	Musammat Janki ...	...	...	Do.
	Printing Press ...	Channulal and Brij Bhukan Das.	...	...	Do.
	Sidh Benaik Jantra ...	Dao Ji ...	...	...	Do.
	Bharat Jiwan ...	Ram Krishna ...	Bharat Jiwan (Hindi).	...	Do.
	Sudha Newas ...	Nand Kumar Lal ...	...	...	Do.
	Hari Prakash ...	Amir Singh ...	Kavi Vachan Sudha (Hindi).	...	Do.
	Ganesh Prabhakar ...	Kishen Dyal Singh ...	...	...	Do.
	Kashi Sanskrit Mudra Jantra.	Banarsi Das ...	...	...	Do.
	Dharm Amrit Press ...	Sri Kishen Prosonno Sen,	Dharma Pracharak (Hindi).	...	Do.
	Ganesh Jantralai ...	Kamta Parshad ...	...	...	Do.
	Amar Press ...	Bábu Sadanand ...	...	...	Do.
	Chintaman Ganesh Prabhakar.	Kishen Deo Pande ...	...	...	Do.
	Chandra Shekhar ...	Bhairo Teli ...	...	...	Do.
	Devakar ...	Sheo Charan Kesri ...	...	...	Do.
	Kedar Prabhakar ...	Gopal Chaube ...	...	...	Do.
	Sidh Press ...	Bishwanath Lal ...	...	...	Do.
	Prabhakar Press ...	Bhutnath Mukarjj ...	Indian Courier (English).	...	Do.
	Ramdhan Ban ...	Sital Parshad ...	...	...	Do.
	Brij Chandra Jantralaiya,	Balgobind and Brij Chandra.	...	...	Do.
	Public Opinion ...	Muhammad Hanif ...	Public Opinion (English), and Muhammadan Magazine.	...	Do.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

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1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	REMARKS.
		BENARES DIVISION.—(*concluded*).			
BENARES—(*concluded*).	Jawahir Aksir ...	Fida Husain *alias* Ghulam Husain.	Rafi-ul-Akhbar (Urdu).	...	Books.
	Medical Hall Press ...	E. J. Lazarus, Esq., M.D.	...	...	Do.
	Chandra Prabha ...	Pandit Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	Kashi Patrika (Hindi).	...	Do.
	Harihar Prabhakar ...	Gobardhan Saho ...	...	...	Do.
	Saraswati Jantraloy ...	Bisheshwar Parshad ...	...	...	Do.
	Saraswati Prakash Jantraloy.	Kishore Chandra *alias* Banwari Lal.	...	...	Do.
	Saddiki Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Sayyid.	Nasrat-ul-Nissa (Urdu).	...	Do.
	Aksir Azam ...	Wali Muhammad ...	Sarush Benares and Naural-i-Ishk (Urdu).	...	Do.
	Sri Prabha ...	Lála Lachhman Parshad and Ram Parak Lal.	...	...	Do.
GHAZIPUR.	Victoria Lithographic Press.	Bábu Tarini Charan Bhaduri.	...	...	
	Vakaya Alam ...	Shiraj-ud-din Ahmad...	Vakaya Alam (Urdu).	...	
BALLIA.		*Nil.*			
		JHANSI DIVISION.			
JHANSI.	Vidya-Nidhi ...	Daryao Tiwari, Jhánsi city.	...	...	Jantris nad haftgana papers.
JALAUN.		*Nil.*			
LALITPUR.		*Nil.*			
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
KUMAUN.	Almora Debating Club Press.	Pandit Budhi Ballabh Panth, Lila Nand Joshi, Manorath Pande, Raghubar Datt Joshi, Bishen Datt Joshi, Amba Datt Joshi, Durga Datt Sanwal, and Lála Ganga Ram.	Almora Akhbar (weekly).	...	
	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Pandit Jai Datt Joshi, Pandit Purkhottam Joshi, and Pandit Gobardhan Joshi.	Naini Tal Advertiser.	...	
	Naini Tal Gazette Press,	Messrs. Petter & Co. ...	Naini Tal Gazette,	Naini Tal Directory.	
	Kumaun Advertiser Press (Naini Tal).	Mr. A. C. Walker ...	Kumaun Advertiser.	...	
	Station Press, Ránikhet,	Rustomjee & Sons ...	...	...	Job-work.
GARHWAL.	Srinagar Press ...	Lála Jethmal ...	...	...	Discontinued.
TARAI.		*Nil.*			

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1886—(continued).

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
Lucknow.	Express Press ...	British Indian Association of Oudh.	The Express (bi-weekly).	...	
	M. E. P. House, Lucknow,	American Mission ...	Kaukub-i-Hind, (weekly).	... India's Young Folks, English (fortnightly). Rafiq-i-Niswan, Urdu, (ditto). Abla Hitkareks, Hindi, (ditto).	
	Church Mission C. Press,	Church Mission Society,	...	The Messenger of Light, in English and Roman-Urdu (fortnightly).	
	G. P. Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ganga Parshad Varma,	The Hindustani, Urdu (tri-weekly).	... Dinkar Prakash (monthly). Rasik Panch (ditto).	
	Kánkubj Prakash ...	Bal Bhaddar Misr ...	...	Kankubj Prakash Akhbar (monthly).	
	Shami Oudh Press ...	Muhammud Sajjad Husain.	Oudh Punch (weekly).	...	
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Chandan Lal ...	Jamul Ehkam (weekly).	...	
	Ditto ...	British India Association,	Anjuman Hind Akhbar (weekly).	...	
	Bahar Kashmir ...	Pandit Sham Narayan ...	...	Murusla Kashmir (monthly). Mirat-ul-Hind (ditto).	
	Najm-ul-Ulum ...	Muhammad Yakub Ali,	Karnamah (weekly).	...	
	Anwar Muhammadi Press.	Munshi Muhammad Teg Bahadur.	Rozana Akhbar, (daily).	...	
	Bahr-ul-Ulum ...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Mashir Kaisar (weekly).	...	
	Oudh Akhbar Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore,	Oudh Akhbar (daily).	Sharishta Talim (monthly). Murakah Tahzib (ditto). Sakand Shah Sanoi (ditto).	
	Tammannai ...	Puran Chand ...	Tammannai Akhbar (weekly).	...	
	Kaisar-ul-Mutabeh ...	Sri Kishan Chand ...	Jones Gazette (weekly).	...	
	Mazhar-ul-Ajayeb ...	Saiyid Ibad Ali ...	...	Imamyah Akhbar (every tenth day).	
	Hadikat-ul Ilm Press...	Sultan Ali Khan ...	Sitara Hind Akhbar (weekly).	...	
	Jafri ...	Mirza Muhammad Ali,	...	Banyan-ul-Akhbar (fortnightly).	
	Urdu Press ...	Ahmad Ali ...	Azad (weekly) ...	...	
	London Printing Press,	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	...	
	Matbai Gulshan Muhammadi.	Muhammad Musaheb Ali.	...	...	
	Do. Asfi ...	Beni Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Mustafai ...	Abdul Wahid Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Aftab Alam Tab,	Debi Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Durga Parshad,	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Shegofai Gulzar,	Salig Ram ...	...	...	
	Do. Ulwi ...	Ali Bakhsh Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Usna Ushri, ...	Sayyid Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Guncha Hind ...	Het Ram ...	...	...	
	Do. Chasmai Faiz ...	Nadir Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Mahmudi ...	Latafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Mutla-i-Nur ...	Ghulam Abbas ...	...	...	
	Do. Gulzar Muhammadi.	Khwaja Muhammad Wazid.	...	...	
	Do. Faiz Muhammadi,	Amanat Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Aina-i Hidayet ...	Saiyid Hidayet-ullah...	...	...	
	Do. Gulzar Ahmadi...	Sheikh Ali Husain Khan,	...	...	
	Do. Bahar Oudh ...	Muttra Parshad and Oudh Behari Lal.	...	...	
	Do. Bostan-ul Ashkin,	Chhote Lal ...	...	...	
	Do. Faiz Russan ...	Zamin Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Dab Dabe Ahmadi.	Ahmad Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Nami Press ...	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1886—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Lucknow—*(concluded)*.	Matbai Zam-ul Ikhlaq	Nizam Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Fakhr Alam ...	Naubat Rae, Kaeth ...	...	...	
	Do. Mahmud Press...	Maulvi Abdul Husain...	...	...	
	Do. Islami ...	Abdul Hakim ...	...	...	
	Do. Parkash Hind ...	Kali Charan ...	...	...	
	Do. Mashur Press ...	Abdul Basid ...	...	...	
	Do. Fidai Press ...	Fida Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Sayidi Press ...	Syud Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Do. Kabia Mirtbarshin Press.	Sheodat Sukul ...	...	...	
	Do. Imperial Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Pratab Narayan Singh,	...	...	
	Do. Abbassi Ushna Ushnu.	Mirza Aga Jan ...	...	...	
	Oudh Commercial Press,	Harimohan Mukerji ...	...	...	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company.	...	...	
	Matbai Hasan ...	Mirza Jafar ...	...	...	Closed since 10th May, 1886.
Unao.	Kaisar Press ...	Yakub Ali ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Shams-ul-Mashrakain Mohan.	Liakat Ali *alias* Nisar Panjtan.	1	1	
Bara Banki.	Hastings' Press ...	Ahsan Ali ...	...	...	Mumtaz-ul-Akhbar, a vernacular weekly newspaper published before, has been discontinued from March, 1885.
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
Fyzabad.	...	Messrs C. Smith & Co. ...	...	...	Only job-work is executed.
	Kadri Press ...	Munshi Kadir Bakhsh ...	...	...	Vernacular lithographic forms and job-work.
	Naraini Press ...	Dwarka Das ...	Sham Oudh ...	...	Ditto.
	Albert Press ...	Muhammad Husain & Co.	...	...	English forms and job-work.
	Guncha-i-Kashmir Press,	Kanhaya Lal ...	...	...	Civil List and vernacular forms.
	Khair Khwah Oudh Press.	Khairati Lal ...	Khair Khwah, Oudh.	...	Job-work.
Gonda.	Balrampur Press ...	Maharani Indar Kuar ...	...	...	
	Branch Naraini Press, Gonda.	Sheo Parshad ...	...	...	
Bahraich.	Ain-ul Faiz ...	Mir Zafir Mehdi ...	...	...	Certain Urdu books.
	Nanak Prakas ...	Husain Shah and Sardar Jagjoti Singh.	...	...	
		RAE BARELI DIVISION.			
Rae Bareli.	Asolear de-Tierra Press,	Shahzada Shahdeo Singh.	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1886—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		RAE BARELI DIVISION—(*concluded*).			
Partabgarh.	Imam Ali Press ...	Sheikh Imam Ali ...	...	...	
	Hindustan ...	Rája Rampal Singh ...	Hindustan issued from this Press.	...	
Sultanpur.		*Nil.*			
		SITAPUR DIVISION.			
Sitapur.	Sabah Sadik Press ...	Sayyid Muhammad Sadik.	Tahzíb-ul-Asar...		Police roznamchas, crime statements, release statements of prisoners, notices of ejectment; local funds, municipal, and educational returns and registers; patwáris' pay bills, pound fund cheques, octroi and abkári rawánas and passes, ferry notices; municipal receipts, lists, &c.; pattas and kabuliats, English weather reports, vernacular books, *maktub muhammadi* and *tana-ul-masahat*, invitation letters, educational, Khairabad fair notices, &c.
Hardoi.	Anwar Ahmadi ...	Rafat Ali, son of Kudrat Ali.	...		Lithographs English and vernacular forms. One new Press has been opened by Ahmad Ali at the beginning of 1886-87.
Kheri		*Nil.*			

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—DEATHS.

1.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885.

1	2	3	4	5	6							
					Number of deaths registered.							
					According to sex.			*According to religion.*				
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.
1	Kumaun	Kumaun ...	6,000·0	82·2	5,409	5,231	10,640	197	10,206	8	229	10,640
2	Kumaun	Garhwál ...	5,500·0	62·8	4,204	3,950	8,154	24	8,120	8	2	8,154
3	Kumaun	Tarái ...	937·8	220·7	4,719	3,934	8,653	3,328	5,275	1	49	8,653
4	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor ...	1,867·7	386·2	13,188	12,730	25,918	8,142	16,690	16	1,070	25,918
5	Rohilkhand.	Moradabad ...	2,281·8	506·2	29,422	28,319	57,741	18,841	38,787	43	70	57,741
6	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly ...	1,614·3	638·6	20,397	18,296	38,693	8,416	30,238	12	27	38,693
7	Rohilkhand.	Pilibhít ...	1,371·6	329·2	6,966	5,933	12,899	1,940	10,926	...	33	12,899
8	Rohilkhand.	Sháhjahánpur...	1,745·7	490·8	16,335	15,559	31,894	3,959	27,929	2	4	31,894
9	Rohilkhand.	Budaun ...	2,001·8	452·8	21,878	19,584	41,462	5,777	35,569	2	114	41,462
10	Sitapur.	Kheri ...	2,992·3	278·0	10,771	9,050	19,821	2,266	17,534	...	21	19,821
11	Sitapur.	Sitapur ...	2,251·1	425·6	13,223	12,374	25,597	3,325	22,265	5	2	25,597
12	Sitapur.	Hardoi ...	2,311·6	427·7	14,931	13,325	28,256	2,845	25,403	3	5	28,256
13	Meerut.	Dehra Dún ...	1,193·0	120·8	1,622	1,340	2,962	439	2,476	38	9	2,962
14	Meerut.	Saháranpur ...	2,221·4	440·9	20,892	18,200	39,092	13,179	25,617	9	287	39,092
15	Meerut.	Muzaffarnagar,	1,656·1	457·9	15,791	13,300	29,091	8,691	20,397	1	2	29,091
16	Meerut.	Meerut ...	2,379·2	551·9	29,355	26,826	56,181	12,222	43,881	52	26	56,181
17	Meerut.	Bulandshahr ...	1,914·9	482·9	25,789	24,604	50,393	9,666	40,709	1	17	50,393
18	Meerut.	Aligarh ...	1,955·3	522·2	21,053	18,628	39,681	4,727	32,736	7	2,211	39,681
19	Agra.	Etah ...	1,738·8	435·0	15,576	12,486	28,062	2,627	25,418	4	13	28,062
20	Agra.	Muttra ...	1,452·7	462·3	10,145	8,180	18,325	1,421	16,765	1	138	18,325
21	Agra.	Farukhabad ...	1,718·8	528·0	20,963	18,031	38,994	4,172	34,364	14	444	38,994
22	Agra.	Mainpuri ...	1,697·2	472·0	15,829	12,043	27,872	1,314	26,538	1	19	27,872
23	Agra.	Agra ...	1,849·8	526·8	16,471	14,388	30,859	2,581	28,150	38	90	30,859
24	Agra.	Etáwah ...	1,693·6	426·5	14,659	12,203	26,862	1,582	25,257	1	22	26,862
25	Lucknow.	Lucknow ...	989·6	704·1	13,438	13,201	26,639	6,351	20,097	35	156	26,639
26	Lucknow.	Bara Banki ...	1,768·2	580·6	15,593	15,009	30,602	4,856	25,732	2	12	30,602
27	Lucknow.	Unao ...	1,746·7	514·7	12,462	11,567	24,029	1,550	22,479	...	...	24,029
28	Allahabad.	Cawnpore ...	2,370·0	498·4	25,185	23,673	48,858	3,813	44,736	12	297	48,858
29	Allahabad.	Fatehpur ...	1,638·7	417·2	11,321	11,297	22,618	2,384	20,232	2	...	22,618
30	Allahabad.	Jaunpur ...	1,554·1	778·3	14,100	11,879	25,979	2,620	23,321	1	37	25,979
31	Allahabad.	Hamírpur ...	2,288·5	221·6	8,639	7,430	16,069	983	15,083	...	3	16,069
32	Allahabad.	Bánda ...	3,061·2	228·2	8,792	7,458	16,250	903	15,344	1	2	16,250
33	Allahabad.	Allahabad ...	2,833·1	520·3	17,327	14,918	32,245	3,866	28,209	110	60	32,245
34	Rae Bareli.	Rae Bareli ...	1,738·3	547·6	17,564	17,364	34,928	2,459	32,464	2	3	34,928
35	Rae Bareli.	Sultanpur ...	1,706·9	561·1	13,749	11,884	25,633	2,660	22,968	1	4	25,633
36	Rae Bareli.	Partabgarh ...	1,436·5	589·6	13,899	12,749	26,648	2,203	24,432	...	13	26,648
37	Fyzabad.	Bahraich ...	2,740·8	320·3	12,683	11,103	23,786	3,157	20,572	3	54	23,786
38	Fyzabad.	Gonda ...	2,875·2	442·0	19,359	17,547	36,906	4,311	32,580	...	15	36,906
39	Fyzabad.	Fyzabad ...	1,689·0	640·2	16,941	14,187	31,128	3,551	27,573	...	4	31,128
40	Benares.	Gorakhpur ...	4,598·1	569·1	36,634	31,345	67,979	6,069	61,885	9	16	67,979
41	Benares.	Basti ...	2,752·8	592·3	21,757	20,712	42,469	6,027	36,437	3	2	42,469
42	Benares.	Azamgarh ...	2,147·4	747·2	24,116	22,240	46,356	6,815	39,534	1	6	46,356
43	Benares.	Gházipur ...	1,473·0	688·4	14,478	13,594	28,072	2,705	25,323	6	38	28,072
44	Benares.	Ballia ...	1,144·4	808·0	11,518	10,101	21,619	1,682	19,930	...	7	21,619
45	Benares.	Benares ...	998·0	894·4	13,349	11,752	25,101	2,318	22,569	18	196	25,101
46	Benares.	Mirzapur ...	5,223·3	217·6	14,631	12,563	27,194	1,651	25,536	7	...	27,194
47	Jhansi.	Jalaun ...	1,469·4	284·5	7,605	6,308	13,913	794	9,895	...	3,224	13,913
48	Jhansi.	Jhánsi ...	1,566·8	212·6	5,274	4,413	9,687	376	8,740	8	563	9,687
49	Jhansi.	Lalitpur ...	1,947·4	127·9	4,037	3,792	7,829	173	7,346	1	309	7,829
		Total for the Provinces.	106,103·9	415·7	744,039	666,600	1,410,639	195,958	1,204,267	489	9,925	1,410,639

2.—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	783	725	612	833	1,110
2		Garhwál	457	551	455	530	843
3		Tarái	790	612	582	648	759
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	1,675	1,093	1,140	1,445	1,732
5		Moradabad	3,261	2,329	2,538	3,017	3,775
6		Bareilly	2,341	1,749	1,872	2,116	2,470
7		Pilibhít	930	843	769	792	901
8		Sháhjahánpur	1,840	1,504	1,664	2,144	2,394
9		Budaun	1,972	1,772	2,118	2,390	2,593
10	SITAPUR ...	Kheri	1,379	1,442	820	1,576	1,849
11		Sitapur	1,779	1,641	1,756	2,320	2,136
12		Hardoi	1,863	1,427	1,639	1,811	1,902
13	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	228	180	176	284	339
14		Saháranpur	3,289	2,234	2,420	2,546	2,900
15		Muzaffarnagar	2,430	1,722	1,702	1,410	2,207
16		Meerut	3,844	2,467	2,660	2,746	3,884
17		Bulandshahr	2,151	1,412	1,700	1,664	2,034
18		Aligarh	2,607	1,645	1,873	1,822	1,793
19	AGRA ...	Etah	2,336	1,630	1,860	2,562	1,683
20		Muttra	1,530	1,131	1,319	1,347	1,234
21		Farukhabad	2,949	2,497	2,344	2,170	2,199
22		Mainpuri	2,710	1,704	1,917	2,270	1,996
23		Agra	2,380	1,788	2,127	2,244	2,224
24		Etáwah	1,785	1,531	1,735	1,392	1,615
25	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	1,578	1,650	2,357	2,766	2,435
26		Bara Banki	1,928	1,571	2,221	3,338	3,014
27		Unao	1,403	1,252	1,479	2,041	1,987
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	3,180	2,783	2,881	2,852	3,039
29		Fatehpur	1,349	1,181	1,423	1,007	1,193
30		Jaunpur	1,387	1,131	1,651	1,919	2,203
31		Hamírpur	1,346	1,023	999	834	904
32		Bánda	1,347	1,158	1,115	722	916
33		Allahabad	1,453	1,562	1,734	1,413	1,652
34	RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	1,731	1,582	2,507	3,104	2,510
35		Sultanpur	1,525	1,167	1,626	2,226	2,042
36		Partabgarh	1,149	1,074	1,614	1,971	1,788
37	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich	1,144	1,083	1,823	2,608	2,285
38		Gonda	1,757	1,689	2,116	2,902	2,737
39		Fyzabad	1,693	1,466	1,788	2,501	2,456
40	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	3,932	3,422	4,165	5,441	4,755
41		Basti	2,596	2,234	3,072	4,164	3,018
42		Azamgarh	2,363	1,816	2,359	2,954	2,804
43		Gházipur	1,243	1,177	1,430	1,826	1,728
44		Ballia	1,268	1,017	1,212	1,271	1,350
45		Benares	1,311	1,366	1,666	1,912	1,704
46		Mirzapur	1,539	1,527	1,746	2,387	1,878
47	JHANSI ...	Jalaun	1,166	968	853	803	818
48		Jhánsi	729	668	643	545	562
49		Lalitpur	524	473	563	583	549
		Total for the Provinces ...	87,950	71,669	82,841	96,169	96,899
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	1·99	1·62	1·88	2·17	2·19

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1885.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,341	1,150	967	753	809	797	760	10,640	1
1,092	1,065	922	619	519	549	552	8,154	2
851	504	477	542	947	1,221	920	8,553	3
1,496	1,277	1,443	2,239	4,705	4,316	3,357	25,918	4
3,672	2,762	3,532	5,769	11,025	9,033	7,028	57,741	5
2,353	1,901	2,582	3,128	6,751	6,755	4,675	38,693	6
830	639	849	1,063	1,997	1,773	1,513	12,899	7
1,910	1,619	2,163	2,501	5,752	4,824	3,579	31,894	8
2,659	1,954	2,860	4,334	8,123	5,793	4,894	41,462	9
1,567	1,143	1,527	1,930	2,260	2,430	1,898	19,821	10
1,951	1,509	1,661	2,022	3,661	3,029	2,132	25,597	11
1,768	1,641	2,113	2,900	4,681	3,633	2,878	28,256	12
287	261	196	231	301	205	274	2,962	13
2,448	1,903	2,497	3,639	5,103	5,578	4,535	39,092	14
1,892	1,316	1,717	2,984	4,141	3,817	3,753	29,091	15
3,866	3,037	3,256	5,817	8,614	8,644	7,346	56,181	16
2,220	1,774	2,265	5,327	11,994	11,011	6,841	50,393	17
1,926	1,643	2,097	4,310	8,037	7,130	4,798	39,681	18
1,335	1,054	1,481	2,433	4,468	4,086	3,134	28,062	19
1,130	1,005	1,276	1,707	2,260	2,235	2,151	18,325	20
1,870	1,590	3,032	5,386	6,294	4,595	4,068	38,994	21
1,224	1,228	1,438	2,932	3,599	3,288	3,566	27,872	22
2,170	1,772	2,372	3,244	3,730	3,574	3,234	30,859	23
1,343	1,258	1,854	3,107	4,139	3,959	3,144	26,862	24
2,122	1,647	2,865	2,337	2,573	2,365	1,944	26,639	25
2,901	2,307	2,420	2,723	3,280	2,608	2,291	30,602	26
1,764	1,448	1,910	2,627	2,989	2,647	2,482	24,029	27
3,104	2,445	3,692	5,720	7,854	6,054	5,254	48,858	28
1,113	1,131	1,481	2,073	4,394	3,696	2,577	22,618	29
1,690	1,716	2,579	3,008	3,004	3,147	2,544	25,979	30
1,122	1,027	1,584	2,016	1,932	1,840	1,442	16,069	31
1,153	1,275	1,521	1,777	1,964	1,884	1,418	16,250	32
1,683	1,855	2,671	4,282	6,085	3,882	3,973	32,245	33
2,086	1,875	2,403	3,191	5,791	4,674	3,474	34,928	34
1,781	1,638	2,148	2,171	2,736	3,426	3,147	25,633	35
1,731	1,494	1,990	2,280	5,372	3,782	2,403	26,648	36
1,535	1,513	2,873	2,772	2,743	1,958	1,449	23,786	37
2,615	3,051	5,661	4,394	3,563	3,220	3,201	36,906	38
2,094	2,211	3,086	3,463	3,486	3,424	3,460	31,128	39
4,279	5,471	7,935	8,109	8,852	6,677	4,941	67,979	40
2,544	3,071	4,065	3,818	4,445	4,461	4,981	42,469	41
2,651	3,292	5,572	6,015	7,707	5,073	3,750	46,356	42
1,694	1,849	2,710	3,790	4,748	3,490	2,387	28,072	43
1,375	1,656	3,184	2,822	2,821	1,864	1,779	21,619	44
1,731	1,841	2,470	3,066	2,850	2,797	2,387	25,101	45
1,775	1,947	2,549	3,147	3,256	3,213	2,230	27,194	46
838	846	1,340	1,716	1,730	1,487	1,348	13,913	47
699	730	1,106	1,144	1,149	969	743	9,687	48
587	749	924	867	787	632	591	7,829	49
89,668	83,090	115,316	148,245	210,021	181,545	147,226	1,410,639	
2·03	1·88	2·61	3·36	4·76	4·11	3·34	31·98	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		A.—Districts.								
1	Kumaun ...	Kumaun...	493,641	46	24	5,817	2,848	5	9	204
2		Garhwál...	345,629	33	5	4,100	3,611	7	24	145
3		Tarái	192,326	14	66	6,956	861	2	...	36
4	Rohilkhand,	Bijnor	629,053	1	55	18,503	2,972	1	16	149
5		Moradabad	1,004,712	363	216	42,531	3,865	8	18	205
6		Bareilly	914,758	361	554	29,475	1,452	7	14	263
7		Pilibhít	421,880	4	52	11,241	228	6	20	133
8		Sháhjahánpur	774,277	250	178	21,425	3,175	30	128	262
9		Budaun	858,166	862	394	35,454	1,248	12	45	247
10	Sitapur ...	Kheri	831,922	2,067	94	17,124	81	13	11	156
11		Sitapur	933,597	943	189	21,159	431	24	40	253
12		Hardoi	922,192	157	212	23,634	286	24	87	365
13	Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	129,539	19	1	1,595	718	1	...	22
14		Saháranpur	849,665	38	...	31,584	1,662	3	13	201
15		Muzaffarnagar	713,881	6	4	26,708	303	9	16	182
16		Meerut	1,213,605	25	...	51,403	667	15	49	286
17		Bulandshahr	842,263	20	34	43,203	512	5	18	299
18		Aligarh	909,234	234	18	31,359	1,069	9	32	326
19	Agra ...	Etah	711,634	808	17	23,301	97	17	42	237
20		Muttra	594,217	73	...	13,404	408	2	23	241
21		Farukhabad	818,082	1,777	18	31,754	393	15	121	339
22		Mainpuri	769,154	687	1	24,602	149	14	77	295
23		Agra	839,554	514	8	22,570	948	28	49	311
24		Etáwah	687,650	48	4	22,486	1,218	8	43	231
25	Lucknow ...	Lucknow	457,051	482	866	11,998	202	7	18	135
26		Bara Banki	1,001,461	696	1,166	23,372	581	19	19	311
27		Unao	899,069	285	892	19,800	670	17	24	359
28	Allahabad,	Cawnpore	1,061,235	921	37	31,458	3,194	5	37	367
29		Fatehpur	662,417	2,277	15	15,485	862	4	19	261
30		Jaunpur...	1,166,818	648	261	21,227	98	4	37	410
31		Hamírpur	492,858	3	33	9,127	4,031	18	44	154
32		Bánda	670,912	201	8	11,766	776	9	35	217
33		Allahabad	1,386,462	3,118	15	22,794	934	16	31	464
34	Rae Bareli,	Rae Bareli	929,080	4,729	2,235	23,737	203	8	38	287
35		Sultanpur	957,912	1,733	398	19,692	646	20	62	355
36		Partabgarh	847,047	3,735	367	14,725	986	12	41	368
37	Fyzabad ...	Bahraich	858,609	4,886	94	15,586	83	6	13	218
38		Gonda	1,244,372	6,410	462	25,624	185	6	20	299
39		Fyzabad...	1,014,354	1,207	378	21,929	839	16	14	268
40	Benares ...	Gorakhpur	2,549,469	5,359	2,070	41,671	3,153	6	51	754
41		Basti	1,619,020	3,904	183	30,298	496	4	10	496
42		Azamgarh	1,558,024	4,679	642	31,023	2,916	16	94	527
43		Gházipur	981,214	1,531	545	22,945	415	4	35	347
44		Ballia	876,348	1,965	280	16,133	88	7	25	341
45		Benares	687,800	575	95	13,442	1,139	6	32	239
46		Mirzapur	1,080,418	509	398	20,120	450	12	34	369
47	Jhansi ...	Jalaun	380,040	110	4	9,489	813	21	33	97
48		Jhánsi	317,246	33	7	5,276	976	13	27	123
49		Lalitpur...	238,404	27	140	1,815	1,950	5	16	92
		Total of Districts ...	41,338,271	59,373	13,735	1,041,920	55,888	526	1,704	13,240

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1885.

	10	11	12								13
RIES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
									From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
24	242	1,663	10,640	0·09	0·05	11·78	5·77	0·49	3·37	21·55	21·30	1
43	219	186	8,154	0·09	0·01	11·86	10·45	0·63	0·54	23·59	21·79	2
29	67	150	8,114	0·07	0·34	36·16	4·48	0·35	0·78	42·18	51·93	3
137	303	1,012	22,846	...	0·09	29·41	4·72	0·48	1·61	36·31	30·03	4
78	309	2,546	49,830	0·36	0·21	42·33	3·84	0·30	2·53	49·59	36·79	5
216	500	995	33,337	0·39	0·60	32·22	1·58	0·54	1·09	36·44	36·15	6
79	238	227	11,990	0·01	0·12	26·64	0·54	0·56	0·54	28·42	35·63	7
131	551	3,668	29,247	0·32	0·23	27·67	4·10	0·71	4·74	37·77	34·93	8
71	375	1,305	39,638	1·00	0·46	41·31	1·45	0·44	1·52	46·19	33·16	9
80	260	195	19,821	2·48	0·11	20·58	0·10	0·31	0·23	23·82	30·17	10
127	444	1,639	24,805	1·01	0·20	22·66	0·46	0·48	1·75	26·56	31·40	11
168	644	1,536	26,469	0·17	0·23	25·62	0·31	0·69	1·66	28·70	31·81	12
11	34	77	2,444	0·14	0·01	12·31	5·54	0·26	0·59	18·86	20·32	13
26	243	101	33,628	0·04	...	36·94	1·94	0·28	0·12	39·34	39·58	14
35	242	111	27,374	0·01	...	37·41	0·42	0·33	0·16	38·34	35·87	15
61	411	797	53,303	0·02	...	42·35	0·55	0·34	0·66	43·92	38·31	16
24	346	152	44,267	0·02	0·04	51·29	0·61	0·41	0·18	52·55	30·61	17
33	400	666	33,746	0·25	0·02	34·49	1·17	0·44	0·73	37·11	26·57	18
38	334	1,399	25,956	1·13	0·02	32·75	0·13	0·47	1·96	36·47	30·09	19
34	300	269	14,454	0·12	...	22·55	0·69	0·50	0·45	24·32	25·30	20
54	529	703	35,174	2·17	0·02	38·81	0·47	0·64	0·86	42·99	35·87	21
46	432	472	26,343	0·89	...	31·99	0·19	0·56	0·61	34·24	29·79	22
112	500	2,131	26,671	0·61	0·01	26·88	1·13	0·60	2·54	31·79	30·16	23
46	328	1,321	25,405	0·07	...	32·70	1·77	0·48	1·92	36·94	29·97	24
36	196	1,618	15,362	1·05	1·89	26·25	0·44	0·43	3·54	33·61	30·25	25
117	466	3,174	29,455	0·69	1·16	23·33	0·58	0·46	3·17	29·41	30·73	26
92	492	1,890	24,029	0·31	0·89	22·44	0·74	0·55	2·10	26·72	30·68	27
155	564	6,861	43,035	0·86	0·03	29·64	3·01	0·53	6·46	40·55	23·52	28
149	433	2,856	21,928	3·43	0·02	23·37	1·30	0·65	4·32	33·10	39·24	29
222	673	1,965	24,872	0·55	0·22	18·19	0·08	0·58	1·68	21·31	24·83	30
112	328	2,045	1,557	...	0·07	18·51	8·18	0·66	4·15	31·58	39·74	31
232	493	2,287	15,531	0·30	0·01	17·53	1·16	0·73	3·41	23·14	35·36	32
196	707	2,145	29,713	2·24	0·01	16·44	0·67	0·51	1·55	21·43	24·54	33
85	418	2,823	34,145	5·09	2·40	25·55	0·21	0·45	3·04	36·75	30·13	34
219	656	2,508	25,633	1·81	0·41	20·56	0·68	0·68	2·62	26·76	29·70	35
102	523	6,312	26,648	4·40	0·43	17·38	1·16	0·61	7·45	31·46	31·15	36
176	413	2,056	23,118	5·69	0·11	18·15	0·10	0·48	2·40	26·92	29·69	37
252	577	2,587	35,845	5·15	0·37	20·59	0·15	0·46	2·08	28·80	29·20	38
158	454	2,102	26,909	1·19	0·37	21·61	0·82	0·45	2·07	26·52	28·52	39
505	1,316	12,404	65,973	2·10	0·81	16·34	1·24	0·51	4·86	25·87	29·39	40
276	786	6,547	42,214	2·41	0·11	18·71	0·31	0·48	4·04	26·07	30·19	41
219	856	4,944	45,060	3·00	0·41	19·91	1·87	0·55	3·17	28·92	24·96	42
125	511	885	26,832	1·56	0·55	23·38	0·42	0·52	0·90	27·34	25·91	43
126	499	905	19,870	2·24	0·32	18·41	0·10	0·57	1·03	22·67	24·02	44
112	389	2,613	18,253	0·83	0·13	19·54	1·65	0·56	3·80	26·53	28·06	45
204	619	3,165	25,261	0·47	0·37	18·62	0·42	0·57	2·93	23·38	28·44	46
67	218	2,026	12,660	0·28	0·01	24·96	2·14	0·57	5·33	33·31	35·64	47
78	241	2,669	9,202	0·10	0·02	16·63	3·07	0·76	8·41	29·00	38·60	48
77	190	3,337	7,459	0·11	0·58	7·62	8·18	0·79	14·00	31·29	32·12	49
5,793	21,269	106,045	1,298,230	1·43	0·33	25·20	1·35	0·51	2·56	31·40	31·00	

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Injury		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
1	Kumaun ...	*Nil.* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Garhwal ...	*Nil.* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tarai ...	Káshipur ...	14,667	...	24	245	243	...	1	...
4	Bijnor ...	Nagína ...	20,503	1	2	929	106	...	...	5
5		Najíbabad ...	17,750	2	...	321	22	...	...	3
6		Bijnor ...	15,147	1	...	269	125	...	...	2
7		Sherkot ...	15,087	...	...	301	28	...	...	...
8		Chándpur ...	11,182	...	...	318	41	...	...	1
9		Kiratpur ...	12,728	...	1	360	89	...	...	1
10	Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	65,422	9	118	1,722	363	2	2	27
11		Sambhal ...	21,373	68	4	1,243	289	...	...	8
12		Amroha ...	36,145	4	...	1,689	115	...	...	5
13		Chandausi ...	27,521	...	...	906	102	1	1	...
14	Bareilly ...	Bareilly ...	103,160	203	27	4,057	337	5	1	21
15		Aonla ...	13,018	...	1	455	21	...	...	5
16	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhít ...	29,721	...	2	821	40	...	...	11
17	Shahjahanpur.	Tilhar ...	15,351	...	1	573	56	1	5	4
18		Sháhjahánpur ...	67,318	1	41	1,005	324	2	2	12
19	Budaun ...	Budaun ...	33,680	15	52	430	76	2	1	5
20		Sahaswan ...	14,605	2	9	592	103	...	...	4
21	Kheri ...	*Nil.* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sitapur ...	Khairabad ...	41,217	8	3	393	47	...	...	4
23		Laharpur ...	10,437	...	...	211	...	3	...	2
24	Hardoi ...	Sháhabad ...	18,510	53	7	623	7	...	2	4
25		Sandila ...	14,865	...	2	325	5	...	...	8
26		Malláwan ...	10,970	...	...	202	2	...	2	3
27		Bilgram ...	11,067	...	...	248	1	...	2	3
28		Hardoi ...	10,026	4	...	151	8	3	1	7
29	Dehra Dun...	Dehra ...	14,531	42	1	309	155	...	...	5
30	Saharanpur.	Jwalapur ...	20,527	33	2	590	67	...	...	10
31		Saháranpur ...	59,194	17	3	1,796	727	1	1	18
32		Deoband ...	22,116	5	...	1,005	84	...	1	3
33		Gangoh ...	12,089	...	...	513	34	...	1	2
34		Roorkee ...	15,953	...	...	471	22	...	...	5
35	Muzaffarnagar.	Kairana ...	18,374	...	...	757	21	...	1	6
36		Kandhla ...	11,109	...	...	450	1	1	...	2
37		Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	...	...	472	3	...	...	2
38	Meerut ...	Meerut ...	60,948	3	...	1,119	220	1	...	10
39		Hapur ...	13,212	1	...	426	1	...	...	1
40		Sardhana ...	13,313	...	...	615	2	...	...	4
41		Ghaziabad ...	12,059	...	...	251	3	...	...	3
42	Bulandshahr.	Khurja ...	27,190	...	...	2,306	14	...	...	...
43		Sikandrabad ...	16,479	1	1	1,221	608	3	...	...
44		Bulandshahr ...	17,863	...	...	970	54	1	...	4
45		Shikárpur ...	10,708	...	...	520	3	...	...	3
46		Jahángirabad ...	10,319	...	...	363	42	...	...	1
47	Aligarh ...	Aligarh or Koil ...	61,730	4	1	3,263	81	3	2	21
48		Háthras ...	25,656	...	...	641	49	1	2	9
49		Atrauli ...	14,374	31	1	655	23	...	1	5
50		Sikandra Rao ...	10,193	11	...	395	2	...	...	3
51	Etah ...	Kásganj ...	16,535	2	...	681	2	...	1	3
52		Soron ...	12,745	4	...	634	2	...	...	7
53		Jalesar ...	15,609	1	...	502	14	...	...	5
54	Muttra ...	Muttra ...	44,775	11	1	1,332	141	...	...	18
55		Brindaban ...	21,467	1	2	1,123	203	1	...	24
56		Kosi ...	11,231	2	...	300	39	...	...	8

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1885—(continued).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	3	24	539	...	1·63	16·70	16·57	0·20	1·64	36·74	42·54	3
1	6	4	1,048	0·05	0·10	45·31	5·17	0·29	0·19	51·11	26·38	4
2	5	1	351	0·11	...	18·08	1·24	0·29	0·05	19·77	36·16	5
...	2	82	479	0·06	...	17·76	8·25	0·13	5·41	31·62	35·38	6
2	2	23	354	...	...	19·95	1·86	0·13	1·52	23·46	24·32	7
...	1	14	374	...	...	28·44	3·66	0·09	1·25	33·44	31·03	8
3	4	12	466	...	0·08	28·28	6·99	0·31	0·94	36·61	27·10	9
...	31	745	2,988	0·13	1·80	26·32	5·55	0·47	11·39	45·67	31·51	10
2	10	249	1,863	3·18	0·18	58·16	13·52	0·47	11·65	87·16	63·02	11
...	5	121	1,934	0·11	...	46·72	3·18	0·14	3·34	53·50	32·03	12
...	2	116	1,126	...	...	32·92	3·71	0·07	4·21	40·91	39·45	13
2	29	204	4,857	1·96	0·26	39·33	3·26	0·28	1·98	47·08	41·33	14
2	7	15	499	...	0·07	34·95	1·61	0·54	1·15	38·33	32·95	15
8	19	27	909	...	0·07	27·62	1·34	0·64	0·91	30·58	28·09	16
2	12	6	648	...	0·06	37·34	3·65	0·78	0·39	42·21	31·72	17
4	20	608	1,999	0·01	0·61	14·93	4·31	0·30	9·03	29·69	37·41	18
1	9	372	954	0·44	1·54	12·76	2·26	0·27	11·04	28·32	26·12	19
1	5	159	870	0·13	0·61	40·53	7·05	0·35	10·88	59·56	42·80	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
4	8	110	569	0·56	0·21	27·64	3·31	0·56	7·74	40·02	44·66	22
1	6	6	223	...	...	20·21	...	0·57	0·57	21·36	18·97	23
1	7	25	722	2·86	0·37	33·66	0·37	0·37	1·35	39·00	30·52	24
1	9	37	378	...	0·13	21·86	0·34	0·61	2·49	25·43	31·82	25
...	5	1	210	...	...	18·41	0·18	0·45	0·09	19·14	29·26	26
1	6	34	289	...	...	22·41	0·09	0·54	3·07	26·11	32·61	27
1	12	13	188	0·39	...	15·06	0·79	1·19	1·29	18·75	20·04	28
1	6	5	518	2·89	0·07	21·26	10·67	0·41	0·34	35·64	26·97	29
1	11	3	706	1·60	0·09	28·74	3·26	·53	·15	34·38	50·27	30
1	21	42	2,606	0·29	0·05	30·34	12·28	0·35	0·71	44·02	41·10	31
...	4	...	1,098	0·22	...	45·44	3·79	0·18	...	49·64	63·12	32
...	3	3	553	...	...	42·43	2·81	0·25	0·25	45·74	39·54	33
1	6	2	501	...	...	29·52	1·38	0·38	0·12	31·40	30·21	34
...	7	...	785	...	...	41·19	1·14	0·38	...	42·72	35·00	35
...	3	...	454	...	...	40·50	0·09	0·27	...	40·86	46·99	36
...	2	1	478	...	...	31·30	0·20	0·13	0·06	31·69	23·94	37
1	12	175	1,529	0·04	...	18·36	3·61	0·19	2·87	25·08	34·88	38
1	2	...	430	0·07	...	32·24	0·07	0·15	...	32·54	35·42	39
...	4	7	628	...	...	46·19	0·15	0·30	0·53	47·17	40·41	40
...	3	34	291	...	...	20·82	0·25	0·25	2·82	24·13	24·96	41
...	...	2	2,322	...	...	84·81	0·51	...	0·07	85·40	34·60	42
1	4	7	1,842	0·06	0·06	74·09	36·90	0·24	0·42	111·77	38·17	43
...	5	...	1,029	...	...	54·30	3·02	0·28	...	57·60	29·50	44
...	3	...	526	...	...	48·56	0·28	0·28	...	49·12	28·85	45
...	1	1	407	...	...	35·17	4·07	0·10	0·10	39·44	28·78	46
3	29	670	4,048	0·06	0·01	52·86	1·31	0·47	10·85	65·57	47·46	47
...	12	1	703	...	...	24·98	1·91	0·46	0·04	27·39	40·30	48
2	8	52	770	2·16	0·07	45·57	1·60	0·55	3·61	53·56	27·55	49
1	4	2	414	1·08	...	38·75	0·19	0·38	0·19	40·61	57·00	50
...	4	59	748	0·12	...	41·18	0·12	0·24	3·57	45·22	39·06	51
2	9	113	762	0·31	...	49·74	0·16	0·71	8·87	59·78	31·22	52
...	5	74	596	0·06	...	32·16	0·89	0·32	4·74	38·18	44·46	53
1	19	443	1,947	0·24	0·02	29·75	3·15	0·42	9·89	43·48	53·22	54
4	29	157	1,515	0·04	0·09	52·31	9·46	1·35	7·31	70·57	43·13	55
...	8	60	409	0·17	...	26·71	3·47	0·71	5·34	36·41	27·71	56

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Injuries.		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
57	Farukhabad	Farukhabad ...	62,437	630	1	1,895	122	3	1	16
58		Kanauj ...	16,646	9	1	335	34	...	...	3
59		Kaimganj ...	10,443	...	1	509	6	...	...	3
60	Mainpuri	Mainpuri ...	20,236	6	...	987	...	1	1	10
61		Shekohabad ...	11,826	1	...	476	2	...	...	1
62	Agra	Agra ...	119,079	25	1	2,907	147	4	4	48
63		Firozabad ...	16,023	1	...	330	11	...	...	2
64	Etawah	Etáwah ...	34,721	1	1	1,045	29	...	...	10
65	Lucknow	Lucknow ...	239,773	916	221	6,968	616	7	4	67
66	Bara Banki	Nawábgaj ...	13,933	40	46	314	111	...	...	13
67		Rudauli ...	11,394	65	17	134	81	...	...	2
68	Unao	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Cawnpore	Cawnpore ...	120,161	57	88	4,154	230	2	...	40
70	Fatehpur	Fatehpur ...	21,328	...	1	447	22	1	...	13
71	Jaunpur	Jaunpur ...	42,845	86	13	870	15	...	...	16
72	Hamirpur	Rath ...	14,479	...	...	234	41	...	...	2
73	Banda	Bánda ...	27,696	3	...	298	80	2	2	5
74	Allahabad	Allahabad ...	87,644	126	5	1,729	95	1	1	28
75	Rae Bareli	Jais ...	11,044	6	26	260	6	...	...	3
76		Rae Bareli ...	11,781	6	17	309	11	2	1	7
77	Sultanpur	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Partabgarh	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Bahraich	Bahraich ...	19,439	96	6	420	7	...	...	1
80	Gonda	Gonda ...	13,743	46	4	403	6	...	1	4
81		Balrampur ...	12,811	69	30	384	22	...	...	7
82	Fyzabad	Fyzabad ...	38,828	48	26	849	248	2	1	13
83		Ajudhia ...	11,643	67	7	824	223	1	1	8
84		Tánda ...	16,594	165	...	515	75	...	...	3
85	Gorakhpur	Barhaj ...	11,715	218	1	215	55	1	...	1
86		Gorakhpur ...	55,936	72	1	1,185	8	...	...	5
87	Basti	Mindhawal ...	11,592	2	...	198	9	...	...	...
88	Azamgarh	Mubarikpur ...	13,157	80	1	255	2	...	...	6
89		Azamgarh ...	18,528	4	...	307	15	1	1	3
90		Mau ...	14,945	75	2	344	27	...	...	1
91	Ghazipur	Gházipur ...	32,885	86	12	783	173	3	...	15
92	Ballia	Ballia ...	15,320	46	1	299	6	...	...	9
93		Sahtawar ...	11,024	186	...	454	2	...	1	5
94		Rasra ...	11,224	67	...	224	...	...	1	1
95		Badagaon or Firozpur.	10,847	56	1	290	...	...	1	2
96	Benares	Benares ...	193,025	160	16	5,164	473	2	...	93
97		Ramnagar ...	11,859	7	1	251	13	...	...	2
98	Mirzapur	Mirzapur ...	56,378	10	2	1,537	15	1	...	16
99	Jalaun	Kálpi ...	14,306	6	...	284	66	...	...	12
100		Kunch ...	13,739	...	...	229	60	3	1	1
101		Jalaun ...	10,057	...	...	211	48	...	1	2
102	Jhansi	Mau ...	15,981	...	1	220	69	3	4	2
103	Lalitpur	Lalitpur ...	10,684	...	1	115	73	...	2	6
		Total of Towns ...	2,769,598	4,084	858	82,230	8,521	71	59	834
		Total for the Provinces ...	44,107,869	63,457	14,593	1,124,150	64,409	597	1,763	14,080

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1885—(concluded).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
5	25	225	2,898	10·09	0·01	30·35	1·95	0·40	3·60	46·41	28·66	57
1	4	5	388	0·54	0·06	20·12	2·04	0·24	0·30	23·30	28·65	58
...	3	15	534	...	0·09	43·74	0·57	0·29	1·43	51·13	34·28	59
1	13	39	1,045	0·29	...	48·77	...	0·64	1·93	51·64	43·88	60
...	1	4	484	0·08	...	40·25	0·17	0·08	0·34	40·92	40·42	61
3	59	648	3,787	0·21	0·01	24·41	1·23	0·50	5·44	31·82	42·32	62
...	2	57	401	0·06	...	20·60	0·68	0·12	3·55	25·02	29·83	63
4	14	367	1,457	0·03	0·03	30·09	0·83	0·40	10·57	41·96	44·81	64
3	81	2,475	11,277	3·82	0·92	29·06	2·57	0·35	10·32	47·03	45·09	65
...	13	134	658	2·87	3·30	22·53	7·96	0·93	9·61	47·22	36·38	66
1	3	189	489	5·70	1·49	11·76	7·11	0·27	16·59	42·91	36·13	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
8	50	1,244	5,823	0·47	0·73	34·57	1·92	0·41	10·35	48·46	54·35	69
...	14	206	690	...	0·04	20·96	1·03	0·66	9·66	32·35	57·41	70
9	25	98	1,107	2·01	0·30	20·30	0·35	0·88	2·39	25·83	27·78	71
...	2	225	502	...	...	16·16	2·83	0·14	15·54	34·67	30·94	72
3	12	326	719	0·10	...	10·77	2·89	0·43	11·77	25·96	29·13	73
...	30	547	2,532	1·43	0·06	19·73	1·08	0·34	6·24	28·88	38·09	74
...	3	76	377	0·54	2·35	23·54	0·54	0·27	6·88	34·13	31·60	75
1	11	52	406	0·51	1·44	26·23	0·93	0·93	4·41	34·46	34·71	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
1	2	137	668	4·94	0·31	21·60	0·34	0·10	7·05	34·35	34·10	79
...	5	22	486	3·34	0·29	29·32	0·44	0·36	1·60	35·36	28·01	80
4	11	59	575	5·38	2·34	29·97	1·72	0·86	4·60	44·88	32·16	81
12	28	620	1,819	1·23	0·67	21·86	6·38	0·72	15·96	46·84	43·11	82
3	13	348	1,482	5·75	0·60	70·77	19·15	1·11	29·89	127·28	92·58	83
4	7	156	918	9·94	...	31·03	4·52	0·42	9·40	55·32	53·27	84
...	2	83	574	18·61	0·08	18·35	4·70	0·17	7·08	48·99	34·57	85
11	16	150	1,432	1·29	0·02	21·18	0·14	0·28	2·68	25·60	31·62	86
3	3	43	255	0·17	...	17·08	0·78	0·26	3·71	22·00	32·09	87
...	6	66	410	6·08	0·07	19·38	0·15	0·45	5·02	31·16	25·91	88
2	7	48	381	0·21	...	16·57	0·81	0·38	2·59	20·56	24·93	89
4	5	52	505	5·01	0·13	23·02	1·81	0·34	3·48	33·79	29·24	90
...	18	168	1,240	2·61	0·37	23·81	5·26	0·55	5·11	37·70	35·82	91
1	10	31	393	3·00	0·06	19·51	0·39	0·65	2·02	25·65	...	92
6	12	15	669	16·87	...	41·18	0·18	1·09	1·36	60·68	40·09	93
...	2	14	307	5·97	...	19·96	...	0·18	1·25	27·35	28·86	94
1	4	29	380	5·16	0·09	26·73	...	0·37	2·67	35·03	18·07	95
5	100	627	6,540	0·83	0·08	26·75	2·45	0·52	3·25	33·88	40·99	96
...	2	34	308	0·59	0·08	21·16	1·10	0·17	2·87	25·97	30·27	97
5	22	347	1,933	0·18	0·03	27·26	0·27	0·39	6·15	34·28	44·62	98
2	14	123	493	0·42	...	19·85	4·61	0·98	8·59	34·46	51·23	99
...	5	190	484	...	...	16·67	4·37	0·36	13·83	35·23	40·90	100
...	3	14	276	...	...	20·98	4·77	0·29	1·39	27·44	24·50	101
4	13	182	485	...	0·06	13·76	4·32	0·81	11·39	30·34	44·37	102
...	8	173	370	...	0·09	10·77	6·83	0·75	16·19	34·63	30·88	103
168	1,132	15,584	112,409	1·47	0·31	29·74	3·08	0·41	5·64	40·66	38·31	
5,961	22,401	121,629	1,410,639	1·44	0·33	25·48	1·46	0·51	2·76	31·98	31·46	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885.

1	2		3	4	5
Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December, 1884.		Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
1st class—State	North-Western Provinces	2	...	...	2
	Oudh	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	...	...	2
2nd class—Local Funds	North-Western Provinces	148	5	1	152
	Oudh	52	4	...	56
	Total	200	9	1	208
3rd class—Private aided	North-Western Provinces	15	...	2	13
	Oudh	7	3	...	10
	Total	22	3	2	23
3rd class—State aided, Branch	North-Western Provinces	10	...	1	9
	Oudh	2	...	...	2
	Total	12	...	1	11
Total	North-Western Provinces	175	5	4	176
	Oudh	61	7	...	68
	Total	236	12	4	244

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

2.—*Abstract return of principal Diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885.

IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.

	Name of disease.	Total number of persons treated, in-door and out-door.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS. *In-door.* Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	*Out-door.* Total treated.	SURGICAL OPERATIONS. Major.	Minor.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
General Diseases. *Order A.*	Small-pox	69												
	Fever	362,754												
	Cholera	3,445												
	Other diseases of order A	10,665												
Order B.	Rheumatic affections	91,526												
	Syphilitic affections	30,682												
	Scrofula	4,545												
	Anæmia	5,221												
	Other diseases of order B	26,207												
Local Diseases.	Ophthalmia	103,213												
	Inflammation of external ear	74,186												
	Goitre	37,892												
	Respiratory affections	121,713	47,127	27,511	8,301	6,793	2,763	1,889,225	15,846	82,457	13,599	1,414	232	601
	Heart-diseases	1,157												
	Dysentery	49,140												
	Diarrhœa	43,493												
	Other diseases of the digestive system	57,780												
	Gonorrhœa and its complications	20,842												
	Abscess, boils, and whitlow	79,049												
	Skin diseases	361,873												
	Labour—premature, natural, and difficult	257												
	Other local diseases	371,041												
Conditions, whether general or local.	Debility and old age	17,517												
	Poisons and poisoned wounds	5,122												
	Injuries	56,963												
	Total	1,936,352	47,127	27,511	8,301	6,793	2,763	1,889,225	15,846	82,457	13,599	1,414	232	601

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

3.—Abstract statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the in-door and out-door Patients treated in Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1885.

TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASS.					DAILY ATTENDANCE.							
									Average number.				*Ratio per cent of*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1,113,939	357,792	464,621	1,936,352	1,107	7,452	1,222,610	650,165	55,018	7,744·39	2,419·30	3,156·43	13,320·12	58·14	18·16	23·70	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the Financial Transactions of the Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1885.

Items.	1884. Amount.	1885. Amount.	*Increase.* Amount.	*Decrease.* Amount.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Invested capital	9,02,000 0 0	(*a*)9,05,140 0 0	3,140 0 0	...
Receipts, including cash balance of the last year ...	4,08,257 6 3	4,03,575 2 4	...	4,682 3 11
Disbursements	3,87,942 3 10	3,87,152 4 1	...	789 15 9
Cost per patient	(*b*) 0 3 6	(*b*) 0 3 2	...	0 0 4
RECEIPTS.				
Government Contributions.				
As salaries	5,601 5 4	5,723 9 8	122 4 4	...
As registers and forms	1,348 11 9	1,270 1 6	...	78 10 3
As European medicines	128 5 8	...	...	128 5 8
For diet of Police cases	1,718 11 0	1,575 0 1	...	143 10 11
Sale of medicines	511 9 1	127 11 7	...	383 13 6
Special allowances	2,678 6 0	2,325 14 6	...	252 7 6
Total ...	11,987 0 10	11,022 5 4	...	964 11 6
Local Receipts.				
Local Rate Funds	2,10,941 6 9	2,19,725 2 2	8,783 11 5	...
Other receipts	23,060 6 8	26,814 13 9	3,754 7 1	...
Municipal Funds	38,442 6 7	39,083 1 1	640 10 6	...
Interest on investments	40,055 12 0	32,452 7 5	...	7,603 4 7
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits ...	4,000 0 0	...	...	4,000 0 0
Subscriptions from Europeans	11,866 6 6	11,082 15 3	...	783 7 3
Ditto natives	47,847 5 11	44,005 2 11	...	3,842 3 0
Total ...	3,76,213 12 5	3,73,163 10 7	...	3,050 1 10
Total income of the year ...	3,88,200 13 3	3,84,185 15 11	...	4,014 13 4
Balance of the last year ...	20,056 9 0	19,389 2 5	...	667 6 7
Grand Total Receipts of the year ...	4,08,257 6 3	4,03,575 2 4	...	4,682 3 11
EXPENDITURE.				
On establishment	2,47,131 15 2	2,52,236 0 8	5,104 1 6	...
On bazaar medicines	12,864 12 10	13,879 11 3	1,014 14 5	...
On European medicines, whether from Government Stores or purchased.	40,718 13 9	42,173 6 10	1,454 9 1	...
On diet	25,732 13 5	26,131 3 0	398 5 7	...
On miscellaneous charges	39,964 12 11	42,763 11 6	2,798 14 7	...
On buildings or repairs	13,718 9 10	7,673 4 3	...	6,045 5 7
Invested during the year	6,984 0 0	1,891 0 0	...	5,093 0 0
Transferred to Local Rate Funds	826 5 11	(*c*) 403 14 7	...	422 7 4
Total Expenditure during the year ...	3,87,942 3 10	3,87,152 4 1	...	789 15 9
Cash balance in hand ...	20,315 2 5	16,422 14 3	...	3,892 4 2
Total ...	4,08,257 6 3	4,03,575 2 4	...	4,682 3 11

(*a*) Includes investment of this year.

(*b*) Sums invested during the year have not been taken into account in this item.

(*c*) This sum is included in item shown against "Miscellaneous charges" in column 4(*e*) of Statement No. V, Part I.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—Vaccination.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885-86.

Number.	Circles and districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.		*Re-vaccination.*		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total.	*Successful.* Total of all ages.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	4	5,211	5,211	5,004	...	...	34·73	11,028 13 11
2	Saháranpur ...	22	24,776	24,776	23,003	...	...	23·48	2,652 0 0
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	16	19,900	19,900	18,231	...	...	24·03	2,052 0 0
4	Meerut ...	28	34,857	34,857	31,712	...	...	24·14	4,242 0 0
5	Bulandshahr ...	17	18,436	18,436	16,740	...	...	18·10	2,172 0 0
6	Aligarh ...	27	30,124	30,124	27,634	...	...	27·06	3,228 0 0
7	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	7,096	7,096	6,684	...	...	No data.	660 0 0
8	Muttra ...	15	19,529	19,529	18,779	...	...	27·95	2,076 0 0
9	Agra ...	16	16,671	16,671	15,422	...	...	15·92	3,654 0 0
10	Farukhabad ...	10	11,095	11,095	10,066	...	...	11·09	1,428 0 0
11	Mainpuri ...	7	9,007	9,007	8,172	...	...	10·20	1,068 0 0
12	Etáwah ...	8	13,828	13,828	11,909	...	...	17·87	1,164 0 0
13	Etah ...	10	9,993	9,993	9,183	...	...	12·13	1,452 0 0
	Total of 1st Circle ...	184	220,523	220,523	203,539	...	...	20·40	36,876 13 11
14	Kumaun Hills ...	10	20,929	14,601	13,116	6,328	868	28·32	18,036 0 6
15	Tarái Parganas ...	8	7,615	6,901	5,804	714	198	28·99	1,115 0 0
16	Kumaun Bhábar ...	4	5,604	4,683	4,313	921	312	No data.	420 0 0
17	Bijnor ...	18	21,365	21,160	17,947	205	94	25·00	2,275 0 0
18	Moradabad ...	20	23,420	23,178	19,904	242	124	17·33	3,307 6 0
19	Budaun ...	16	16,001	15,936	13,063	65	32	14·44	2,007 10 8
20	Bareilly ...	18	21,453	21,138	18,262	315	192	17·90	2,126 0 0
21	Pilibhít ...	8	7,656	7,638	5,738	18	10	12·72	1,086 0 0
22	Sháhjahánpur ...	13	16,781	16,714	14,655	67	29	17·13	1,770 0 0
23	Lucknow ...	14	5,900	5,726	4,249	174	115	6·26	4,069 0 0
24	Unao ...	7	2,662	2,632	2,079	30	18	2·33	972 0 0
25	Bara Banki ...	11	7,242	7,153	4,789	89	84	4·74	1,247 4 1
26	Sitapur ...	6	2,294	2,233	1,741	61	40	1·85	821 6 2
27	Hardoi ...	9	5,073	4,932	3,534	141	74	3·65	1,069 0 0
28	Kheri ...	5	1,494	1,487	1,189	7	2	1·43	686 0 0
29	Fyzabad ...	10	3,245	3,126	2,276	119	105	2·20	1,153 7 8
30	Bahraich ...	10	3,490	3,476	2,610	14	9	2·98	920 0 0
31	Gonda ...	8	2,043	2,002	1,577	41	17	1·25	969 0 0
32	Rae Bareli ...	10	3,883	3,820	2,681	63	57	2·87	1,170 0 0
33	Sultanpur ...	9	4,779	4,688	3,811	91	64	4·04	638 12 0
34	Partabgarh ...	7	2,093	1,857	1,269	236	119	1·63	883 0 0
	Total of 2nd Circle ...	221	185,022	175,081	144,607	9,941	2,563	8·55	46,741 15 1
35	Cawnpore ...	22	23,930	23,225	19,551	705	375	16·87	2,803 0 0
36	Fatehpur ...	14	9,530	9,524	8,716	6	5	12·75	1,675 4 0
37	Bánda ...	17	15,718	15,717	13,237	1	...	18·95	2,109 0 0
38	Allahabad ...	26	21,517	21,219	17,145	298	130	11·72	15,980 9 0
39	Hamírpur ...	12	19,645	19,606	17,252	39	27	34·06	1,670 7 6
40	Jaunpur ...	11	11,639	11,553	10,361	86	53	8·61	1,665 0 0
41	Gorakhpur ...	30	40,473	40,333	34,932	140	77	10·34	3,408 4 0
42	Basti ...	18	12,951	12,841	10,239	110	41	6·30	2,135 4 7
43	Azamgarh ...	18	18,102	18,062	15,633	40	21	9·76	2,206 8 0
44	Mirzapur ...	16	17,994	17,712	16,133	282	239	14·40	1,942 0 0
45	Benares ...	14	15,992	15,357	13,863	635	309	15·88	3,260 8 0
46	Gházipur ...	11	13,804	13,764	12,881	40	27	12·73	1,592 0 0
47	Ballia ...	10	13,613	13,611	12,962	2	1	14·02	1,304 0 0
48	Jhánsi ...	10	9,435	9,416	6,867	19	14	20·65	2,223 10 0
49	Jalaun ...	13	12,173	12,091	11,007	82	54	26·45	1,657 8 0
50	Lalitpur ...	8	9,792	9,780	8,823	12	11	35·47	961 1 10
51	Garhwál ...	7¼	25,757	12,301	11,270	13,456	2,679	40·36	1,260 0 0
	Total of 3rd Circle ...	257¼	292,065	276,112	240,872	15,953	4,063	14·47	47,854 0 11
	Grand Total of the N.-W. P. & Oudh.	662¼	697,610	671,716	589,018	25,894	6,626	13·50	1,31,472 13 11

SUPPLEMENT I.

Report on the Administration of the Rámpur State for 1885-86, *by* J. C. ROBERTSON, Esq., *Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Commissioner of Rohilkhand.*

Area.—In the previous year the area of the State was reported as 940 miles 2 furlongs 54 acres and 2¼ poles, equivalent to 962,902 bíghas. But in the year under report, owing to changes made in consequence of demarcation of boundary, carried out by Major Sandeman, the area of the State amounted to 940 miles 507 acres and 2 roods, corresponding to 963,372 pucka bíghas.

The villages affected by demarcation of boundary were as follows:—

Jaifnagla, Akbarabad, Harpura, Hardaspur, Raipur, Dhumi, Nayagaon, and Patti Kalan, pargana Suar in the Rámpur territory; and Darihal, Belwala, Bhubra, Bahadurganj, and Deora in the British territory.

The following is a detail of area lost or gained by each village:—

Cut away from mauza Patti Kalan in Rámpur, and incorporated in mauza Deora in British territory, 69 bíghas 11 biswas pucka culturable.

Excluded from villages in British territory and included in mauzas Jaifnagla, &c., in Rámpur territory, 534 bíghas 1 biswa.

Increment due to re-measurement in mauza Bijaipur Dhanpur 5 bíghas (uncultivated land).

Trade.—The same as in previous year.

Administration.—There has been no change since last year.

Canal.—The construction of bridges over the new canal, referred to in the previous year's report, at places where it crosses any road and at its source, is being carried on at the cost of the State.

The following statements illustrate income and expenditure of the year as compared with 1884-85:—

Income.

Year.	Land-revenue.	Customs and Judicial fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1884-85	16,45,890 10 9	9,789 6 6	17,129 8 3	16,72,809 9 6
1885-86	16,66,426 4 9	10,275 0 9	16,934 7 6	16,93,635 13 0
Increase	20,535 10 0	485 10 3	...	20,826 3 6
Decrease	...	...	195 0 9	...

Expenditure.

Year.	Cost of Civil Administration.	Public Works.	Troops and Police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1884-85	6,21,307 14 9	69,499 1 0	3,02,963 14 0	5,43,081 14 3	15,36,852 12 0
1885-86	5,21,104 1 0	1,25,412 5 6	‡3,00,780 1 9	6,76,166 0 9	16,23,462 9 0
Increase ...	...	†55,913 4 6	...	§1,33,084 2 6	86,609 13 0
Decrease ...	*1,00,203 13 9	...	2,183 12 3	...	...

* In the previous year the increased expenditure was on account purchase of elephants, horses, bullocks, and furniture, &c.

† The accounts of last year, which were being audited when last year's report was submitted, have been adjusted.

‡ Expenditure on account troops and police ... ... Rs. 2,93,673 0 0
Ditto uniform and magazine 7,107 1 9
Total ... 3,00,780 1 9

§ The increase in miscellaneous expenditure is due to investments made by His Highness in purchasing sovereigns.

Justice.—The following statement shows the business disposed of in the Civil Courts as compared with 1884-85 :—

Name of Court.	Pending at close of last year.	*Instituted.*			Total for trial.	*Disposed of.*				Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.		Rejected.	Claim admitted, compromised, or determined by arbitration.	Disposed after hearing parties.	Total.	
Tahsildárs	138	760	...	760	898	199	456	106	761	137
Small Cause Court	21	1,264	...	1,264	1,285	286	746	231	1,263	22
Civil Court at Rámpur ...	41	632	...	632	673	130	389	92	611	62
Court of Murafa	39	58	156	214	253	92	130	...	222	31
Ditto Sudder Murafa ...	4	...	35	35	39	...	...	37	37	2
Ditto the Ruler	35	...	7	7	42	...	...	40	40	2
Total of 1885-86 ...	278	2,714	198	2,912	3,190	707	1,721	506	2,934	256
Total of 1884-85 ...	289	2,219	265	2,484	2,773	628	1,375	492	2,495	278
Increase	...	495	...	428	417	79	346	14	439	...
Decrease	11	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

Criminal Justice.—The following statement shows the criminal work disposed of during the year as compared with 1884-85 :—

Name of Court.	Pending from last year.	*Instituted.*			Total for trial.	*Disposed of.*				Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.		Compromised.	Decided.	Rejected.	Total.	
Court of Deputy Magistrate ...	35	1,013	...	1,013	1,048	331	422	276	1,029	19
Dito Faujdári, Rámpur ...	236	5,870	12	5,882	6,118	1,957	647	3,360	5,964	154
Murafa Court	27	...	218	218	245	...	228	...	228	17
Sudder Murafa	2	...	40	40	42	...	41	...	41	1
Court of the Ruler	...	...	3	3	3	...	3	...	3	...
Total of 1885-86 ...	300	6,883	273	7,156	7,456	2,288	1,341	3,636	7,265	191
Total of 1884-85 ...	450	6,507	222	6,729	7,179	1,953	1,016	3,910	6,879	300
Increase	...	376	51	427	277	335	325	...	386	...
Decrease	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	...	109

Police.—There was no change in Police administration during the year.

The expenditure given below details the expenditure on account of Police :—

Designation of employés.	Number of employés.	Monthly pay.	Annual expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Kotwáli sepoys	266	1,132 13 4	13,594
Sepoys of pargana police	111	445 4 0	5,343
City chaukidárs	53	161 4 0	1,935
Total of 1885-86	430	1,739 5 4	20,872
Total of 1884-85	442	1,785 9 4	21,427
Increase	...	...	...
Decrease	12	46 4 0	555

Conservancy.—There has been no change since last year. The following statement exhibits the strength and cost of conservancy establishment :—

Designation of employés.	Number of employés.	Monthly pay.	Annual expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Officers, including muharrirs	3	80 0 0	960 0 0
Beldars	20	61 8 0	738 0 0
Sweepers	69	315 12 0	3,789 0 0
Bhistis	6	15 0 0	180 0 0
Sepoys	16	80 0 0	960 0 0
Total ...	114	552 4 0	6,627 0 0
Overseer	1	5 0 0	60 0 0
Mashalchis (torch-bearers)	4	12 0 0	144 0 0
Bhistis	2	4 11 4½	56 8 6
Kerosine-oil, &c.	...	24 0 11½	288 10 9
Total ...	7	45 12 3¼	549 3 3
Grand Total of 1885-86 ...	121	598 0 3¼	7,176 3 3
Grand Total of 1884-85 ...	125	658 14 0	7,906 14 3
Increase	...	...	...
Decrease	4	60 13 8¾	730 11 0

The following statement shows the number and detail of prisoners in Rámpur Jail :—

Life-prisoners.				Imprisoned above seven years.				Imprisoned above two years.				Imprisoned above six months.				Imprisoned under six months.				Accused persons in custody.				Total.			
9				47				89				211				72				24				452			
Hindu.		Muhammadan.		Hindu.		Muhammadan.		Hindu.		Muhammadan.		Hindu.		Muhammadan.		Hindu.		Muhammadan.		Hindu.		Muhammadan.		Hindu.		Muhammadan.	
...		9		5		42		15		74		104		107		34		38		16		8		174		278	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	9	...	5	...	38	4	15	...	68	6	102	2	104	3	34	...	33	5	15	1	7	1	171	3	259	19

The following statement exhibits the average value of the prisoners' labour and the expenditure incurred on their account :—

Income.						Expenditure.																	
Manufactories.		*Buildings and roads.*		*Total.*		*Diet.*		*Clothing.*		*Medicine.*		*Repair of jail or accommodation.*		*Jail establishment.*		*Value of commodities.*		*Conservancy establishment.*		*Military guard.*		*Total.*	
Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.
Rs. a. p. 28 2 0	Rs. a. p. 7,063 12 0	Rs. a. p. 16 14 0	Rs. a. p. 5,942 5 3	...	Rs. a. p. 13,011 1 3	Rs. a. p. 16 15 3	Rs. a. p. 6,306 12 6	Re. a. p. 4 1 6	Rs. a. p. 406 14 9	Re. a. p. 0 7 10	Rs. a. p. 181 13 0	Rs. a. p. 4 1 1	Rs. a. p. 1,513 15 6	Re. a. p. 1 7 6	Rs. a. p. 546 0 0	Rs. a. p. 4 5 4	Rs. a. p. 1,612 4 3	Rs. a. p. 2 9 10	Rs. a. p. 972 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 10 10	Rs. a. p. 13,272 0 0	...	Rs. a. p. 24,511 11 6

Public Works.

Year.	Roads.	Bridges.	Buildings.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1884-85	3,989 11 3	90 13 6	28,672 13 0	32,753 5 9
1885-86	8,723 13 6	470 15 3	81,280 0 0	90,474 12 9
Increase	4,734 2 3	380 1 9	52,607 3 0	57,721 7 0
Decrease	...	...	...	...

The statement noted below shows the Military and Police forces of Rámpur :—

Year.	*Ordnance.* Cannon.	*Ordnance.* Artillerymen.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Foot Police.	Expenditure of year.
						Rs.
1884-85	28	315	605	931	1,196	2,94,652
1885-86	28	313	603	955	1,199	2,93,673
Increase	...	...	...	24	3	...
Decrease	...	2	2	...	...	979

Education.—In the year under report one more Nagri school (the costs of which are met by the State) has been opened; but the number of private institutions has decreased by 19, being 246 against 265 in the previous year.

There has been no change in the number of girls since last year.

The total expenditure on education borne by the State amounted to Rs. 11,267-8-9 against Rs. 10,399-4-0 in the preceding year.

The statistics in respect of State and private institutions are given below :—

Number of schools.	Name of locality.	*Name of schools.* Arabic.	Persian.	Ghonsia.	Female.	English.	Nagri.	Total.	*Teachers and assistants.* Arabic.	Ghonsia.	Female.	Persian.	English.	Nagri.	Total.	Students studying Arabic.	Ditto Ghonsia.	Number of female students.	Students studying Persian.	English.	Ditto Nagri.	Total.	Students receiving scholarship.	Students, non-scholarship-holders,
1—7	Rampur Khas ...	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	14	6	1	5	1	2	29	93	84	13	40	18	25	273	108	165
8	Shahabad ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	19
9	Bilaspur ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	20	...	...	5	...	...	25	...	25
10	Tahsil Miluk ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	9
11	Tanda Badri Dan ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	11
	Total of State Schools,	1	5	1	1	1	2	11	14	6	1	9	1	2	33	113	84	13	84	18	25	337	108	229
246	Private institutions,	75	167	...	...	...	4	246	79	...	...	167	...	4	250	590	...	...	1,239	...	51	1,880	...	1,880
257	GRAND TOTAL ...	76	172	1	1	1	6	257	93	6	1	176	1	6	283	703	84	13	1,313	18	76	2,217	108	2,109

Dispensary.

Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients who received medicine.	Number of in-door patients who received medicine and food.	Patients who were not supplied with medicines.	Total number of patients who attended dispensaries.	Number of patients wholly cured.	Expenditure during the year.
						Rs. a. p.
Rámpur Khas	93,418	124	1,809	95,351	80,915	
Shahabad	2,424	...	...	2,424	1,785	
Bilaspur	4,644	...	...	4,644	4,548	
Tánda Badri Dan	1,311	...	...	1,311	526	
Tahsíl Miluk	610	...	...	610	510	
Total of 1885-86 ...	102,407	124	1,809	104,340	88,284	15,184 0 3
Total of 1884-85 ...	89,307	27	1,706	91,040	51,950	14,777 4 6
Increase	13,100	97	103	13,300	36,334	406 11 9
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Vaccination.

The subjoined statement shows the vaccine operations.

There has been no change since last year in the number of vaccinators employed by the State.

Name of pargana.	1884-85.					1885-86.				
	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Rámpur Khas	731	3	67	201	1,002	718	70	103	114	1,005
Hazur Tahsíl	503	7	112	111	803	481	...	93	96	670
Khas do.	462	13	68	145	688	369	14	58	123	564
Tahsíl Shahabad	476	42	66	84	668	335	3	53	69	460
Do. Miluk	282	102	118	108	610	403	7	32	63	505
Do. Bilaspur	265	45	106	103	519	509	27	55	95	686
Do. Suar	293	18	65	150	526	569	21	15	166	771
Total ...	3,012	230	602	972	4,816	3,384	142	409	726	4,661
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	193	246	155

There was nothing of special importance in the year under report.

SUPPLEMENT II.

Administration Report of the Tehri State for 1885-86, *by* His Highness Raja Partab Shah.

Population.

The population of Tehri state numbers 199,836, as per detail given below, which is taken from the statement of the last year, as no census was taken during the year under report :—

Hindus.		*Muhammadans.*		*Other castes.*		*Total.*		Grand total.	Total number of manzas.	Total number of houses.	Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
101,794	96,944	541	548	5	4	102,340	97,496	199,836	2,249	22,728	

Trade.

From the kotwáli register, goods valued at Rs. 1,16,565 were imported during the year, out of which goods valued at Rs. 98,870-10-0 were sold.

Receipts.

Year.	Balance from previous year.	Land-revenue.	Forest contract.	Rent of the Landaur cantonment.	Interest on Government promissory notes.	Customs and abkári.	Judicial fees.	Miscellaneous.	Income from forests.	Total.	Cash balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1884-85 ...	27,478 15 10	85,041 8	10,000	808 11 5	11,641 8	1,860	6,155 4 0	200	...	1,43,185 15 3	22,098 15 3
1885-86 ...	22,098 15 3	85,163 8	12,000	808 11 5	11,641 8	1,625	4,488 8 6	200	4,164 3	1,42,190 6 2	15,122 3 6
Increase ...	...	122 0	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	4,164 3	...	...
Decrease ...	5,380 0 7	...	...	...	...	235	1,666 11 6	...	...	995 9 1	6,976 11 9

During the year under report the Government have increased the consideration of the forest lease from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000, *viz.*, Rs. 9,000 for the Tons Division and Rs. 3,000 for the Sheopuri forests. There is an increase of Rs. 122 under land-revenue. It is due to waste land grants. The income from judicial fees has fallen off in consequence of the Rája's absence on tour for the greater part of the year, during which the judicial work was stopped.

Expenditure.

Year.	Pay of sepoys and jamadars.	Personal expenses of the ruling Chief.	Charitable works.	Post-office, school, and dispensary.	Public Works Department.	Expenditure on forest management.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1884-85 ...	16,165	78,624	9,054	2,602	14,642	...	1,21,087 0 0	
1885-86 ...	16,165	72,785	8,890	2,602	22,572	4,054 2 8	1,27,068 2 8	
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	7,930	4,054 2 8	5,981 2 8	
Decrease ...	...	5,839	164	...	...	...	...	

In this statement under orders of Government the column for purchase of piece-goods has been omitted, and the expenditure amalgamated with the "Expenses of the Ruler." The increase under Public Works Department is due to a new bridge built over the river Bhillangna and a water-channel which has been taken out from Gadelia stream for a distance of ten miles, to supply water to the gardens of Moti Bara and Ráni Bara in Tehri.

Administration.

The principles of Hindu law are generally followed in the administration of justice. Fees in civil suits are levied by means of stamps at Rs. 6-4-0 per cent.

There are three civil courts, one criminal court, and one chief court; the latter is presided over by the Rája himself, and all criminal work is done by the Rája.

The following table exhibits the work of the civil courts :—

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Original cases instituted during the year.	Appeals.	Total cases for disposal.	Cases transferred to subordinate courts.	Cases remaining in chief court.	Cases disposed of in chief court.	Cases pending.	Amount of court-fees realized.	Remarks.
									Rs. a. p.	
1884-85 ...	218	1,212	88	1,518	753	765	743	22	2,698 13 6	
1885-86 ...	22	919	57	998	586	412	404	8	1,904 1 6	
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ...	196	293	31	520	167	353	339	14	794 12 0	

Out of a total of 998 cases 586 cases were transferred to subordinate courts and 404 were disposed of by the Rája himself. The amount of court-fees shown in this statement represents also the fees realized in cases transferred to subordinate courts. Total value of suits instituted during the year under report is Rs. 30,465, and the total stamp revenue in civil cases is Rs. 1,904-1-6.

The following table exhibits the criminal work done during the year :—

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total cases.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending.	Fines inflicted.	Fines realized.	Fines unrealized.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1884-85 ...	254	585	839	810	29	3,170 14 0	2,648 6 0	522 8 0	
1885-86 ...	29	494	523	498	25	2,242 15 0	2,071 3 0	171 12 0	
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,249 4 0	
Decrease...	225	91	316	312	4	927 15 0	577 3 0	...	

The Rája disposed of 498 cases. In 498 cases 1,143 persons were arrested : of these 575 were fined, 26 were imprisoned, and 542 acquitted.

The following table exhibits the revenue work done during the year :—

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total cases for disposal.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending.	Fees realized.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.	
1884-85	92	336	428	416	12	433 0 0	
1885-86	12	234	246	234	12	341 8 0	
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease	80	102	182	182	...	91 8 0	

All the 234 cases were decided by the Rája himself.

The following table exhibits the work done by the Small Cause Court during the year :—

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
1884-85 ...	441	753	1,194	752	442	
1885-86 ...	442	586	1,028	636	392	
Increase ...	1	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ...	...	167	166	116	50	

The court-fees realized in these cases have been shown in the statement for civil cases.

The following table shows the number of jamadars and peons employed in the several courts :—

Year.	*Peons and sepoys.*		Jamadars.	Názirs.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
	Natives of Garhwál.	Foreigners.				
					Rs.	
1884-85	290	60	10	2	16,165	
1885-86	290	60	10	2	16,165	

The police and conservancy establishments consist of one kotwál, two muharrirs, two jamadars, 21 sepoys, and eight sweepers. The pay of the sweepers is paid partly by the residents and partly by the State. The pay of the others is shown under "Personal expenses of the Ruler."

JAIL.

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Life-prisoners	5	...
Over seven years	1	2
Over two years	4	1
Over six months	5	6
Below six months	1	17
Persons undergoing imprisonment in default of payment of fine	3	...
Total	19	26

The prisoners are clothed and fed at the expense of the State, and are employed on the roads whenever they require repair.

VACCINATION.

For this important work Rs. 660 is paid annually to the Superintendent of Vaccination, Agra and Meerut Divisions, who kindly superintends the work.

EDUCATION.

Year.	English students.	Persian students.	Hindi students.	REMARKS.
1884-85	32	40	90	
1885-86	35	38	78	

There are three schools—one Persian, one Hindi, and one English. The school staff consists of six masters—three for teaching English, two for Hindi, and one for Persian—four chaprásis, and two servants.

POST-OFFICE.

The British Government have taken over the management of the Postal Department. No remark is therefore necessary.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Two thousand two hundred and eighty out-door and 225 in-door patients were treated during the year. Total cost of medicine and patients' diet was Rs. 2,080 compared to Rs. 2,125 of last year.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

This department has been organized from the commencement of the year. It is under a Conservator. The whole staff consists of one Conservator and one Deputy

Conservator and their subordinate establishments, consisting of writers, rangers, patrols, and road overseers, &c.; the whole establishment costing Rs. 2,056-7-6 per year.

The total income from the forests during the year was Rs. 4,164-3-0 and the expenditure Rs. 4,054-2-8, balance Rs. 110-0-4. Sixty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-five trees of different kinds were given to villagers by means of rawánas. Twenty tun and 25 sisam trees were supplied to Government, and 20 deodár seedlings were given to Mr. Scott free of charge.

General Remarks.

During the year under report the kharíf crop in Taknor, Dhanari, Kahtur, Bichla Bashar, Hiundaum, and Sankari pattis was a total failure owing to hail. In other pattis the outturn was pretty good. There was no sickness of any kind or cattle-disease. The rabi crop also failed in some pattis. Many people were reduced to great hardship for want of food-grain. But every assistance was given them, and Rs. 8,000 were advanced without interest to some, and grain was given to others.

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